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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Architects Hit Public Apathy On Firetraps

Committee wants action on quick removal of buildings dangerous to safety and health.

The Cocoanut Grove fire has brought public pressure to bear upon the need for stronger safeguards against fire and bombings. This is the fourth in a series of articles dealing with efforts to build these defenses.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A special three-man committee of the Boston branch of the American Institute of Architects today issued sharp warnings that the city's antiquated firetraps are hanging together only by the grace of a special force, "the force of habit," and that many of them would simply "disintegrate in the event of bombings without even being subjected to near misses."

The warnings came specifically from S. S. Eisenberg, local architect, and one of the three members of the Institute's committee which for more than a year has been studying possibilities of ridding Boston of its conflagration buildings. Working with him are Chester L. Churchill and William R. Greeley, who joined in a vigorous protest today against public apathy which permits the continuation of conditions menacing to the health and safety of the entire community.

The Committee withheld no punches in its discussion of conditions leading up to the Cocoanut Grove fire, declaring that since the nation is at war it cannot continue to put up with the peacetime complacency resulting in "submarginal" buildings and inadequate inspections. Many old buildings Mr. Eisenberg held to be unfit for occupancy, both from the standpoint of sanitation, structural weaknesses and fire hazards.

He said the warnings involving Boston's safety would not be materially helped by naming the sub-

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Ten Peace Plans

The latest contribution to the cause of intelligent world peacemaking is a remarkably impartial and constructive study announced today by the Brookings Institution. It sets forth the ten leading peace plans from which the United States in all probability will choose its international postwar policy, together with the arguments for and against each plan.

As a part of The Christian Science Monitor's continuing effort toward a lively and informed public debate on postwar planning, a comprehensive survey of the Brookings report is presented on the first page of the second section.

WPA Requires 14,000 Jobs As End Nears

Efforts to find private employment for as many as possible of the remaining 14,000 workers on the rolls of the Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts will be exhausted before the WPA in the Bay State is closed, Denis W. Delaney, State Administrator of the Work Projects Administration, forecast here today.

This may mean that the WPA will not disappear from Massachusetts before the close of its fiscal year, June 30, next, but it certainly does not seem likely to continue longer, if that long, Mr. Delaney said. In various other States the WPA is winding up Feb. 1, in others extending beyond.

All of the 14,000 in Massachusetts are working on WPA projects and averaging more than $60 a month in pay. Less than 500 are physically handicapped or blind. Age for the remainder runs around 52 years. How fast they can be drawn into industry, Mr. Delaney said, depends on the willingness of employers to relax their employment qualifications. He declared most of the persons for whom work is sought are fit for jobs in industry.

The WPA pay roll for the State has declined until today it runs at

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Bulletins

Gas and Liquor Still Mixed in Massachusetts

Although gasoline stores are short and automobile driving has dropped off 50 to 60 per cent from last year, the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles today reported that 85 car operators this week were convicted for driving under the influence of liquor. Out of 920 licenses revoked during the week, 94 were for driving after drinking.

400,000 Coal and Wood Stoves Released by WPB

New York, Dec. 12 (AP)—An extra 400,000 coal and wood-burning heating stoves will be made available during the coming winter months to relieve the fuel oil shortage, particularly along the Atlantic Coast, Says Joseph L. Weiner, Director of the Office of Civilian Supply of the War Production Board.

Japan Puts High Value on Its Own Repatriates

Chungking, Dec. 12 (AP)—Chinese reports said yesterday that arrests of Americans in Japanese-occupied areas of China, particularly at Shanghai, were designed to force the United States to repatriate five Japanese for every American exchanged. The Americans seized at Shanghai included newspapermen, former municipal police, and telephone, power and street railway employees. Reports on the number taken into custody ranged from 400 to 1,000.

Cuban Army of 50,000 Due to Aid Allied Cause

Havana, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gen. Manuel Benitez, National Police Chief, said yesterday that Cuba shortly would have 50,000 men "ready to defend the Allied cause on the battle fields."

Tugwell Drafts 'Master Plan' for Puerto Rico

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell disclosed at a press conference yesterday that he had sent to Washington a "master plan" for relieving unemployment in Puerto Rico in the coming year by providing part-time work for about 100,000 and home relief to about 20,000 from both federal and insurance funds.

Churchill Pledges China a New World of Peace

London, Dec. 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, in a message of thanks to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for his Pearl Harbor greetings, telegraphed today that the spirit of comradeship arising from the fight against Japan "will find expression in the ultimate construction of a new world where free peoples shall live together in peace and amity."

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | DRIZZLE | WARM | COOL

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-out Hours

Dim-out begins Saturday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Sunday at 7:33 a. m.
Dim-out begins Sunday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Monday at 7:34 a. m.
Dim-out begins Monday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:35 a. m.

Short Session Leaders' Aim In Legislature

Signs point to concerted attempt to avoid long drawn out debates on non-war issues.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Legislative leaders on Beacon Hill indicated today that the 1943-44 Legislature which convenes on Wednesday, Jan. 6, may provide one of the shortest sessions on record.

Efforts to streamline the next session have been gaining momentum in recent weeks with all signs pointing to a concerted attempt to avoid long-drawn out debate on issues not pertaining directly to some aspect of the vital war effort.

Because of the general desire to win the war in the shortest possible time it is believed doubtful if many of the "perennial" bills will put in an appearance in 1943. Legislation bearing on the war effort, it seems certain, will receive first attention of the lawmakers.

April the Goal

Present goal of the Legislators is to wind up business in four or five months. If prorogation occurs in April, as some anticipate, it will be only the fourth time since the Civil War that the session has ended thus early.

Shortest session in the last 50 years was in 1927 when the legislators convened on Jan. 5 and prorogued on April 28 ending a session of 114 days. In 1876 the Solons deliberated for 115 days.

Longest session of the Legislature on record was in 1941 when prorogation was postponed until Nov. 1 due to the Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial.

Most popular prorogation month, according to the records, has been June. Since the turn of the century the General Court has prorogued 21 times in that month.

Committees Planned

Representative Rudolph F. King, (R) of Millis, next speaker of the House, and Senator Jarvis Hunt (R), of North Attleboro, next President of the Senate, have already begun discussions of committee assignments with members of both branches.

Meanwhile, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has been working on his inaugural message and budget which he will deliver to the Legislature on Thursday, Jan. 7, when he is inaugurated for a third term. The Committee on Ways and Means of both branches are expected to hold hearings on the State budget promptly.

Indications are that Senator William P. Grant (D) of Fall River will be elected Democratic floor leader in the upper branch while Representatives Michael J. Neville (D) of Cambridge and John E. Powers (D) of Boston are believed to be candidates for the Democratic leadership in the House.

Political complexion of the House remains about the same as in the last two sessions. There were 143 Republicans elected to the House and 97 Democrats. Eighty-four present Republican members and 68 present Democratic members were re-elected.

American Transport Sunk in Pacific; Key British Leaders Meet in Africa; Tempo of Revolt Rising in Balkans

Nazi-conquered region mirrors growing hope due to United Nations' drive in Africa.

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Fierce clashes between Yugoslav guerrillas and Axis occupation troops were reported by the Moscow Radio, quoting reports from Istanbul.

The Russian radiocast said that in one sector "the occupation troops are being pressed back by the guerrillas, which seized over 200 rifles."

Dalmatian guerrillas were reported to have "annihilated a party of Italian soldiers" and have "put out of commission for several months" a factory working for the invaders.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 12 — Certain effervescence is manifesting itself throughout the Balkans as a result of the improved prospect for the United Nations following the British victory at El Alamein and the possibility that Anglo-American forces may chase the Axis from North Africa.

In Crete, guerrillas are said to have been busy. On the Greek mainland reports come of train derailments followed by forcible enrollment of all ablebodied inhabitants in certain localities to prepare defense works against possible Allied landings.

Similarly in Yugoslavia, there was said to have been recrudescence of patriot activity, particularly in Croatia where tension has been increasing for some time between patriots and Ustachi—the word patriot is used deliberately instead of Chetnik because there is some evidence to show the Germans have been encouraging use of the term Chetnik to describe Ustachi, doubtless in hope of confusing the issue.

[The Ustachi is the sole native political organization permitted to operate in Croatia. It is headed by Premier Anté Pavelitch and his friend, Gustave Pertchetch, and has a long record of terrorism. Since the German conquest of Yugoslavia it has been patterned along Gestapo lines.]

In other parts of Yugoslavia there is also some activity although it appears that Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch is lying low for the present despite various reports to the contrary. That he is still regarded as a thorn in the flesh by the Gen. Milan Neditch, German-installed puppet Premier is seen from frequent sarcastic references to him in the controlled press.

Mikhailovitch's Status

[The Office of War Information in Washington recently reported that a food shortage had become so great in Zagreb, Capital of the puppet state of

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Associated Press Radiophoto

French Submarine Joins Allies

This submarine arrived at Algiers after escaping from the French naval base at Toulon when the German Army occupied all of France and many French warships were destroyed by their crews. The crew seems to be happy to be in the Allied-controlled port.

Clearing Tunisia of Axis Vital to Open Sea Lanes

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower is unlikely to delay his task of clearing the Axis out of Tunisia any longer than is absolutely necessary, for, until all of Tunisia is in his hands, the successful United Nations ventures elsewhere in North Africa cannot be fully effective. Indeed the primary mission of the campaign is to regain control of the sea route through the Mediterranean.

Not until the narrows dividing the Eastern and Western Mediterranean are firmly in Allied control can the route through that sea be again available to shorten the long haul around the Cape of Good Hope by about 10,000 miles and release vitally needed shipping to other uses.

While Tunisian ports remain in Axis hands, the enemy can make the short runs from Sardinia and Sicily under cover of darkness. As long as communication of this character can be maintained, stores, mechanized equipment, and heavy materials can be provided in far greater quantities than would be possible by air transport. So the sooner these ports are taken, the better.

Furthermore Hitler is reported to be hastening all available air strength to Sicily and Sardinia, where the Nazis have previously erected formidable fortifications.

Control of the Mediterranean, as Mussolini's mouthpiece, Virginio Gayda, pointed out in his book, "The Problems of Sicily," depends upon Sicily. Sicily, he said, was Italy's vital base through which all historic movements from Europe to Africa and vice versa had proceeded.

The quicker Hitler's dispositions can be attacked then the less trouble there will be in projecting future Allied operations.

Once the Axis is swept from North Africa, Hitler will have good cause to worry. Already he has moved troops into Southern France, and into Italy in anticipation of these areas being selected by the United Nations as second front objectives, but there are many other miles of sea front that must be covered.

From the primary mission of opening the Mediterranean flow several secondary objectives, some of which bulk almost as large in their ultimate effect as does the primary mission. Among them is the insuring of the total destruction of Axis forces in Libya, security of the Suez Canal, and obtaining positions from which thrusts in force against areas in Southern Europe can be launched.

Coasts to Watch

Although the Nazis apparently have discounted the possibility of an Allied attempt being made through the Iberian Peninsula, probably because of the difficulty of forcing the passes in the Pyrenees, there are the Dalmatian and Greek coasts to guard in addition to those of France and Italy. Nor is the possibility of a descent on the Atlantic coast of Europe to be neglected.

The Russian winter is now at work on the Nazis. What effect its grip will have during the next six months cannot be foreseen, but Hitler has many more worries with which to cope than was the case last year when the Russian winter all but wrecked his eastern front.

Allied planes undoubtedly will play a conspicuous part in forcing the Axis from Tunisia, but planes cannot do it all. An armored division has been calculated to con-

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Dutch Nazis Hold Parley With Hitler

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, Dec. 12 (AP)—Anton Mussert, Dutch Nazi leader, had a "lengthy confidential discussion" with Adolf Hitler at the latter's headquarters Thursday in a visit which the Transocean Agency said was of "special significance because of the part played by the Dutch National Socialist movement within the family of Nordic European peoples."

Mr. Mussert was accompanied on the trip by Mayor Mueller of Rotterdam, Arthur Seysz-Inquart, German Commissioner for The Netherlands, and Heinrich Himmler (German Gestapo Chief).

"Mussert told press representatives," added the Transocean Agency, "that the 'Darlan affair' would be impossible in The Netherlands."

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Present indications are that the uncertainty of the military situation in North Africa makes it unlikely that a change in the North African political setup will occur in the near future.

Admiral Jean Darlan has operated very shrewdly. By ordering the end of French resistance in North Africa, he has rendered an important service to the Anglo-American expeditionary force.

At the same time, however, he has never committed himself as far as to throw in his lot entirely with the United Nations. Only a very small part of the French Army in North Africa appears to be actually operating with the Allied armies. The bulk of the French troops has remained in their cantonments under the command of their Vichy officers.

Plea From New York

A move of the French Chamber of Commerce in New York appealing to all Frenchmen in this country to register and pledge their allegiance to the North African regime suggests that something like the creation of a Darlan movement among the French abroad is in preparation.

The Chamber called on all Frenchmen in the United States—about 40,000, of which 25,000 are in New York City—to pledge

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Only four of 4,000 men on former liner President Coolidge lost as ship hits mine.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The former liner President Coolidge—fully loaded with about 4,000 troops—was sunk with a loss of only four men, the United States Navy announced today.

The vessel hit a mine in the South Pacific and "prompt and efficient action" kept the casualties so small.

Meanwhile the dramatic meeting of two British commanders in North Africa, who are seeking to close the pincers of the Eighth and First Armies around the Nazis in Libya, was reported.

The Rome Radio, in a broadcast recorded by Reuters, said that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British Army in Libya, and Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson, commander of the British Army in Tunisia, had conferred somewhere in Africa.

If the report is true, it might be the forerunner of decisive action. For the British today indicated that reconnaissance in Libya had shown that Marshal Rommel had only thin forces screened around El Agheila—leading to the conclusion that he may not make his expected stand there, but retire to Tripoli.

The Allies appeared for the moment to have impeded the southward German drive in Tunisia, but they faced mounting Axis odds in the battle for Tunis and Bizerte.

Despite Axis reinforcement, the Allies apparently have been able to straighten out the dangerously curving line in the Mateur sector. London sources said this action had transformed into a "no man's land" the 20-mile area between Tebourba, where the Germans are firmly entrenched, and Madjez el Bab, from which the Allies are striking north.

The Germans, however, claim to have captured a tenaciously held Allied bridgehead on the Medjerda River.

The Royal Air Force undertook a raid on the key Italian production center of Turin for the third successive night, but exceptionally bad weather prevented all but a few bombers from reaching their objective. Three planes were lost.

Allied planes of the British Middle East Command raided Naples for the second time in a week.

In Russia, there was no tangible evidence of the claims made in some circles that substantial portions of the German Armies before Stalingrad were surrounded. The Soviets, however, continued their offensive operations. At Stalingrad, 60 Axis planes were destroyed, and slow-moving battles also carried the Red Army forward on the central front. Despite the snow storms of last week, claims of tanks destroyed by both sides indicate a continuance of fairly large-scale mechanized operations.

In New Guinea, Japanese troops entrapped at the strategic airport of Buna were making a sharp effort to break the Allied encirclement. Unable to re-enforce their garrisons by sea, the Japanese were landing supplies by parachute but General MacArthur's planes continued to strafe the nine-mile strip of beach where the Japanese still hold out.

At Sea:

U. S. Transport Hits Mine—Four Lost

The former liner President Coolidge, operating as an Army transport fully loaded with approximately 4,000 troops, hit a mine and sank in the South Pacific, the Navy announced today, with a loss of only four men.

"Prompt and efficient rescue efforts" were credited with holding

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Prices and Your Purse: Tire Memoranda

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 12

Here are important dates for consumers:

Dec. 12—Illegal for motorists to drive on and after this date if they have not registered tires and received tire inspection record. [First inspection on passenger cars to be made before Jan. 31, 1943.]

Dec. 15—Last day for use of Ration Stamp No. 9 to buy sugar.

Dec. 13-19—Deadline for use of first heating oil coupons depending on zone.

Dec. 18—Leave canceled for Government employees until Jan. 10 to relieve trains.

Fuel Facts

If you haven't received your fuel oil ration from your local board, you should receive it within a week.

Why has it taken so long to get coupons? The Office of Price Administration has said: "The delay is due to the extremely large number of sheets it was necessary to print as well as the time required by the local boards to process the fuel oil application form."

Can't Do

The War Productions Board's order stopping the canning for civilian consumption of many household foods, including meat spreads, chile con carne, applesauce and so forth and restricting canned soups to 50 per cent of the 1942 pack hits hard the housewife who has taken a war job with the idea that she can run home and "open a can" for supper.

Paper Problem

When the WPB cuts down on paper for newspapers, it won't try to differentiate between good and bad papers. A publisher's committee here this week was told the WPB does not intend to regulate the way publishers use the quantities of newsprint made available to them.

Scoop

One scoop of ice cream to a customer and only two flavors offered each day, introduced to New Yorkers this week by a leading confectioner's chain, may be the pattern for the rest of the nation. Water ices will become more popular as they contain no precious butterfat.

Margarine Margin

Speaking of butter, who remembers a few short months ago when the butter-makers tried hard to keep the margarine folks from making their product look too much like butter? Now they are wondering if they can keep the special state taxes and other protective barriers against margarine that were built up in peacetime.

Tires

Tire inspection was instituted none too soon. Out of the 8,000,000 idle tires sold to the Government half are in such bad shape they can only be scrapped and converted to reclaimed rubber. By regular inspection, tires can be made to last longer through repairs and recapping.

No Mistake

Soldiers and their friends are writing so many letters that the WPB, in cutting pen and pencil production this week, made a special plea for conservation of those now in use—particularly the automatic types.

And don't make mistakes! Erasers are banned for the duration, although experiments are now under way on substitutes.

Steak Control

Beefsteak will become short more uniformly in different cities under new price ceilings put into effect at the wholesaler and slaughter levels, the WPB hopes.

Housewives may have to pay higher prices on account of the equalization. "Price adjustments if and where necessary because of squeezed profit margins may follow in a later order," the OPA warned.

Stooping to Help

You'll be doing a good turn if you pick up every piece of broken glass, nails and other tire hazards you see on the street, said Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

"This," he says, "is a campaign that needs no slogans, insignia or regulations but only a little effort on the part of everybody."

Furnace Conversion

If you live in one of the 30 fuel-oil rationed states and haven't already converted to coal, this is Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes' advice:

"If you possess equipment for conversion or can get it, you must change as a means of protecting those who cannot do so and yourself as well."

If conversion would result in hardship and unreasonable expense, he assured that the Government has no desire to visit either of these consequences upon you. On the other hand, you are endangering the position of yourself and your fellow citizens if you "beat the game."

Italy on South African List

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 12 (AP)—Declaring he would ask the South African Parliament for approval to send the country's troops outside the continent "after North Africa is cleaned up," Premier Jan Christian Smuts said yesterday, "I want to free those sons of South Africa now in Italy."

"When you cannot get in at the front door you must go through the windows and through the back door. In this war Africa is the back door to Europe," he said.

"We've avenged Tobruk—the first troops to enter were South Africans—but what of our boys in Italy? I'm going to fetch them."

There is no conscription in South Africa, and volunteers cannot be compelled to go outside the Union. Those fighting in North Africa, however, answered a call for volunteers to fight anywhere in Africa.

Premier Smuts said President Roosevelt had invited him to pay a visit to the United States many times.

"Perhaps I shall have to go to America later. If it is in the interests of South Africa I shall go."

He said he hoped the new year would bring final success to Allied arms but it was possible the war would last beyond the year.

Governor Saltonstall Puts Moral 'Ban' on Sunday Automobile Driving

Silver Leaves Shine in Camp When Phinney Brothers Meet

Three silver leaves in one set of brothers shone together at Camp Edwards today as the three Lieutenant Colonel Phinneys rallied for the first time in their common rank.

Brother E. Temple Phinney, executive officer of the Eighth Corps of Quartermasters, donned his leaf on Nov. 17 to make the family trio complete. On leave from his headquarters in Brownwood, Texas, Brother Temple recently visited the 36th Infantry here where the other two brothers, Carl L. and Robert L., are quartermaster and finance officer, respectively. The former had donned his leaf in February, 1940, and the latter followed two weeks later.

All graduated from the University of Texas, and had served in the Texas National Guard as enlisted men. Sons of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Phinney of Brownwood, they have one sister.

Sub Chaser

Another submarine chaser joins the fleet soon after its launching today at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, Quincy, Mass.

Seven-year-old Marilyn Munn, whose father, John Munn, is plumbing foreman of the yard, was chosen to sponsor the vessel.

Waves Ahead!

Two groups of women volunteers in the U. S. Navy leave tomorrow afternoon as the first units from New England to undergo special training at their destinations. One group of 99 is bound for Cedar Falls, Iowa, for "general service training," for shore duty as bakers, chaplains' assistants, chauffeurs, cooks, librarians, mail-room clerks, messengers, stewards, and telephone and telegraph operators.

The other group, of 15, is bound for Yeoman School at Stillwater, Okla.

Pre-Army Drill

Seventy boys who are students at Falmouth High School, including sons of several officers stationed at Camp Edwards, attended the opening sessions this week of a military course in the School's gymnasium.

Robert Noce, son of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Noce, commanding the Engineer Amphibian Command, is one of the boys. They are given close-order drill, interior guard mounts, and other preliminary training.

On a volunteer basis, they drill Monday and Thursday nights from 7 until 9:30 o'clock. Edwards soldiers are instructors.

Architects Hit Public Apathy On Firetraps

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marginal properties and their owners. But the Committee has these properties listed for documentary evidence whenever the authorities want to go to work. There are so many firetraps that the Institute's Committee believed it impossible for the handful of Boston inspectors to keep abreast of conditions.

"We must also keep in mind the pertinent fact," said Mr. Eisenberg, "that there are a great many communities which make out building permits for the asking with no kind of inspection routine and no effort to assure the communities of sound, fireproofed construction in the first place. This is a condition of long-standing wastefulness which should be corrected during the present burst of public pressure for elimination of fire hazards."

"Many buildings used today for industrial and storage purposes are of such inflammable and weakened construction that the engineer or architect surveying these properties from the inside keeps an alert eye out for the exits."

Structural Weaknesses

Mr. Eisenberg used the architectual term "layer-cake" construction in speaking of many of the old buildings. Each floor rests solidly and flatly upon the floor beneath, some running up five to six stories. Many, he said, are wooden buildings without any vertical continuity to give strength to walls or columns, while these structural units lean out at all angles and in all directions.

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of Duration Quality
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BROOKS GILL & CO. INC.
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28-30 CANAL ST., BOSTON

Gift Note
FURS
the Useful, Lasting, and Beautiful Gift
FUR SALON—FIFTH FLOOR
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place, Boston

Photo by United States Army Signal Corps

Keeping Army Titles in One Family

Three brothers now wear the silver leaf of lieutenant colonel. Shown here "at ease" are Carl, Temple, and Robert Phinney, who are visiting together at Camp Edwards, where two are stationed. All had served as enlisted men and later as officers in Texas' National Guard. Their home is in Brownwood, Texas, and they are graduates of the University of Texas.

Civil Defense Groups Active on Home Front

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

Every single able-bodied man and woman in Wilton, Conn., barring the very old and very young, is engaged in some phase of civilian defense volunteer work.

The 1940 population of Wilton was 2,829, but this number has, of course, been reduced by migration and by induction of men into the armed forces.

More than 800 airplane spotters have been signed up during the past year to man the two posts set up by the Army. Recently both posts were awarded American Legion citations for preserving 24-hour uninterrupted coverage since Pearl Harbor.

Many of the spotters are young boys and girls, who set goals for themselves—goals such as "150 hours by Christmas," or "100 hours by my birthday." Apparently they treasure successful accomplishment of this aim more than acquisition of a new party dress, or something else that would normally be their heart's desire.

The record number of hours spent searching the sky for enemy planes is 246, a record held by a caretaker. Second place goes to a 14-year-old schoolboy who has 219 hours to his credit.

Quick Work

It didn't take long to justify the organization of a volunteer fire fighting company in the plant of the Bristol Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Rhode Island. Formed on Thursday, the company responded to a general alarm fire in the rear of the building Friday morning. With the town's four companies, the men fought the fire, then, when it was brought under control, released the regular firemen and played water on it until the flames were completely extinguished.

Sun Room

The Brockton, Mass., Women's Club is pooling money its members receive for salvage fats, and will use it to help furnish a sun room at Fort Devens.

Day Nurseries

Movement is afoot to make a survey of the employable women with small children in Barrington, Warren, Bristol and East Providence, Rhode Island, with a view to establishment of day nurseries. The survey will determine the number of women now employed in indutry, the number of women who could be employed if care were offered for their children and the employee needs of the local industries

Block Plan Spreads

The block plan or neighborhood plan of C. D. organization is being rapidly established in the six New England States. In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont the plan is being developed in co-operation with the State Extension Service.

The CD Reporter

The block plan of organization is established to assure total coverage of all households for civilian war services. Civilian war services are all those civilian activities other than protection with which communities and individuals must be concerned as part of their contribution to the prosecution of the war.

They include salvage, transportation, war savings, services to servicemen, recreation, consumer interests, nutrition, health and medical care, welfare and child care, housing, education, agriculture, labor supply and training, and plant utilization.

The block plan is set up on a geographical basis, and in some communities the actual city block is the unit of organization. In other cities, election precincts, census enumeration districts, or natural neighborhood areas have been used.

History Repeats Itself

History is repeating itself in Plymouth, Mass., the birthplace of organization for community welfare. Nearly 300 women are being enlisted to bring to the home front a better understanding of the problems confronting townspeople—to show them how to meet the rapidly changing wartime situations.

Application of the Civilian Defense Block Plan in this form will see every home in the town represented in the War Service Division of the Committee on Public Safety.

In the Army

Two more members of the staff of the Regional Office of Civilian Defense, Paul Van Buskirk and James Caragianes, messengers, recently donned the khaki of Uncle Sam's fighting men. This brings to four the number of Regional Office staff members now serving under the colors.

The first to go was Leslie Paffrath, senior administrative assistant, now an ensign in the Navy and serving on foreign soil. The second was Walter M. Gill, former office manager, who enlisted in the Army's Glider Corps after experience as an amateur flier.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and vicinity: Little change in temperature today with drizzle and gentle winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Little change in temperature today with drizzle.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature today with light snow or drizzle.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:26 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Sunday 4:05 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday 4:24 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Monday 5:04 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

Navy Casualty List for Nov. 16 to 30

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Navy Department today listed a number of Massachusetts naval men and marines as among casualties during the period from Nov. 16, 1942, to Nov. 30.

The casualties, with their next of kin:

Officers

Killed

Benner, Stanley G., second lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Gertrude A. Benner, Arlington.

Crouter, Mark Hanna, commander, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Margaret Lyle Crouter, Malden.

Fogerty, John F., second lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. John F. Fogerty, Belmont.

Gilson, Edwin H., second lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, A. P. Gilson, Wellesley Hills.

Wesson, Morgan, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Wesson, Palmer.

Wounded

Kelley, John E., second lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mabelle A. Kelley, Newburyport.

Riggs, Frederick W., Jr., first lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Frederick W. Riggs, Sr., West Springfield.

Missing

Amesbury, Stanton Morgan, lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Janice Kenny Amesbury, West Medford; mother, Mrs. Jenny Ford Amesbury, Auburndale.

Halloran, Paul Mathew, ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Michael Halloran, Dorchester.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Brown, Herbert Mancele, Jr., Electrician's Mate, Third Class, N. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Laura Mitchell Brown, Natick.

Cashman, Daniel R., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; wife, Mrs. Daniel R. Cashman, Marlboro.

Collins, John P., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; father, James M. Collins, Pittsfield.

De Long, Weldom F., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Jetta De Long, Dover.

Dix, Henry J., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Fannie Dix, Prides Crossing.

Drake, Francis E., Jr., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Francis E. Drake, Sr., Springfield.

Drescher, Marion Woodrow, Machinist's Mate, First Class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Mary Roslyn Drescher, Jamica Plain.

Goulet, Joseph E., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Florence Goulet, Grafton.

Groves, Clayton D., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Marion C. Pearl, Salem.

Henderson, Robert A., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, William J. Henderson, Nantucket.

Hynes, John J., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, John T. Hynes, Springfield.

Klepacki, Alphonse Boleslaw, Ship's Cook, Third Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Stephen Klepacki, Lowell.

Lachapelle, Henry Donat, Fireman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Joseph Lachapelle, Whitinsville.

Lanczak, Chester Joseph, Fireman, Second Class, N. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Anna Lanczak, Chicopee.

Langdon, John M., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Langdon, Roxbury.

Latremouille, George L., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Joseph Latremouille, Brockton.

Lawton, Frank W., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Gladys H. Lawton, Springfield.

Mahoney, William F., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Frances Mahoney, Ayer.

McAleney, Francis J., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Ethel M. McAleney, Dorchester.

McGettrick, Gerald J., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McGettrick, Swampscott.

Olofsson, Knute H., Jr., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Helga Olofsson, East Braintree.

Pelletier, Robert D., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Vivian Pelletier, Tyngsboro.

Picard, Arthur J., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, David Picard, Indian Orchard.

Pike, Amos Fred, fireman, second class, U. S. Navy; father, Forest A. Pike, Pittsfield.

Silva, Robert Milton, chief storekeeper, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Naomi Silva, New Bedford.

Smith, Joseph F., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Saugus.

St. Saviour, Anthony J., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; guardian, Rocco Pariatore, Everett.

Sullivan, Francis P., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Bridget Sullivan, Cambridge.

Tompkins, Robert W., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; grandmother, Mrs. Clara J. Delaney, Wellesley Hills.

Turner, Charles Douglas, pharmacist's mate, first class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Veronica T. Turner, Dedham.

Wounded

Barber, Clifford D., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Clinton O. Barber, Lowell.

Beaudoin, Hervey P., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Julia Beaudoin, Cambridge.

Bielefeld, Richard E., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Richard J. Bielefeld, New Bedford.

Boduch, Walter, private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Anna Boduch, Ludlow.

Bouvier, Clifford L., private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Rose A. Amour, North Grafton.

Bradbury, David V., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Gertrude Bradbury, Somerville.

Brown, Philodor H., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Mark Brown, Holyoke.

Caruso, John J., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Pasqualine Caruso, West Newton.

Casey, Daniel P., Jr., private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Alice Casey, Cambridge.

Chaput, Wilbert E., private, first class, U. S. Marine corps; mother, Mrs. Marie G. Chaput, Worcester.

Coffey, Gerald F., private, U. S. Marine Corps; guardian, Mrs. Nora Breen, Boston.

Coffey, Cornelius F., Jr., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Cornelius F. Coffey, Sr., Mattapan.

Creamer, John J., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Bartholemew Creamer, Worcester.

De Felice, Eugene O., private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Susan de Felice, Dedham.

Edmonds, Arthur R., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Arthur R. Edmonds, Sr., Everett.

Edwards, Arthur R., Jr., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, Attleboro.

Finnigan, James F., Jr., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Isabelle C. Finnigan, East Lynn.

Fitzgerald, Francis V., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Francis James Fitzgerald, Gloucester.

Frazier, William F., corporal, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; sister Miss Janet M. Frazier, Watertown.

Freedman, Julius, first sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Fanny Marcus, Winthrop; brother, Saul Freedman, Winthrop.

Gore, Edwin S., Jr., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Ellen Gore, Quincy.

Gover, Harland H., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Hattie G. Wheeler, Allston.

Griffin, Dennis, private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Ethel S. Griffin, Rockland.

Haines, Clinton F., gunnery sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps; wife, Mrs. C. F. Haines, Northampton.

Handy, Robert F., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Cassie Handy, Greenfield.

Kozlowski, Raymond H., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Walter Kozlowski, Norwood.

Larkin, Richard B., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Frederick Larkin, Great Barrington.

Lawton, John J., private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Amy Lawton, Danvers.

Leonard, Melvin L., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Dora Leonard, 307 Walnut Street, Stoughton.

Levesque, Lieonel J., private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Elise Levesque, Peabody.

Melnitsky, Edward, corporal, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Frances Melnitsky, Newton.

Moore, Chester E., Jr., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Margaret Louise Moore, Mansfield.

O'Brien, Francis V., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, Boston.

Pajak, Edward G., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Anthony Pajak, Ware.

Payne, Joseph K., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Margaret Payne, N. Andover.

Perron, William W., Jr., private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, William W. Perron, Sr., Walpole.

Pietras, Walter J., private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Madeline Pietras, Lawrence.

Pires, Abilio, private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Sarah Pires, Peabody.

Randall, Robert R., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Elsie R. Randall, Fayville.

Sanderson, Donald P., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Helen M. Sanderson, Waltham.

Santaniello, Dominick N., sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Concetta Santaniello, East Boston.

Santosuosso, Menry, private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mary Santosuosso, Somerville.

Silva, Joseph F., private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary Silva, Lowell.

Stern, Melvin, apprentice seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve; aunt, Mrs. Ruth Felman, Chelsea.

West, Theodore G., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Madelaine West, Belmont.

York, John P., private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary York, Andover.

Yurick, Joseph B., private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Catherine Yurick, Needham.

Missing

Alcorn, John Joseph, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Agnew Alcorn, South Boston.

Beaudry, Joseph Albert, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, Telesphore Beaudry, Fall River.

Belli, Eugene Frederick, Radioman, Third Class, U. S., Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Teresa Belli, Winthrop.

Burnham, Frank Palmer, Jr., Quartermaster, Second Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Eunice Adams, Whitman.

Chuprina, Leon, Radioman, First Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Anna Chuprina, Cambridge.

Crombie, Herbert Sumner, Watertender, First Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Malina Ann Crombie, Billerica.

Dutra, Paul Anthony, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Victor Dutra, Cambridge.

Ferreira, Frank Gomes, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Francisco G. Ferreira, Gloucester.

Fickenworth, Ernest Charles, Fireman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; father, Ernest Arthur Fickenworth, N. Andover.

Fogo, Thomas Robert, Fireman, Third Class., U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Thomas Greenshields Fogo, Randolph.

Fontaine, Armand Gerard, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Emile J. Fontaine, Chicopee-Hampden.

Ford, Bernard Francis, Aviation Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, George Joseph Ford, Worcester.

Frazier, John Joseph, Seaman Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Albert Henry Frazier, Hyde Park.

Ganley, Thomas Carmac, Yeoman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; father, Thomas J. Ganley, Boston.

Gulezian, John, Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Armenie Gulezian, Arlington.

Hogan, Malcolm, J., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Marion R. Hogan, Dorchester.

Izzi, Basil Dominic, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Dominic Izzi, Barre.

Jowdy, Emil James, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Mary Jowdy, Lawrence.

Kacevich, Vincent Stanley, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Adam Kacevich, Worcester.

Labbe, Normand Leon, Apprentice Seaman, U. S. Navy; father, Leon Labbe, Fall River.

Laird, Robert Earl, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Mildred C. Brisson Laird, Brookline.

La Riccia, Anthony Joseph, Seaman, First Class, N. S. Navy; father, Salvatore La Riccia, Chelsea.

Leszicka, Joseph Michael, Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Mary Leszicka, Haverhill.

Maloney, William Anthony, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Joseph H. Maloney, Springfield.

Murdock, Donald Alexander, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, George J. Murdock, Jr., Mattapan.

Murphy, John Henry, Jr., Gunner's Mate, Third Class, U. S. Navy; father, John Henry Murphy, Sr., Boston.

Pendergast, Edward William, Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, John E. Pendergast, Charlestown.

Pepe, Joseph, Fireman, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Salvatore Pepe, Brighton.

Pinder, Louis Patrick, Fireman, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Margaret Pinder, Boston.

Poitras, Joseph Leo, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Rose Alma Poitras, Haverhill.

Preshong, Joseph Leo, Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Zetha Preshong, East Boston.

Romano, Bernard Francis, Fireman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Frank C. Romano, Watertown.

Sullivan, John Edward, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Myrtle Olive Sullivan, Waveley.

Torosian, Toros Nubar, Fireman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Peter Torosian, Worcester.

WPA Requires 14,000 Jobs As End Nears

Continued from Page 1

the rate of about $1,000,000 a year. Costs of materials and equipment are additional. The total expenditure in Masachusetts for the year will probably be $65,000,000.

The peak year came in 1939, Mr. Delaney added, when the WPA expended $125,029,060.67. The number of WPA workers at the peak in Massachusetts totaled 156,000 men and women.

Many of the current WPA projects relate to the war.

"I imagine the time for the finish of the WPA in the Commonwealth will be decided here," said Mr. Delaney, who has administered the WPA in Massachusetts for the past three years and a half. "I assume that Washington will say to the Administrator here, 'We want you to let us know when the needs of the workers have been met to the point that the WPA program can be discontinued.'

"We are trying to get jobs for all. While that has not been our responsibility, we have already placed 45,000 people in industry.

Source of Manpower

"We won't be able to make placements for many of the remainder unless employers reduce their requirements. Much, of course, depends on the demands of war industry for workers. Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, when here recently, told me that employers would have to relax their strict requirements on physical ability.

"Today we have 125 workers who are physically handicapped on projects where they are manufacturing rugs for schools and hospitals, articles of clothing, and other items. Another 350 are engaged on projects in braille work.

"The balance of 13,500 are employable in industry at large, in my estimation. Here is a resource of manpower that has not yet been touched. These people should be in private employment at the prevailing rate of pay.

"A good many who used to be on the WPA at $55 a month are now getting $55 a week in war industry.

"I recall particularly a widow with five children. She took the WPA course in welding, got a job in the Watertown Arsenal, and the last I heard of her she was running a big crane there at $45 a week.

Effort Made to Assure Winter Fuel Oil Supply

A moral "ban" on Sunday automobile driving in Massachusetts has been placed by Governor Saltonstall upon Bay State motorists in an effort to assure a continuing winter supply of fuel oil.

The Governor, in a proclamation yesterday, asked motorists to limit their Sabbath driving to "cases of real emergency, attendance at religious services where other transportation is not available, and war workers employed on Sunday who have no other means of transportation."

In so doing the Governor possibly became one of the first state executives to follow a suggestion made by the Truman Committee in Washington calling for elimination of pleasure driving throughout the nation for the duration. He also issued a warning that compulsory conversion of oil burners to coal may be necessary.

One paragraph of the Governor's proclamation contained the nub of the reason why Bay State motorists are being asked now to eliminate Sunday pleasure driving. It said:

"Every gallon of gasoline you burn means someone will go without a gallon of heating oil—perhaps yourself. Petroleum Administrator Ickes' staff stated to me that for every gallon of gasoline you save, a gallon of fuel oil will come instead to Massachusetts."

A pledge of full co-operation with the Governor's proclamation was made by Kenneth B. Backman, New England Administrator of the Office of Price Administration. He announced that OPA inspectors will start a state-wide investigation of Sunday car drivers "to detect the small minority who may be using gasoline for pleasure driving in violation of either present or future regulations."

Loss of "B" or "C" ration books for violators of "gasless Sunday" was indicated. When the system is in operation there may be some method of having police motor vehicle inspectors take down names and numbers to be reported to local rationing boards.

Reilly Appears Before Board; Welansky Returns to Home

Cocoanut Grove investigations reached a semi-climax today in the announcement of two major incidents—the apeparance of Boston Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly before a special investigating board of the State and County, and the return home from a hospital of Barnett Welansky, head of the Cocoanut Grove Corporation.

The climax is expected not sooner than two weeks from now when Mr. Welansky will be able to take the stand to testify in the Reilly inquest which was recessed by the Fire Commissioner yesterday for an indefinite period. It is not clear whether the inquest will be resumed early or late next week.

Meanwhile, the Fire Commissioner stepped before a closed inquiry conducted by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell this morning in behalf of a special board of state and county prosecutors, seeking to fix responsibility for a fire fatality toll officially set at 488 by the State Committee on Public Safety yesterday.

The facts obtained by the special board today will be presented to the Suffolk County Judy.

The closing sessions of the Reilly inquest were moved yesterday afternoon to the charred ruins of the Grove, where the officials were taken on an examination tour. They were shown the locations of ventilators, fans, blowers, cooling units and heaters.

Included in the group was Prof. Hoyt C. Hottel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, heating specialist, who will prepare a report for the inquest next week.

Chester W. Cuthell

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP)—Chester W. Cuthell, who passed on here yesterday, was general counsel to the United States Shipping Board during World War I. A New York lawyer, he was especially prominent in New York transit matters, and in commercial aviation. After the World War, he represented Secretary of War Newton D. Baker in settling the War Department's claims against England, France, and Italy. For his services he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and was also decorated by France and Italy.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A musical program will be given by the Harvard Glee Club at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the church edifice, 31 Elm Hill Avenue, corner Howland Street, Roxbury district, 3:30 p. m.

A sound film "Fangs of Death Valley" will be given at the Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

A lecture on "What We Learn from History" will be given by David Saville Muzzey at the Charles Street Forum at 4 p. m. Open free to the public.

A lecture on "Tolerance is Not Enough" will be given by Louis Adamic at the Ford Hall in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page—4

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Animal Rescue League of Boston
CHRISTMAS FOR HORSES
Contributions are most welcome. If we receive more than is required for our Christmas work, the surplus will be used during the year for the purchase of blankets, for buying worn-out horses and for miscellaneous horse-rescue work.
Checks should be made payable to Animal Rescue League and sent to 51 Carver St., Boston.
BENTLEY W. WARREN JR., Treasurer
ROBERT F. SELLAR, President
MISS HELEN LEIGHTON, Secretary

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
and the
Angell Animal Hospital
170-184 Longwood Avenue, Boston
Special campaign is starting to raise funds to meet emergency needs for our two Animal Hospitals in Boston and Springfield.
We Receive Nothing from State, City or Community Fund
Francis H. Rowley, President; Eric H. Hansen, Executive Vice-President, Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer; Guy Richardson, Secretary

MOUNT PLEASANT HOME FOR AGED MEN AND WOMEN
INCORPORATED 1881
301 SOUTH HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
We appeal for donations and bequests
[illegible]

San Francisco Home After Pacific Saga

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12—Instead of "U. S. cruiser sunk" it's "cruiser San Francisco moored at Pier 16," and a whole city is doing homage today. The margin between the two possibilities was narrower on a black tropical midnight a month ago than anyone cares to think of now. Rips, patches, and holes in the San Francisco's glorious hull and superstructure tell how narrow that margin.

About 1,000 men and officers were on the San Francisco that moonless night of Nov. 13. The cruiser, flagship of a task force which had just completed an important mission in the Solomon Island area, was free of that mission, and was out looking for a Japanese naval force suspected of being in the vicinity.

One thousand narratives in a large book wouldn't tell all the story. Each man had a different experience, according to his station on the ship, his responsibility, his viewpoint or his sensations (for many were below decks, of course, and could only feel the big steel ship shudder as 14-inch shells struck).

The crew had been at battle stations from 7:30 that night. Japanese airplanes had paid the San Francisco a visit in the afternoon. One, set afire by the ship ack-ack, splashed against a lofty antiaircraft gun turret aft, and struck down its crew of 17 men.

Max Archibeque, seaman first class, of Dolores, Colo., believes he turned in the first report of the lights that, it developed were the three groups of Japanese war vessels, approaching in a V formation, open end first. In the battle that followed Seaman Archibeque served "beyond the call of duty" in fighting fires and rescuing comrades, and was awarded the Navy Cross.

Rear Admiral Daniel Callaghan, flag officer of the United States task force, was on the bridge with Capt. Cassin Young. The other American ships were following the San Francisco in column formation. Admiral Callaghan directed the column right between the two front wings of the approaching Japanese V.

Lieut.-Commander William Wilbourne, Marion, Ala., the cruiser's gunnery officer, said firing started at 1:48 a. m., about 10 minutes after the Japanese columns were sighted, and that both sides fired almost simultaneously. The San Francisco fired on a Japanese cruiser on its starboard beam and continued to fire until that target was well on its quarter, when it shifted its main batteries to a small cruiser or heavy destroyer on its starboard bow at close range.

The San Francisco saw this second target heavily hit, and then its first target, the Japanese cruiser it had passed, blew up. In the light of the column of flame which several witnesses said reached as high of 1,000 feet skyward, those on the San Francisco saw a Japanese battleship only about 2,000 yards away.

A lull in the battle followed the explosion of the Japanese cruiser. Action was resumed at the command of Admiral Callaghan, who spoke these words into the communications system to his gunnery officers and others:

"We want to get the big ones first."

The San Francisco's main guns fired on the Japanese battleship. The battleship had turned its searchlights on the San Francisco, lining it as a target for Japanese ships in two of the three Japanese groups. Shells were striking the San Francisco on both sides. One of the San Francisco's antiaircraft guns scored hits on the battleship's searchlight batteries, putting out the lights.

Gunners on the San Francisco say that they saw their salvos drive home amidships of the Japanese battleship. They could see the "sparks," as they called them. The fragments of the big shells go white hot as they crash through a ship's steel. Soon the Japanese battleship's guns were silenced. It was drifting helplessly when daybreak came and was sent to the bottom by American airplanes. Huge shells that tore through the bridge of the San Rrancisco killed Admiral Callaghan, Captain Young, and members of the Admiral's staff.

"Our own firing blacked us out. It was difficult to tell what was happening." So reports Lieut.-Commander (now Commander) Bruce McCandless, who was serving as deck officer at the time. He was on the starboard of the bridge when a shell struck the port side. Shortly afterward, trying to communicate with his commanding officers, he went to the port side, and a shell struck the starboard side of the Bridge. "I was the only officer left on the bridge who was able to act or give commands," he said. "I sent word to Lieut.-Commander H. E. Schonland, damage control officer and my senior, that the Admiral and the Captain were gone. He was below decks supervising damage control, and sent back word to me to take charge above decks."

"There was a lot of water down below to take care of," said Commander Schonland, of Portland, Maine, and New London, Conn.

"We on the San Francisco have trained together for several years," said Commander McCandless. "And we just kept on functioning, each man in his right place, when the personnel was depleted in battle," added Commander Schonland.

Twenty-nine Navy Crosses and 23 Silver Bars have been awarded to officers and men of the San Francisco. Some of the awards are posthumous. That is why there is no great feeling of jubilation on the San Francisco, even though all hands are proud of their ship and their comrades.

Commander McCandless who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his rare exploit, was met as the San Francisco berthed here by his father, Capt. Byron "Brick" McCandless, Commander of the destroyer base at San Diego. The elder McCandless, a jovial, fog-horn-voiced fighting ship Captain with his own Navy Cross from World War days, pleaded with the welcoming press corps not to heroize his son too much. "Remember, he's got to live with these shipmates, messmates. Give him a chance."

The younger McCandless, boyishly diffident as to his own share in the saga of the San Francisco, had highest praise for the gunnery and the conduct generally of all hands on the ship of which he suddenly, in battle, found himself in command.

The cruiser San Francisco and the column of fighting ships she led sawed their way through a V of Japanese cruisers and battleships, and the San Francisco, leading the way, paid a price. It will take a little time to put her shipshape again. But all hands will be as eager to set out again as they are right now to be "home" in the port from which their good ship started in 1934.

A big sea battle is made up of a thousand things, and not the least is the feeling of the men coming back from it, and the shoreside friends and relatives.

While Admirals and dignitaries gave greetings to all aboard on the quarterdeck as the scarred ship was berthed, some one said casually to a young sailor near the improvised gangplank: "Glad to get back?"

There was a depth of feeling beyond any words in the young sea veteran's answer: "Man, oh man," he said.

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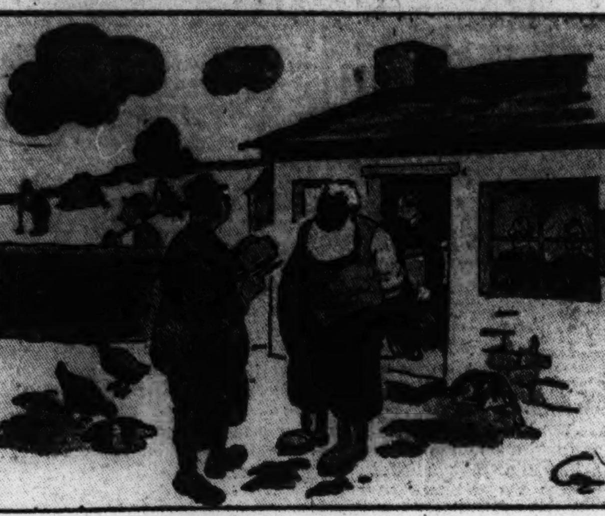
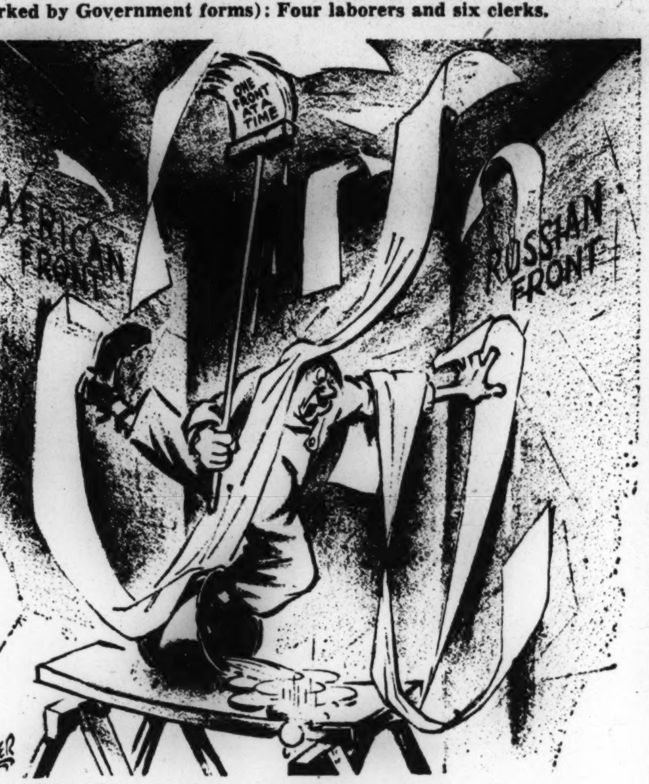
Cartoons in the News



Dublin (Ireland) Opinion

Census taker: How many do you employ on your farm? Farmer (irked by Government forms): Four laborers and six clerks.



Werner, Chicago Sun

Life of a Paper Hanger

'Pin Girls' in Bowling Alleys Attract Welfare Workers' Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—The Y. W. C. A., National Recreation Association and a group of national welfare organizations have agreed to help the United States Children's Bureau rescue "pin girls" and other young workers from juvenile delinquency.

The temptations of young girls working late hours in bowling alleys and taverns near defense centers and Army camps is causing welfare workers considerable anxiety these days, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, have revealed.

Mrs. Roosevelt said on the radio this week that England is also having its troubles with this group and thus far has found no solution. Before going to England, she had remarked that most young folks could be directed away from harmful pursuits if wholesome entertainment were offered them.

Welfare Groups Meet

The Children's Bureau's Commission on Children in Wartime held a conference in New York last week to interest a dozen national welfare organizations in the problem of young workers who have more money in their pockets than ever before and sometimes little guidance from home where mothers and fathers are busy with war jobs.

Girls as young as 12 and 13 are being employed to take the place of men drawn off from service industries by the war. The Federal Wage-Hour Law does not reach such workers, since they are not employed in interstate commerce.

Individual supervision of youngsters by schools or foster homes so that some one person would know where they were at all times is one solution of the program suggested by Miss Lenroot. She is also recommending that the War Manpower Commission not actively recruit women for jobs who have a job to be done for children in their homes.

Bad Example Set

Falsification of age, condoned by some parents to allow their youngsters to get war jobs, sets a bad example for young folks who are apt to carry such laxness over into their moral standards, Miss Lenroot pointed out.

School and community programs that give young people a chance to participate in the war effort are another antidote to juvenile delinquency, Miss Lenroot said, but she emphasized that they should not be made too strenuous. Many schools that adopted intensive physical fitness programs early in the school year are now finding that part of the time must be devoted to rest for the child's sake, she said.

Key Workers at Jack & Heintz Plants Receive Paid Vacations in Florida

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12 (AP)—Key workers at the fabulous Jack & Heintz Company, which has been criticized by some industries for "spoiling" its employees, are vacationing in Florida at company expense to "keep fit" for their jobs in the busy war plant.

Jack & Hentz, which has plants here and at near-by Bedford, early this year was investigated by a Congressional committee looking into the plant's profits on contracts for electric airplane starters. Testimony before the committee disclosed that enormous bonuses had been paid to officers and employees of the concern.

After the committee completed its investigation the company said it would voluntarily hold all profits to 6 per cent. In subsequent re-drafting of contracts the House Naval Affairs Committee was told the Government had been saved $9,500,000. William S. Jack, company President, said production costs had been reduced through competitive prices and larger volume.

Salaries Reduced

Mr. Jack announced reduction of the $100,000 salaries paid him and two other executives to $15,000, but said plant employees—termed "associates"—would continue to share in profits. Executives' bonuses also were dropped. Mr. Jack contends "manufacturers should inaugurate incentives to give labor something to produce even beyond their ability to produce."

Mr. Jack said today that every two weeks 11 couples are sent to Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., where the concern maintains 11 apartments.

"This allows four days of travel and 10 days at the seaside, where these employees may enjoy the sunshine and the sea air and recuperate," Mr. Jack said. "They come back ready to resume their 12-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week confining jobs with added enthusiasm and improved physical condition."

The idea back of these vacations in the South is to maintain the efficiency of about 200 men "who have not lost a minute in more than a year.

'Vital to Production'

"These men are vital to our production program, and we must keep them fit, as we have a big job to do to help win this war," Mr. Jack declared.

"We go through our plants and find men on whom the grind is beginning to tell and select those who are tired or in ill health and send them to Florida. They have proved what determination will do and have earned such a rest. Fortunately, we are able to replace them with other men while they are away."

Next summer, the company expects to send 30 men north to lake resorts every 10 days, Mr. Jack added, explaining:

"Our union contracts call for two weeks' vacation for each employee each year. By relaying workers on vacations throughout the year, we carry out our union vacation agreement and, at the same time, help preserve the efficiency of the employees."

Wisconsin State Grange Disapproves AP Suit

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 12 (AP)—Disapproval of the Government's suit against the Associated Press was voiced today by the Wisconsin State Grange.

The organization expressed its opposition in a resolution which criticized the suit as "an attempt to institute government control of the press."

The action was taken at the annual state convention.

Republicans Plan Fight On Wasted Funds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts declared yesterday the Republicans would conduct a vigorous drive in the Congress convening next month to cut expenditures by Government agencies not performing war functions and to curb "the use of unreasonable power by bureaucrats."

"The tremendous sum needed for prosecution of the war," the minority leader said, "will demand that we cut other governmental expenditures wherever it is possible. Obviously, the people are demanding a reduction in the thousands of political strap-hangers.

"Another of our purposes will be to curb the unauthorized use of power by some of the autocratic bureaucrats. We want them to have what power is needed for prosecution of war, but we don't want this used for the persecution of the people."

Mr. Martin gave this preview in his first press interview since returning from St. Louis, Mo., where he bowed out as the Republican National Chairman in order to devote more time to leadership of the election-invigorated minority party in the House.

The Massachusetts Representative is certain to be re-elected floor leader of the minority when the House Republicans caucus early in January. In the new Congress Republicans will hold 207 House seats, against 222 by Democrats. In the 77th Congress, now on the verge of sine die adjournment, the alignment was 268 Democrats, 162 Republicans.

In recent House speeches, both Republicans and Democrats have demanded economy and curbs on "bureaucracy."

Casualties in Navy Since Pearl Harbor Placed at 18,838

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today that 1,613 new casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard were reported to next of kin from Nov. 16-30.

The casualties, which include dead, wounded and missing, brought the total reported to next of kin since the Pearl Harbor attack to 18,838.

Of the new casualties, 546 were reported dead, 660 wounded and 407 missing.

The Navy said that some under the classification of "missing" might be rescued or otherwise reported safe.

A recapitulation of casualties to date gave the following totals:

Navy: 4,348 dead; 1,434 wounded; 8,473 missing; today 14,255.

Marine Corps: 1,114 dead; 1,370 wounded; 1,921 missing; total 4,405.

Coast Guard: 38 dead; 11 wounded; 129 missing: total 178.

The combined totals for these three branches of the services: Dead, 5,500; wounded, 2,815; missing, 10,523; total, 18,838. The list includes all States and the District of Columbia. The territory of Hawaii also is included, but there are no reports for the other territories or possessions.

60 Actions Started Against Landlords

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The nation's landlords had the Office of Price Administration's warning today that a vast rent enforcement drive is underway, with charges already filed in 60 cases.

The OPA announced last night that criminal charges of violating rent regulations had been filed against 60 landlords—"both big and little"—in the first actions of that type under the criminal enforcement provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act.

The announcement listed principal counts in the complaints as charging illegally high rents, discontinuing essential services, improperly evicting tenants, filing false registration statements, and failing to file registration statements. Names of those accused were not given.

Maximum penalties on conviction are $5,000 fine or a year in jail, or both, for each violation.

Duke of Windsor and Wife On Unexpected U. S. Visit

PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor and his Duchess are snatching a few days rest in the United States while back home in Nassau, the Bahamian Legislature casts a final appraising eye at the Duke's plan to rehabilitate the island's economy.

The Governor of the Bahamas and his wife arrived Wednesday for an unannounced visit, accompanied by Herbert Pulitzer, only American flying officer stationed in Nassau, who will be their host until Tuesday. Mr. Pulitzer is a member of the publishing family.

When America's entry into the war halted the tourist trade which was the backbone of Bahamian business, the Duke of Windsor selected a group of Bahamians to work with him on a plan to restore the decadent peasant industries and make the colony more self-sufficient.

His plan, now awaiting final approval, proposed a new administrative department for the Bahamian out islands, and emphasizes health education and industrialization. The program contains provisions for making the colony a self-contained unit, requiring few imports and even providing for the development of products necessary to the war effort.

Mexico Fighters Abroad 'Conditional'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Whether Mexico contemplates sending, or is actually prepared to send an expeditionary force abroad to fight beside the Allied armies, is a question around which has centered acrid and ambiguous discussion during the last few weeks. Meanwhile the National Defense Ministry has disclosed that Mexico's trained fighters will total an estimated 1,600,000 by the end of 1943.

Contradictory official statements, certain unauthorized unofficial ones and an amount of free speculation have confused the Mexican public. It is obvious the question has been agitated before the Mexican Government was ready to make definite public commitments. It poses a delicate situation between the Government and the Mexican people and high officials have been trying to handle it "with gloves."

In the first place Persident Avila Camacho pledged, on Mexico's declaration of war last May, that this Republic would limit her war activity to defense of her own soil, her fight being "in the fields and in the factories" rather than in the trenches, he said. It is felt that a breach of this promise must be justified in the minds of the people by events.

In the second place, aside from the President's pledge, many believed that at the time of Mexico's entrance into war public opinion was hardly ready for this step and that any premature measure now, forcing the people, would be unwise.

Mexico at the Peace Table

On the other hand, in many quarters the idea is growing that—as the figures of the leading powers and leading men of the world picture take clearer shape—the position of Mexico in the post-war situation and her prestige at the peace table will depend to some extent on the degree of her participation now. A sentiment for more active collaboration beyond mere defense co-operation and contribution of strategic materials is gradually developing.

To date, the clearest statement from official quarters on the Government's position indicates there could be a departure from Mexico's present purely defensive attitude "if circumstances demand it." The statement was made to the press by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, who declared that "until now the exigencies of war have not demanded co-operation of our armed forces outside national territory." Mexican collaboration has thus far consisted of safeguarding the Republic, and building up an Army, he said.

"But I say that if the circumstances call for it," he continued, "should it be within the American Continent or outside of it in other fronts of battle; if the menace against human liberties and the destiny of the democracies demands of Mexico armed contingents, the Government will place before the people the necessity of this action, and I am sure that the Mexican people, loyal to their traditions of honor and to the clear conscience of the cause which they defend, will respond affirmatively without the least vacillation."

Speaking in 'Conditional'

The Foreign Minister's statement was drawn forth by a statement accredited to José Mariá Dávila, Mexico's Ambassador to Brazil, that Mexico was preparing an expeditionary force of 250,000 men to fight either in the Orient or the Occident. The United Press report of this statement, published here, caused adverse comment in official circles and in newspapers, where it was held the Ambassador had spoken without authorization. The Ambassador meantime protested to the United Press that his press conference words had been misused; he had spoken in the "conditional," he said, maintaining that Mexico "could send" soldiers and not that she "would send" them.

Though openly condemned, Mariá Dávila's statement as originally published has not been officially denied. The comment of Ezequiel Padilla, on the contrary, gives support to the possibility of Mexico's sending men abroad.

Among the first indications of a new outlook on the part of the Government was the attitude it took in regard to military service of Mexicans residing in the United States. Under our selective service laws citizens of co-belligerent nations living in the United States must serve in the United States Army. In October, the Mexican Government passed a decree permitting such service by Mexicans without loss of their Mexican citizenship.

Not Eluding Sacrifice

The view that Mexican citizens might be called to actual fighting was implicit in various statements by Foreign Minister Padilla in explanation of Mexico's stand on the matter of military service in the United States Army. At one point he said, for example, that "we must realize we are in war," and that "the place of honor which Mexico claims is not in eluding the sacrifice which all allied nations are rendering."

Although this was in reference to service in the American Army, it was a far cry from the no-bloodshed participation Mexico visualized when she entered the war in May.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Morale Built By Community Singing Plans

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Cambridge Committee on Community Singing earlier this fall planned a series of sings, it didn't realize that before those sings were over, they would be neatly dovetailing with a Government plan to promote community singing on the home front all over the nation as a means of building morale.

Nor did it have any idea that Russell Ames Cook, conductor of the Portland Symphony Orchestra and popular leader of several Cambridge sings last summer, would be one of 15 leaders called by the Government to organize such singing throughout the United States. "Naturally, we are pleased to learn this good news about Mr. Cook," says Miss Charlotte Einseidler, chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Cook, who will conduct the final sing of this first Cambridge series, was asked by the Government to fly to Chicago today to give a lecture on music for morale before a conference of educators there this evening. Head of the committee on which Mr. Cook is serving is Roy D. Welch, who has been loaned to the U. S. Treasury Department by Princeton University. Mr. Cook will be back in Cambridge for the big sing at the Y.W.C.A. on Tuesday evening at 8 p. m.

Mr. Cook's wife, who is also a musician, will accompany him on Tuesday, and she is also obtaining soloists for some of the carols and arranging for a group to sing a descant. Anyone is welcome to come, and the Committee is expecting a large gathering of those who have been singing in smaller, neighborhood groups for the past few weeks.

The sings have proved popular, reports Miss Einseidler. "A group of adults at the Cambridge Community Center has asked for Siebolt Frieswyk of the Community Recreation Service of Boston to conduct a group once a week," she said. He has been leading a teen-age group. Miss Odile Sweeney, head of the Center, wants to make the sings a regular feature of its program.

Those held at the home of Professor and Mrs. Harlow Shapley at the Harvard Observatory have drawn larger groups than were expected, and the Committee has received two requests for leadership from the Cambridge Center for Adult Education.

Tuesday's sing will follow the Cambridge Y. W. C. A.'s annual Christmas Open House supper. The hall at 7 Temple Street will be decorated with Christmas greens, an appropriate setting for the carols and other favorite songs in which singing Cantagrigians will raise their voices.

The Advisory Committee for this musical activity includes: J. Wellington Clements, Head of Boy Scouts in Cambridge and Chairman of the Youth and Leisure Time section of the Cambridge Council of Social Agencies; Stephen Mahoney, Chairman of the Council, and Supervisor of Recreation for Cambridge; Miss Bertha Goldthwaite, head of East End Union and of Cambridge Neighborhood House; Miss Zelda Lions, head of Prospect Union Educational Exchange; and Miss Helen Morton, Executive Director of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A.

By a Staff Photographer

'There's Music in the Air' at Cambridge

Among those planning and conducting community sings in the University City are Miss Charlotte Einseidler, left, Chairman of the Committee on Community Singing, and Miss Helen Morton, Executive Director of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A., with Russell Ames Cook, conductor of the Portland Symphony Orchestra, who will lead a sing at the Y. W. C. A. next Tuesday evening at 8 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Dec. 14

12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Dec. 13

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1150kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Coming Week

Sunday

Boston Ruskin Club—Christmas music including "The Messiah" by pupils of Madame Luisa Tosi. Madame Palmire Dellamano, pianist. Boston Public Library lecture hall, 3 p. m.

Newton Centre Woman's Club—Christmas Candlelight Service with music by choir of First Church of Newton as well as community carol singing. Monologue by Miss Patricia Neighbors. Clubhouse, 4 p. m. Public invited.

Monday

Brookline Woman's Club—Community Service Day. Christmas party for Brookline children. Bell ringing by George Gillette. Whitney Hall, 2 p. m.

Boston University Women's Council—Dr. Brewer Eddy, "Current Events." At 146 Commonwealth Avenue. Coffee hour, 10:15; lecture, 10:45.

Garden Club of Winthrop—Mrs. Donald H. Gardner, "This Way to Christmas." Exhibit of Christmas favors. At home of Mrs. Edgar F. Power, 19 Lowell Road, 1 p. m.

Waban Woman's Club—Mrs. Roberta Green, "Personality in Entertaining," illustrated with table settings. Exhibit of paintings by Arthur Carsini, arranged by Mrs. Joseph J. Heard, Neighborhood Clubhouse, 2 p. m.

The Fortnightly, Winchester—Christmas musicale. Carols by Glee Club. Selections by Helen Bedford, harpist, and Earl Weidener, Jr., violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Weidener. Food for sale to aid scholarship fund. Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.

Heptorean Club of Somerville—Marian T. Rudkins, "Books for the Holidays and Every Day." Exhibit of books. Unitarian Hall, 1:30 p. m.

State House Women's Club—Arthur T. Lyman, Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, Lt. Col. Arthur D. Weston, John P. McBrid will discuss "Defense Activities in Certain State Departments." Twentieth Century Club, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—Warren and Prescott Chapter. Mrs. Edward F. Timmins, "Jewelry of Olden Days." Piano selections by Mrs. Charles Flood. The College Club, 3 p. m. Old South Chapter. Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, "East and West—Now Face to Face." Vestry of Park Street Church, 1:30 p. m. Old Boston Chapter. One-act play and a Yankee Swap Party. State headquarters, 12 noon.

Tuesday

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston—Christmas party. Mrs. J. A. Jennings, speaker. Miss Brenda Ericson, reader. Miss Mary Elizabeth Berry, xylophone soloist. Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop—Christmas party at the home of Mrs. Carle W. Malley, 304 Pleasant St., 2 p. m.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Christmas Cantata by club chorus. Unitarian Parish House, 2 p. m.

Community Club of Canton—Christmas pageant, "Lighting the Way to Peace." Vestry of Evangelical Congregational Church. Dessert, 1:15 p. m.; program, 2:30.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Second International Dinner. Dr. Pennington Haile, "The Bases of a Durable Peace." 6:45 p. m.

Hingham Woman's Club—The Rev. Frank Grebe, "Christmas in Art," illustrated with slides. Music by Glee Club. Coffee hour, 1:45 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—The Rev. Dr. Phillips E. Osgood, "The Artistry of Self-Management." Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Professional Women's Club—Monthly luncheon. Carols by the Club's choral group. Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Children's Christmas Party. Games with Miss Bassett and story hour with Rev. Randolph S. Merrill. 2:30 p. m.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Christmas Entertainment. 8 p. m.

Braintree Philergians—"The Story of Christmas in Tableaux and Song" presented by the Art, Drama, and Music committees. First Congregational Church, 1 p. m.

D. A. R.—Col. Ebenezer Francis Chapter. Christmas party. Miss Carrie Giddings, "American Indians." At home of Mrs. Lawrence Eddy Foster, 26 Baker Ave., Beverly, 7:30 p. m.

Women's City Club—Mrs. Gladys M. Petch, "Stronger Than Armies," with colored slides; 11 a. m.

France Forever—"Les Otages" (The Hostages), French film by Raimu, with 30-minute lecture in English by Prof. André Morize of Harvard. New England Mutual Hall, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Wednesday Morning Club of Boston—Mary Parker Dunning, "East Meets West at Yuletide."

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Christmas Musicale. Robert Hall Collins, soloist. Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m.

Morning Musicale — Paul Robeson, guest artist. Hotel Statler ballroom; 11 a. m.

Marblehead Garden Club—C. Russell Mason, Secretary-Treasurer of the Audubon Society, "Attracting Birds to the Garden." At home of Mrs. Marquis S. Smith, Fort Sewall, 2:30 p. m.

Pan American Society of Massachusetts—Nicolas Slonimsky, illustrated lecture on Brazilian music; 7:30 p. m.

Bryn Mawr Club of Boston—First meeting of season. At home of Mrs. George R. Blodgett, 10 Larchwood Drive, Cambridge, 3:30 p. m.

D. A. R.—Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter. Christmas Party. Dutch Treat dinner, Hotel Kenmore, 6:15; entertainment, 7:45.

Thursday

Daughters of Vermont—Christmas party sponsored by Friendship Committee. Hotel Vendome, 1 p. m.

Newton Center Woman's Club—Second current events lecture by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor; 10 a. m.

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—George Demeter, "Limit or Extend Limits of Debate." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Women's City Club—Miss Vasanthi Rama Rau, "Women in India, 1942." 5:15 p. m.

New England Farm and Garden Association—Beginning of two-day sale of Christmas greens. Horticultural Hall, 9:30 to 5:30.

Friday

New England Farm and Garden Association—Sale of Christmas greens. Horticultural Hall, 9:30 to 5:30.

Cantabrigia Club — Christmas program. "Women Who Believed," in four episodes, presented by Betty Butters and Henrietta Tighe, with incidental music by Mrs. Mina G. del Castillo. Mrs. N. Russell Cazmay will discuss current events. 2 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Christmas party. Enid Louise Fairbairn, "Christmas at the Old Homestead." 2 p. m.

Boston City Federation of Organizations—The Rev. Walton E. Cole, "Winning the Battle of Ideas"; Julian D. Steele. Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m.

Lothrop Club of Beverly—Alice Mansur Packard, "More Than Conquerors." Exhibit and sale of Christmas greens. Unitarian Parish House; 1:30 p. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—Virginia Powell, English actress, "Highlights Behind the Footlights." Vestry of Congregational Church, afternoon.

Greenwood Woman's Club—Christmas program. Mrs. Robert Strachan, current events. Lenice Fulford, soloist. Vestry of Greenwood Union Church, 2 p. m.

Winthrop Woman's Club—Christmas play by Bishop Lee School of the Theater. Carol singing. Odd Fellows Hall, 2 p. m.

Hobbs Community Club, Marblehead—The Rev. Thomas Mark, speaker. Solos and duets by George and Mildred Lawton, baritone and soprano. Hobbs Memorial Building, Clifton, 2 p. m.

Saturday

Watertown Woman's Club—Christmas party for 100 Watertown children. Tableaux by Girl Scouts; games. Phillips School playroom.

New Hampshire's Daughters—Gladys Starrat Romeyn, "Christmas Impressions." Carol singing. Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Children's Movie, Community Service Committee. 10:30 a. m.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Mrs. Margaret Louise Wood, "Olde Candle-light and Holly." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Detecting Propaganda Is Topic Of City Federation Talk Dec. 18

How to detect propaganda, how to educate for democratic living? These are two of the thought-provoking questions which will be discussed at the meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations on Friday, Dec. 18, in the Young Women's Christian Association auditorium.

"We have found that while our boys are fighting for democracy on the battlefields of the world, there are tremendous problems which we must tackle at home," says Mrs. Max Ulin, President of the Federation, who will open the meeting at 10:30 a. m. The Federation programs are designed to analyze some of these problems and point the way to their solution.

The December meeting is being arranged by the Education Committee, of which Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds is Chairman. The Rev. Walton E. Cole, minister of the Second Church of Boston, Unitarian, will speak on "Winning the Battle of Ideas." The second speaker will be Julian D. Steele, Executive Director of the Armstrong Hemingway Foundation, President of the Boston Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and member of the Executive Board of the Civil Liberties Committee.

Mr. Cole's writings on the analysis and counteraction of propaganda are used as the basis of class study in many schools, and his radio addresses have brought him national recognition as a champion of freedom. Mr. Cole received his education at the University of Chicago and Chicago Theological Seminary.

Christmas music will be sung by Dorothy Fairbanks Baesler, soprano, who has studied both in the United States and in Italy. Her accompanist, Rachel L. Gilmour, is a member of the Federation and President of the Women's Organists' Club of Boston. The social hour will be in charge of Mrs. E. Raymond Richardson and members of the Education Committee.

Today on Short Waves

London—6 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg, 19.7m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, WLG6, 15.23meg, 19.6m.
London—8 p. m.—American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5m.; VLQ5, 9.68meg., 41m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

For Sunday, Dec. 13

London—6:00 p. m.—Britain to America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKF, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—World News Roundup: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m. — First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lnodon—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 mge., 25.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 mek., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views: Thomas Cadett. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:10 p. m.—Concert. TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Taxpayers' Group Head Set Against More Levies

State and municipal officials of the Bay State were warned today that taxpayers of the Commonwealth would not stand for any new tax schemes or for any increase in present real estate taxes.

In a speech before the business session of the eleventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations at the Hotel Statler, today, attended by about 2,000 members, Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Association, pledged his organization to fight the taxpayers battle on every front "for the security of our homes and the survival of our Government.

"Will Not Submit"

"Let us begin by saying flatly that we will not submit to new schemes and that we will fight to the last ditch against proposals to 'liberalize' the use of the public treasury for any purpose," Mr. MacDonald declared.

"Let us say that we will not submit to any new taxes.

"Let us say, instead, that in the face of our obvious necessities we are willing to do without some of the services and functions we had come to regard as necessary during the years of safe and comfortable plenty."

Hitting at bureaucratic government, the Taxpayers Association official said, "Bureaucracy is the poorest kind of substitute for democracy, and we do not propose to sit idly by while our right to self-determination is stolen by those who would recast our country in another mold, and who would govern by edict instead of by law.

Economy the Key

"We propose to fight in our cities and towns, in our State, and finally in Washington, to conserve every resource we have; first, to give our fighting men the finest equipment in the world, and then to save our country itself from ruin and for the enjoyment of our victorious servicemen when they come back, the battle won.

"Massachusetts confronts a future of the utmost seriousness," Mr. MacDonald continued. "Due to rationing and other causes, the revenue of our State Government will drop many millions of dollars, and Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long has estimated that a substantial rise in the real estate tax is inevitable if we choose to maintain expenditures at present levels.

"I say to you, and, in behalf of the organized taxpayers of the Commonwealth I say to the public officials here present, that this must not be. I say to you we will not win the war in a larger sense if in the process we needlessly and wantonly increase an already unbearable burden of taxation upon our homes and farms and city properties."

Speakers; Election

Principal speakers at the luncheon session were United States Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee Investigating Nonessential Expenditures, and United States Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the special Congressional Committee Investigating War Expenditures.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill brought the greetings of the Commonwealth in place of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who is out of the State.

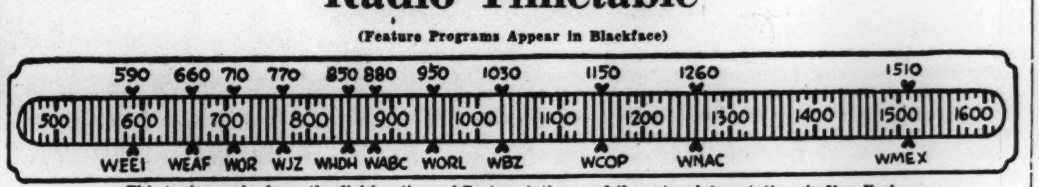
In a letter to the meeting, read by President Reginald W. Bird, the Governor said the Commonwealth "finished the 1942 fiscal year in a sound fiscal condition."

He added, "we must face the coming fiscal periods with a continuation of the economy we have practiced during the past year. The State and our cities and towns should continually keep in mind that they must be prepared not only for their present but for their postwar obligations."

These Federation officers were elected:—Directors, re-elected for two-year terms: E. Kent Allen, Westford; Albion R. Davis, Wellesley; Jerome R. George, Jr., Worcester; Thomas M. A. Higgins, Lowell; Aaron Hobart, 2nd., Quincy; Harold W. Humphrey, Saugus; Dr. Werner Kaufmann, Northbridge; Clayton G. Locke, Harvard; James Nowell, Winchester; Richard F. Piper, Sudbury and Winthrop L. Sheedy, Groton. New directors for two years: Edward Docherty, Holyoke; Abraham M. Sonnabend, Brookline and Prof. Charles Grimm, Williamstown. Director, one year: Arthur B. Nichols, Jr., Taunton; Treasurer, Clayton G. Locke, Harvard; Clerk, John H. Mahoney, Worcester.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Stuart Erwin	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Defense talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Coast Guard on Guard	Concert Melodies
1:30	News Service	Meet the Band	All Out for Victory	News; Orchestra	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Massachusetts Federation	Al Trace's Orchestra	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Books; guests	Puccini's "La Boheme";	of Taxpayers: speakers	Al Trace's Orchestra	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"Spirit of '43"	Grace Moore; Salvatore	Massachusetts Federation	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Musical Program
2:45	"Spirit of '43"	Baccaloni; Frederick	of Taxpayers: speakers	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	United We Stand	Jagel; George Cehanovsky;	Massachusetts Federation	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	United We Stand	Lodovico Oli-	of Taxpayers, speakers	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii	verio; Francesco Valen-	News; Orchestra	Henry Jerome's Orchestr	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii	tino; Ezio Pinza; Cesare	"Tankers & Woman": sk.	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Sodero, conductor	Minstrel Melodies	Drake University Choir:	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:15	brook: dance or-	Metropolitan Opera:	Minstrel Melodies	Christmas Carols	Bing Crosby's Orchestra
4:30	chestra	Puccina's "La Boheme"	Paul Lavalle's Orchestra	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Bruins-Canadiens hockey
4:45	News Program	Metropolitan Opera	Orchestra: News	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	game
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Salvation Army Christ-	Bruins-Canadiens game
5:15	Nikolai Sokoloff,	Joe Rines' Orchestra	University of California	mas prgm: talks; music	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:30	conductor	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	at Los Angeles-Southern	Sports Matinee	program
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	California football	Sports comments	News reports
6:00	News comments	Newscast: Concert	game; Bill Stern, an-	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	nouncing	Press Roundup: Sports	Sports Program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	University of California	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	at Los Angeles Southern	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	California football	Navy Bulletin Board	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	Stars from the Blue	game; Bill Stern, an-	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	"The Green Hornet";	nouncing	"Confidentially Yours"	John Carter, songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	drama	U. C. L. A.-So. California	Football Game Preview	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	H. R. Baukage, news	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Gypsy Strings	comedy serial	London: variety show	Deeds Without Words: dr.
8:30	Hobby Lobby	"Over Here": Variety	"Truth or Consequences":	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Revue; Ronald Colman,	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	master of ceremonies	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Over Here": Revue	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire; Mario Berini;	Classical Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	"Can You Top This?":	Bruce Foote; Virginia	Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; Peter Hayward	comedy quiz	Haskins; orch.; speaker	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade": music	Concert Under the Stars	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	Olympics-Jamaica Hawks
10:15	Soldiers With	Concert Under the Stars	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturday Night Bond	hockey game
10:30	Wings: band; g'sts	John Gunther, nws	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Wagon": speakers	Hockey game; News
10:45	News; World War II	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News; G. P. Elliott	Erskine Hawkin's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast: News	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-990kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Burt Buhr-	News Service	News; Charles M. Cour-	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, organ recital	Religious program	boin, organ recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale; Taxes	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	NBC String Quartet	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs;	Variety Music: Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"	nade"	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"	"Southland Echoes"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, news	Gilbert and Sullivan:
11:00	News; Coolidge	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Services from Cathedral	"Ruddigore"
11:15	String Quartet	Services	Rockies: orchestra	Church of St. Paul	Gilbert and Sullivan:
11:30	Coolidge String	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Services from Cathedral	"Ruddigore"
11:45	Quartet	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Church of St. Paul	"Ruddigore"
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	News report
12:15	Victory Forum	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	"The Voice of Hope":	Newsroom of the Air	Taxes: "Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	William C. Jensen	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People": Robt. St. John	News Service	"Balbo": drama
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory: talks	Concert Album	Concert Time
1:30	Leon Henderson	Cavalcade of Song	Modern Music	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	News Service	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Chicago Bears-Washing-	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love":	Cavalcade of Song	Symposium: "Women in	ton Redskins football	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	War Industry"	game	'Prof'sional Women': tlks
2:30	World News	"To the President": by	Univ. of Chicago Round	Chicago Bears-Washing-	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; "Post"	Arch Oboler: drama	Table Discussion	ton Redskins football	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	News Service	News; Musicale	game	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Dr. Artur Rod-	"You and the War"	World News Parade	Chicago Bears-Washing-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	zinski, conductor	Boston University Ves-	'The Army Hour': drama;	ton Redskins football	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic:	pers: speakers; chorus.	speakers; band; choir	game	Irish Music
4:00	Dr. Artur Rod-	Sunday Vespers	"The Army Hour"	Chicago Bears-Washing-	Religious program
4:15	zinski, conductor	Sunday Vespers	"The Army Hour"	ton Redskins game	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	NBC Symphony Or., Leo-	Young People's Church	Olympics - Coast Guard
4:45	Orch.; Lily Pons	O'Leary, songs	pold Stokowski, cond.	of the Air: speaker	hockey game
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Moylan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Or., Leo-	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Concert Gems	pold Stokowski, cond.	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Or., Leo-	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	pold Stokowski, cond.	"The Shadow": drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter": drama	Terry O'Toole, variety
6:15	"Dear John": sk.	light Services	Coast Guard Band	"First Nighter": drama	program
6:30	Sergt. Gene Autry:	Metropolitan Opera Au-	'The Great Gildersleeve':	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	ditions: W. Pelletier	comedy drama	Taxes; Across Footlights	Religious program
7:00	"Invitation to	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15	Learning": rec'rd'd	Stars From the Blue	pany; music	Religious program	Services
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids": Joe Kel-	Bandwagon: Ted Weems'	Upton Close, Recorded	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Madame Litvinov	ley, m. c.	Orchestra	Taxes; Con. Miniatures	Services
8:00	Orson Welles:	Earl Godwin, news	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of Air	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Hello, Americans"	Gypsy Strings	McCarthy; D. Ameche	American Forum of Air	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	American Forum of Air	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Readers Di-	Three commentators	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round": musicale	Hour	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Co.; guests	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments.	American Waltz Music
10:15	It" quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	Leo Cherne, "Impact"	American Waltz Music
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy":	News Service
10:45	"Lest We Forget"	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; Sportscast	News Commentator	News Service	Tod Grant, news
11:15	Report to Nation	"Sunday Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger: news	Taxes; Waltz Music	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	Report to Nation	"Your Sunday Sympho-	Unlimited Horizons	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny"; News Summary	Unlimited Horizons	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
11:00	"The Captivators"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	John Nesbitt, talk	"Against the Storm": sk.	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Orchestra	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Talk; Music; Taxes	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble	Luncheon Concert	King Sisters, songs
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Autumn Nocturne"	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time: Margaret
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Dept. of Agriculture	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Stella Unger: Hollywood	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Air Capers: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	"Christmas Cheer"
3:30	Snapshots: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Col. O. C. Hobby, Lt. C.	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Bass: "The WAACS": int.	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast; Air Express	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:15	Del Castillo, organ	Memorial Program	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Across the Footlights	Claude Thornhill's Or.
4:30	The Family Front	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Barry Wood, songs
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown": sketch	semble: Frank Foti, con.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:00	The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
5:15	'Date Book': Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxes	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News: Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup: Sports	Sports Program
6:30	Walt. Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Dance Music
6:45	The World Today	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Musical Progr'm: 'Salute'	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle: Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Orson Welles: dr.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	'Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	matic sketch	Meet the Band	John Barry, comment	Army Air Force Progr'm
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Popular songs
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"The Barries": songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": drama	Drama
9:00	Theater: Charles	"Counter-Spy": mystery	"Great Artists": James	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15	Boyer, Loretta	"Counter-Spy": mystery	Melton, tenor; orch.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Young in 'Algiers'	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half": quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Theater: "Algiers"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	show	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Joan D[illegible]	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine,	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service: Defense
10:15	'Mr. & Mrs. Smith'	Network Sports	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Interview	Network Sports	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; World War II	Network Sports	Music: M. Piastro, cond.	Taxes; Musical program	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News: Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Lands of Free: Inter-Am.	"Radio Newsreel": Ar-	Local sports
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Univ. of Air: recorded	thur Mann	Local sports

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee; War Bonds.
4:00 p. m.—News; The Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Along the March.
6:45 p. m.—"Enjoy Yourself."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—South American Soiree.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—U. S. Navy Program.
8:30 p. m.—"Swing Shift."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Henry Jerome's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—Drake University Choir; Christmas Carols.
4:30 p. m.—Bobby Sherwood's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Navy Bulletin Board.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orchestra; Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater; "Carmen"
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bondwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11.00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

For Sunday, Dec. 13

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; The Sunday Show.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music from Other Lands.
7:00 p. m.—News; Fashions in Novelty.
7:15 p. m.—Deeds Without Words.
7:30 p. m.—The Organ Loft.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (49.9mc)

1:45 p. m.—Chicago Bears — Washington Redskins football game.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—Quiz of Two Cities.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Leo Cherne, "Impact."
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; drama.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Hawaii Calls: music.
11:30 p. m.—'Answering You': Recorded.

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Rationing in Massachusetts Is Viewed as a Difficult Job Well Performed

Curley's Libel Suit Recessed Until Dec. 15

Following three days of testimony in the $500,000 libel suit of James M. Curley against the Curtis Publishing Company, over an article published in the Saturday Evening Post, the United States District Court at Boston recessed the case until 10 a. m. next Tuesday.

The only witness to be on the stand thus far, aside from Mr. Curley former Governor, was Emmet V. Maun, a newspaper reporter who interviwed Mr. Curley and William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, aboard the liner Britanic at New York in January, 1937, prior to the sailing of the vessel for Nassau.

He talked with Mr. Curley first, he said, and lated with the Cardinal. In his story as printed in the newspapers, the Cardinal was credited with having been told that Mr. Curley was aboard the ship and then having said "I seem to have heard of him," it was brought out in Court.

When asked why he had not reported an interview with Mr. Curley as well, Mr. Maun said "With a bow to Governor Curley, I'd say the Cardinal was more important." In reply to questions he said he knew Jack Alexander, author of the article in question, somewhat, and that the name was his correct name and that he came from St. Louis.

Mr. Curley returned to the stand after Mr. Maun had completed his testimony, and admitted emulating Huey Long when he was Governor, and to a degree when he sought money for providing work for the people in 1935 and was willing to go to extremes to accomplish his aims in breaking down barriers against that purpose.

Politics of the 1928 and 1932 campaign were brought into the testimony with Mr. Curley telling of his part in working for Al Smith's campaign for the Presidency in 1928. He shifted to the Roosevelt band wagon in 1932 "because he thought Roosevelt was a better candidate." He told of mortgaging his home for $50,000, as part of $115,000 he raised for the Roosevelt campaign, covered 25 States and spent $8,000 in traveling expenses to do it.

The former Governor defended his appointments of certain officials later found to have criminal records, testifying that he knew nothing of their activities before he appointed them.

Regarding the state lottery bill, Mr. Curley denied taking any part in advocating the bill or in "thumping the tub" in its behalf. He repeated that he was a sincere advocate of a national lottery.

Referring to his shifting from Al Smith to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Curley said he had been supporting Roosevelt fully eight or nine months before Al Smith became a candidate in the 1932 campaign. In reply to a question, the former Governor said "Smith wanted the nomination but didn't want it made known at the time."

Mr. Curley also replying to questions said: "I had sincere faith in Roosevelt. That's what brought about my change in advocacy."

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LARGE BOARD

By a Staff Photographer

Ration Boards Are People

Here are shown members of Massachusetts local war price and rationing boards at their regular occupations, and at board meetings. Top row, left to right: Sawmill Owner Herbert L. Clark of Bedford, Armorer Pearley Heath of Hudson; typical small board at Townsend, where members, left to right, T. James Harvey, William Battin, and William H. Wing are shown conferring with applicants for fuel oil ration coupons; Postman James J. Curren of Canton, Poultryman Harry B. Stearns of Carlisle. Second row: Farmer John Brox of Dracut, Newsdealer Sidney Bell of Leominster, Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Administrator and Roy Harlow, Organizing Administrator for State Ration Boards, both of Boston; Police Chief William G. Heyd of Belmont, Housewife Mrs. Harold E. Bartlett of Lancaster. At bottom: Typical large ration board at Brookline. Left to right around the table: Thomas H. Gray, Jr., F. H. Appleton, F. B. Hill, A. M. Wiggin, Herbert F. Jenkins, Oren G. Wood, Chairman; Arthur A. O'Shea, David M. Watchmaker, T. M. Claflin, James M. Driscoll, and John F. Hennessey.

Mrs. Roosevelt: College Girl Must Back Men in War

On top of a busy day of speechmaking, picture-taking, press conferences and radio broadcasting, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt last night told 250 members of the Radcliffe Phi Beta Kappa that the college girl of today must be prepared to shoulder greater responsibilities than ever before.

"It is up to you," the distinguished visitor said, "to make this world that men are now fighting for a better place to live in and to apply the lessons we are learning here at home." She advised the collegians to be conscious of the power they have and will have after the war.

Inferiority complexes are out, she added, declaring that never in the world's history have women been presented with the opportunities of today to prove themselves capable of world leadership.

Prior to her address, an honorary membership was given to Mrs. Roosevelt in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, along with four Radcliffe seniors.

Her schedule yesterday afternoon included an address before 500 Radcliffe students in which she described her recent goodwill trip to England.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP)—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, who passed on today, was former President of Williams College and the son of the 20th President of the United States, James A. Garfield.

A native of Hiram, Ohio, he was graduated from Williams in 1885 and became its President in 1908, a position he held for 26 years.

Recipient of honorory degrees from Dartmouth, Princeton, Amherst, Wesleyan, William and Mary, and Whitman College, Dr. Garfield served as Fuel Administrator during the first World War.

He began his career as a teacher in St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and later practiced law with the firm of Garfield, Garfield & Howe, in Cleveland.

From 1888 to 1903 he was Professor of Contracts at Western Reserve University of law school and later was Professor of Politics at Princeton.

351 Boards Called Co-operative

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The most co-operative and democratic setup I have ever seen," is the way one official describes the almost unique system of war price and rationing boards in Massachusetts. The Bay State boasts a rationing board for every community, large and small. This means that there are 351 boards in the state. The five other New England States, added together, do not total as many. And Massachusetts OPA officials are thoroughly sold on the effectiveness of the system.

"You'll hear arguments for both sides," admits Roy Harlow, organizing administrator. "Some contend that a man working out a ration for his next-door neighbor will be too lenient. We haven't found it so. On the contrary, because such a board member knows he has got to live in that community long after this is all over, he dares not play favorites with anybody."

Boards take pride in being thought tough. They all say the same thing, according to Mr. Harlow, a large part of whose job it is to visit the individual boards and help them iron out their problems. "They always say to me, 'You know we have the reputation of being the toughest board in the State,'" he declares.

However, Mr. Harlow and his field staff, though they have often found boards making mistakes of judgment, agree they have never found a single board member whose mistakes were intentional. "It's the most encouraging evidence I have ever seen of the strength of democracy," Mr. Harlow says, "the way in which these volunteer workers, busy men and women every one of them, are honestly toiling behind the scene to make the rationing plan function fairly."

No member of a war price and rationing board in Massachusetts is paid even a dollar of salary. And there are just under 2,000 of such workers at present plus another 1,000 deputized recently to compute fuel oil rations. Regulations permit a board to consist of not more than 12 members. Many include only three. Clerical staffs are paid, but the board members, upon whose shoulders rest the decision in each case, are not. Persons actually engaged in politics may not serve as board members, and no relative of a board member may take a salary-paying clerical job on the board.

A list of the occupations represented among rationing board members would read something like this:

Largest category, farmers; next largest, attorneys, from full-fledged judges to newly hatched law students. Next comes teachers, and after that city and town employees, insurance people, bankers, from president to tellers, engineers, newspapermen, auditors, salesmen, doctors, funeral directors, bus and taxidrivers, cemetery superintendents, laborers, barbers, artists, and numbers of others. Also five ex-mayors. Chairman of a Martha's Vineyard board is a full-blooded Indian.

The board having the largest number of people in its jurisdiction is, of course, Boston, with a population of 770,000 to take care of. Smallest is Mt. Washington, with 57. The Boston board employs a clerical staff of 99. Out in the western part of the State there are three boards who share the services equally of one stenographer. These are the extremes.

Boards meet in all sorts of places. Some for a while used the parlor of the chairman as headquarters. This occasionally ran into complications, as in the case of the chairman who remarked plaintively, "I didn't mind when they took up my parlor and drove me into the kitchen; I didn't even kick when they expanded into the kitchen; but I do object at having to dole out a gasoline ration from my bedroom window in pajamas at 6:30 in the morning!"

When Mr. Harlow calls on a board, he is as likely to find the chairman in his apple orchard or out tending his lobster pots, as anywhere.

"Out on the Mohawk Trail one day last summer," he said, "I couldn't find the chairman of the board, because it was a Wednesday afternoon and he, being a grocer, had shut up shop and gone fishing. I tried a second member but he was a veterinary and his wife said he was off on a farm somewhere treating a herd of cows. I telephoned the house of the third and last member. 'Where are you now?' his wife asked me. I told her I was on the highway at such and such a place. 'Well, you wait right there and in about an hour you'll see a yellow hay-rake come by. That'll be my husband,' he told me."

This kind of situation is only typical, says Mr. Harlow. In one instance, the board met for a while in the corner of a stable. In a great many boards, there is no safe place to keep the unallotted coupons. so an arrangement is usually made with either the police or the mayor, whereby coupons can be stored in the safe at the police station or in the city hall.

Now that fuel-oil is among the rationed items, one member of the board is always supposed to be on call night and day. "For the first time," explains Mr. Harlow, "we are dealing with human life. There must not occur a single case where, rightly or wrongly, a board is accused of failing to be around when a special need for fuel comes up."

Officials do not believe that additions to the list of rationed commodities will increase proportionately the work of the boards and eventually make it impossible for them to handle all that they must. Sugar rationing already takes care of itself, now that the canning season is past. Automobile rationing will inevitably decrease in volume as stocks of cars are depleted. Fuel-oil rationing is strictly a winter-season problem, and will be far simpler in its second season. Gasoline rationing is expected to present no new difficulties.

Price control continues to be of major importance to all boards. Officials consider, however, that the general public constitute the best "inspectors" in this field. If Mr. or Mrs. John Q. Public find themselves being overcharged for something, they should report it to the Office of Price Administration. "This may seem like snooping," officials admit, but they add "this is a war we're in. Reporting a price violation is a lot better than shooting a man, and you don't catch the boys balking at the job they have to do."

George F. James

Judge George F. James, of Norwood, who passed on yesterday, was for 20 years presiding justice of the western Norfolk District Court. A former Representative of the Massachusetts General Court, he served a schairman of the investigating committee whose report resulted in the disbarment of Attorney General Arthur K. Reading. He was Past Exalted Ruler of the Norwood Lodge of Elks, and a member of the Norfolk County Bar Association. He was also a Past Commander of the Norwood Knights Templar.

Boom Brings Sharp Tasks To Panama City

Panama City is one of the world's premier wartime "boom towns," raised to hemispheric importance by the critical problem of guarding the Panama Canal, a group of Panamanian officials touring the United States said in Boston last night.

Describing a medium-sized community suddenly overwhelmed by tens of thousands of soldiers, war workers, and camp followers, the group declared in an interview that Panama has on its hands a whole new set of wartime problems—juvenile delinquency, "eight-hour orphans," gasoline and tire thefts, blackouts, and jerry-built housing projects.

Their story of war's impact on Panama seemed to be at once an appeal for United States understanding and a hymn of gratitude for American aid generously offered.

Panama, with a total population of 600,000, and especially Panama City, feel the impact of new conditions.

Almost overnight, upon the declaration of war, men and women poured into the city from Central and South American republics.

To Señorita Clara Gonzalez, newly appointed Commissioner of Child Welfare, and her Assistant, Guillermo Zurita, all this meant that children would be without home care while their mothers and fathers were in the factories and on the locks. It means juvenile delinquency problems.

To Señor Francisco Cornejo, Commissioner of Correction, and his Assistant, José Faundes, the "boom town" meant swelling prison rolls—for unfortunately, new money and new social atmospheres too often mean new crime.

To Dr. Camilo Justiniani, Chief of the Government's Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic, and Ignacio Quiros, Secretary of Justice, it involved deeper responsibility for preventing disorders, if possible, and if not, handling them when they arose.

These new officials of the Panamanian Republic have all been named very recently, most of them within the last few months, by President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia.

Masons Open 27 Centers In Military Areas

Masonic Service Centers have been established in 27 military areas, near large camps and training locations of the United States to offer assistance to men in the armed forces of the country.

This was disclosed by the Masonic Service Association in a bulletin received here today. Field agents carry small comforts, flowers, magazines, papers, or whatever seems best, to those needing such attentions in the military areas. Reading matter, games, recreation, are among the services offered to service men, all of which are free to any man in uniform regardless of his fraternal or religious affiliations.

Average attendance of Masons at the 27 centers is 12.4 per cent of all visitors, the bulletin discloses, while the average attendance of Masons and relatives of Masons amount to 23 per cent of all visitors.

Welfare work of the Association is approved by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox since the group represents Grand Lodges of the majority of the States, giving a united front to the fraternity rather than individual Grand Lodges, of which there is one in each State.

National organizations co-operating in welfare work of the Association include: Northern Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; Grand Commandery, Knights Templar; Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; National League of Masonic Clubs; Grand Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star; Order of the Rainbow for Girls, and the Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets.

Soldiers to Give Show for Benefit Of Their Buddies

Soldiers are going into the theatrical business temporarily in order to assure that all of their buddies who have to remain in camp during the holidays are remembered.

The Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards, Mass., has announced that in order to create a fund to buy Christmas presents for New England soldiers who will be unable to get home it will put on a musical production called the "Sea Horse Scandals," at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, on Dec. 17, 18, and 19. The show has been originated and will be played by soldiers of the Engineer Amphibian Command.

The United Service Organizations, Inc., in collaboration with the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., have also co-operated in arranging the program, working with the First Service Command.

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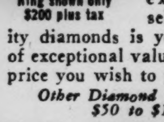

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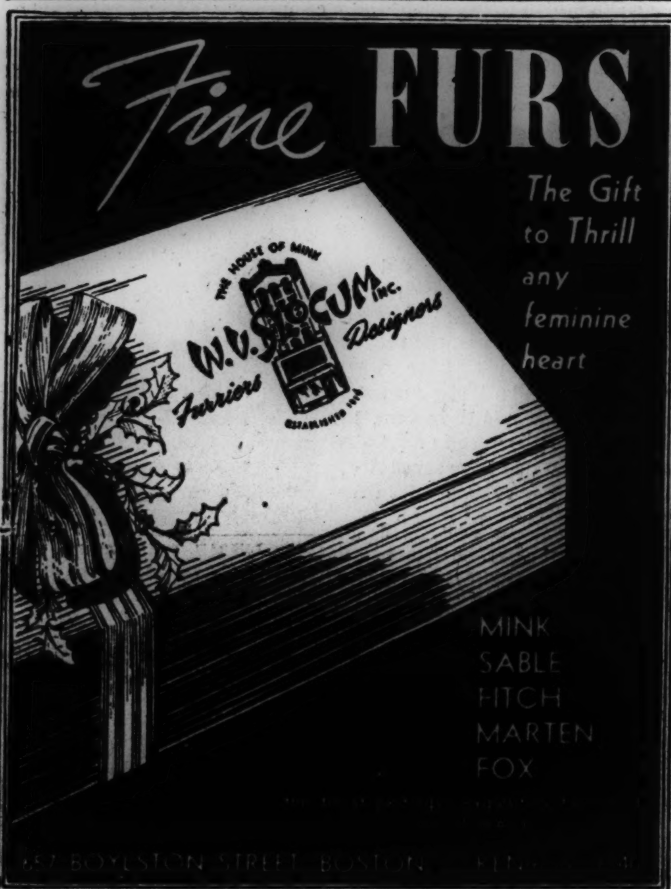

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Nazi Reinforcements Slow Allies in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

casualties to so small a number, the Navy said.

The Navy announcement did not disclose in what area of the South Pacific the 21,936-ton vessel was operating at the time and said merely that it was on a war mission.

The names of those lost were not given, but it was stated that the survivors included Henry Nelson, San Francisco, the master of the President Coolidge.

This was the tenth transport announced by the Navy as having been sunk by enemy action.

Corvette Rescues 195 U-Boat Victims

A tiny Canadian corvette, on submarine patrol in the Atlantic, rescued the 195 survivors of a torpedoed Canadian merchantman on the high seas and landed them safely at an Atlantic port.

Fifty-nine passengers, including 36 women and 14 children, and 136 crew members—the entire ship's company—were taken from lifeboats on a calm, moonlit sea and crowded into the corvette Morden, which was built to accommodate only 60.

Food and living quarters were arranged, however, even to slashed ship's towels that fashinoed diapers for seven-months-old Susan Alexander, one of the passengers.

Identity of the ship was withheld. Its skipper said she sank rapidly after being attacked at dusk by a submarine.

Losses at sea were comprised in the following announcements:

Torpedoeing of the Panamanian steamer Amarylis, 4,328 tons, off Zuzuland Dec. 2. There were six survivors.

Lost of the British minesweeper Cromer.

Loss of the Greek submarine Triton.

Loss of the United States auxiliary cargo ship Alchiba, 6,198 tons, by enemy action in the Solomon Islands. The vessel was taken over from the Moore-McCormack Lines. Three men were listed as missing. The skipper, Commander James Shepherd Freeman of Jasper, Ala., was reported to have survived.

The German High Command said that a United States destroyer was sunk by a U-boat off Oran and that a British destroyer was sunk in a naval engagement in the English Channel Friday night. These claims were not confirmed from any other source.

Tunisia:

Air Transport Boosts Strength of Axis

The announcement from Allied North African headquarters that the Axis has 28,000 troops in Tunisia, confirms the newspaper estimates of the past week and shows the extent to which Germany has made expert use of its air transport facilities.

An Allied spokesman, pointing to the frustrated German drive on Medjez el Bab, 35 miles southwest of Tunis, said the Germans apparently were strong enough to gamble troops and matériel in attacking Allied positions they considered important.

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, however, continued to gather his forces in the muddy hills and the Allied spokesman was optimistic that an overwhelming Allied striking force would be in position to push the Germans back to the sea in due time.

"The enemy has been able to get appreciable men and materials from Sicily," he said. "General Anderson (Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, Commander of the British First Army) cannot commit himself to a major battle until he is certain of winning."

A Reuters dispatch from the Tunisian front estimated that 23,000 Germans and 5,000 Italians were now in Tunisia. Ten or 12 German transport planes are arriving with troops every day, it was said.

Allies' Horseshoe Salient Disappears

There were no clarifying reports on the situation in the Mateur-Tebourba area, but the Allied salient which once jutted eastward like a horseshoe from the two towns had disappeared. The Allied line now is almost straight, the spokesman said, and there apparently had been a withdrawal in the Tebourba region.

Many observers in London, however, believed the territory between Tebourba and Medjez el Bab, a distance of about 20 miles was a "no man's land."

The Vichy Radio reported that German forces were maintaining pressure against Allied positions southwest of Tebourba.

The German column which had advanced southward from Tebourba upon Medjez el Bab Thursday was described by the spokesman as being in "some strength," another indication of the expanding might of the Axis in Tunisia. Together with a column which approached the city from the east, this German force was beaten back by a combination of American, British, and French troops.

The spokesman was enthusiastic about the co-operation of Allied air forces in this engagement.

"The fighter planes arrived almost immediately when the attacks came" he said. He described the fighting as "encouraging."

Both sides are hampered by bad weather and sticky mud which was described as even worse than "the mud of the Somme" in World War I.

Rommel May Make Stand in Tripoli

The first cautious probing of the newly-established line at El Agheila in Libya raised the possibility that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel may not make a stand there.

The British Middle East command announced that in the battle for Libya "developments are proceeding according to plan without interference from the enemy."

Some quarters in London suggested this meant Marshal Rommel might have been outmaneuvered at El Agheila while others, taking a more cautious view, conjectured that he might have left just a screen of token forces along the 40-mile defile there while withdrawing the bulk of his remaining forces toward Tripoli.

Growing Axis nervousness and reports that British patrols had penetrated as deep as two miles within enemy lines between the Gulf of Sirte and the El Agheila salt depression lent support to the theory that Marshal Rommel had decided against a stand there.

Russian Front:

60 Axis Planes Downed at Stalingrad

The Russians destroyed 60 Axis transport planes in the Stalingrad area in one day's operations as its legions clawed at German positions inside Stalingrad, in the city's suburbs, and in the Volga-Don corridor to the northwest. They also reported slow headway as offensive operations continued in the Rzhev and Velikie Luki sectors west of Moscow.

Indirectly, communiqués of both sides mirrored large-scale action by mechanized forces, despite snow storms of the last week.

The Russian war bulletin also reported that 36 Nazi tanks were knocked out in Friday's operations on both fronts.

The German communiqué, heard in radiocasts from Berlin, asserted that 24 Russian aircraft had been shot down in the Volga-Don area and claimed that from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10 the Germans had knocked out 1,262 Russian tanks.

The Russians spoke for the third day of Soviet detachments mopping up blockhouses on the southern outskirts of Stalingrad, indicating a dogged attempt to channel a new path in that direction. The newly announced transport plane toll raises to 133 the number of German losses in the past four days.

No mention was made of the engagement before a large populated place southwest of Stalingrad where the Germans previously were reported to be holding behind a vast mine field. This was believed to be Kotelnikovski, 90 miles down the railway to Tikhoretsk.

New Guinea:

Allied Ring Holds Japanese in Buna

Japanese troops are making desperate efforts to break out of their trap in the Buna area of New Guinea, an Allied communiqué declared, but their remaining positions are being blotted out methodically by Allied artillery and their counterattacks repulsed.

With Gona in Allied hands, the Japanese were pinned back against the sea on a mile-wide strip of beach about nine miles long. A few were reported still resisting along the trail to Soputa, about six miles inland.

Frustrated in their attempts to reinforce their troops by sea, the Japanese were trying to supply them by parachute, the communiqué reported.

In frantic efforts to escape being killed or captured, they counterattacked repeatedly south of Sanananda, but were repulsed in costly fighting each time, the bulletin from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said. Allied planes continued to rake the narrowing enemy lines with machine-gun and cannon fire.

The bitter "last-stand" nature of the fighting which has been churning over the New Guinea beaches was illustrated by an announcement that the final operation at Gona resulted in the killing of at least 440 Japanese and the capture of only 16 prisoners. Additional Japanese casualties were still to be reported, the communiqué said. A number of enemy guns and a quantity of ammunition also were reported captured.

American troops, after driving a wedge to the sea between Buna and Cape Endaiarere, were picking Japanese snipers out of the trees and attempting to enlarge their advantage by attacking enemy entrenchments in cocoanut groves.

Australian divebomers attacked enemy supply dumps and installations between Gona and Sanananda and American bombers pounded the Buna airdrome.

In the Solomons:

Flying Fortress Destroys 5 Zeros

A lone Army Flying Fortress recently fought off 15 Japanese Zero fighters over the island of New Georgia, destroyed five of them, and returned safely to its base, The Navy announced.

The communiqué gave no details of the encounter between the Flying Fortress and the squadron of enemy fighter planes except to say the big Army bomber was on a reconnaisance flight over New Georgia, in the Central Solomons, when the enemy planes attacked.

The destruction of the five Zeros raised Japan's plane losses in the Solomons, as announced by the Navy here, to 631.

Fog Hinders RAF:

Few Planes Reach Turin in Raid

Bad weather over the continent partially thwarted the Royal Air Force's third attack of the week on Northern Italy Friday night but did not prevent a small number of bombers from reaching their objective and dropping another load of explosives on battered Turin.

Three bombers were lost on the mission, the British said, adding that the results of the raid could not be fully assessed because of clouds obscuring the target. Turin, home of the Fiat works and other war industries, was bombed heavily Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Southeast China:

Japanese Attack Yunnan Province

Veteran Japanese troops, with fresh reserves from Burma, are stabbing repeatedly at Chinese lines defending the mountainous center of Yunnan Province from invasion, China's High Command reports.

Bombs Are Dropped On Naples Again

Allied planes of the Middle East Command raided Naples again Friday, starting fires along the entire waterfront and scoring hits on merchant vessels, the British announced.

It was the second Allied smash at the South Italian port in a week. Big American bombers attacked the port, from which supplies and men were sent to Africa just a week before, sinking a cruiser, damaging a battleship, and scoring square hits on a second cruiser.

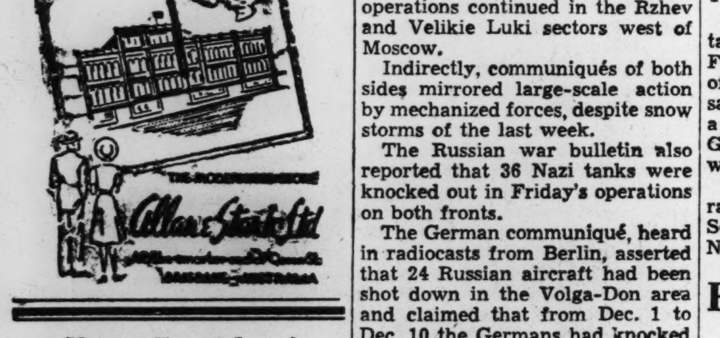
No details about Friday's raid were given immediately.

In addition to the attack on Naples, long-range Allied fighters, ranging over the Mediterranean, intercepted a northbound convoy of Axis transport planes south of Lampedusa, Island and shot down at least 8 transport planes, 1 bomber, and 4 twin-engined fighters.

About 6,000 Japanese, striking in three columns, began offensive operations Dec. 6 against Chinese forces in Western Yunnan in the area north of Tengyueh and west of the Salween River's upper gorge, a Chungking communiqué said.

The report did not specify whether the fighting, heavy the first two days and still continuing, was the start of the large-scale enemy drive that an Army spokesman here had forecast would be made with Kunming, Yunnan's Capital, as its ultimate objective.

From Chekiang Province, the High Command said, came news of a considerable Japanese reverse. Seven thousand troops of a puppet Chinese command joined Nationalist forces last week and attacked their erstwhile Japanese allies, inflicting casualties. The enemy, summoning reinforcements, counterattacked and fighting was still in progress.



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Bombardier Had His Eye on the Target

United States Air Force Photo from Harris & Ewing

United States Air Force Bombs Tripoli

Indicative of the growing might with which the long-range bombers of the United Nations are striking at key points in the Mediterranean was the recent raid on Tripoli. United States Army bombers made their first assault upon the city whose port facilities are of major importance to the Germans in ferrying across the Mediterranean whatever supplies may elude the naval patrols of the Allies. In the photograph, the Spanish Mole is shown in the upper left hand corner. It was one of the main objectives of the United States bomber squadrons.

Clearing Tunisia of the Axis Key to Open Mediterranean

Continued from Page 1

sume 75,000 gallons of gasoline in its first 100 miles of march. To carry that fuel by land requires 50 lorries. Each 100 miles thereafter require another 50 lorries, since the lorries themselves use up gasoline.

The United Nations are indeed fortunate in holding the Atlantic ports of Morocco through which supplies, as needed, can be sent in case the U-boat menace looms large in the Mediterranean.

Other Allied Ports

They also hold, in Algeria, Oran, Algiers, Bougie, and Bone. Separated from these by Bizerte and Tunis are the Libyan ports of Tobruk and Derna, in Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's hands.

Bengasi should be the most valuable port for General Montgomery in his drive on Tripolitania. No official information is forthcoming here about the present state of that port, but probably, for the time being, it is virtually out of commission. Eyewitness accounts of the much-bombed port describe havoc in the harbor there as far worse than anything else in North Africa.

However, it is extremely difficult to put a port out of action altogether.

Tobruk may be virtually out of action while it is being repeatedly bombed. But when the bombing ceases it can soon be back in commission unless ships have been sunk in crucial places. Even then no port is completely out of action so long as there is water. Damage to port installations, however, which was severe at Bengasi, considerably affects the amount of traffic which can be handled.

Bizerte-Tunis Raids

Air raids are reported to be already battering the Axis in the Bizerte-Tunis area, and heavy United Nations ground forces are said to be closing in on their objectives, but not until the enemy strength has been felt out and overcome can we be sure that our primary mission in North Africa has been attained.

The Allies made Tunisia their objective immediately their position in Algeria was in process of being consolidated. In fact, there were reports that landings were made as far east as Philippeville and Bone, and from day to day we have been treated to optimistic reports of United Nations' forces pounding ahead throughout Tunisia.

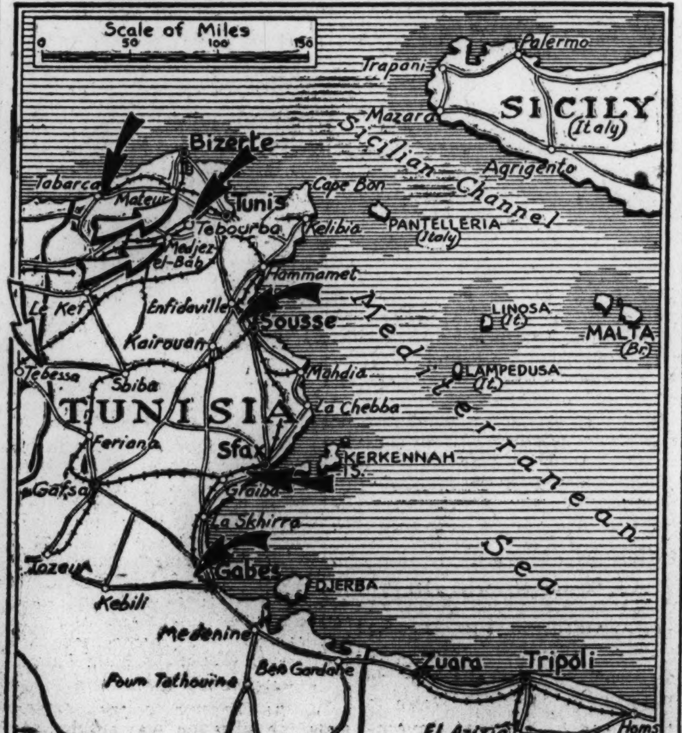
However, Hitler realizes his danger full well, and he has been pouring reinforcements into Northern and Eastern Tunisia by air and sea ever since the Allies made their thrust. He is reported to have withdrawn air support from his sorely pressed forces before Stalingrad and in the Caucasus in order to implement his struggle for a bridgehead in Tunisia, and German troops have been rushed to Southern France, Italy, and Greece.

Pressure on the Russian Front is being eased, and the Russian counteroffensive, perfectly timed to the United Nations push in North Africa, is under way. German troops are said to be shunted first in one direction and then in another, and are being drawn from Norway and other lightly-held areas. Garrison duty is being relegated to Austrian, Hungarian and Italian troops.

Taken as a whole, the bits of information that come from Europe seem to form a composite that is none too favorable for the Axis cause, and indicate that Hitler at last has been deprived of the benefit he has so long derived from being able to exercise the initiative in projecting an offensive.

(The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.)

Forging Ring Around Axis



By a Staff Artist

Battle for Tunisia

The Allies are reported to have straightened their lines in the sector northwest of Tunis. Black arrow at Tebourba shows Axis troops and white arrow at Mateur the United Nations' forces. Between the two points a no-man's land exists for the moment. Three lower black arrows show movement of Axis forces inland from Tunisian ports aimed at checking American-French force advancing to the coast and last reported at Tebessa (at extreme left of map). Black arrow on northern coast shows Tabarca which Germans claimed to have occupied.

Dutch Nazis Talk With Hitler On 'Significant' Development

Continued from Page 1

acceptance of such a regime as may be "officially recognized in North Africa in full accord with the American Government and also in accord with the French and native population of North Africa."

The text for those in New York City follows:

"In accord with the French Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Frenchmen in New York, being momentarily without diplomatic representation, hereby declare their wish to co-operate to the fullest extent with the Government of the United States.

"They place themselves at the disposal of the French authorities, civilian or military, which will officially be recognized in North Africa, in full accord with the American Government, and also in agreement with the French and native population of North Africa.

"Frenchmen of military age especially request the State Department to utilize their services in the French Army now being organized in North Africa."

Of the 25,000 French in New York City, only 5,000 come within the terms of the pledge, the rest being naturalized citizens. The Chamber has circularized the 25 French societies here to get the pledge before their members. So far, however, they have only 100 signatures on the book.

Based on Mutual Help

Admiral Darlan's relations with the Anglo-Americans are fundamentally a business proposition. He will help the Allies as long as he believes them likely to win, while at the same time cautiously restraining from definitive commitments. President Roosevelt's declaration that America's deal with Darlan would be only temporary has made the Admiral still more cautious. He is now consolidating his position in order not to be ousted after having been used by the Allies.

He is presumably not very anxious to see the Allies win an easy victory in North Africa. The longer the uncertain military situation in North Africa continues, the more he will be able to stabilize his rule and the more—he hopes—he will become indispensable.

Colonial Crack Troops

Today Admiral Darlan disposes of approximately 150,000 colonial crack troops in Northern and Western Africa which so far have not yet joined the Allied armies and may not do so in the near future. These French troops are excellent soldiers, but their equipment is poor and mostly obsolete.

The Admiral, therefore, hopes to re-equip his forces with modern American matériel. If this deal with the Americans is carried out, Admiral Darlan will be supreme chief of the strongest and best armed French army whose commanders are personally devoted to him. This army would by far outnumber the Fighting French forces of General de Gaulle and would probably play an important role in future French developments.

Admiral Darlan, moreover, is not only anxious to build up a strong private army but he, at the same time, endeavors to group behind his rule those French social groups which have separated themselves from Laval's all-out collaborationism with Germany while attempting to conserve in France a new, possibly somewhat modified, Vichy-regime after the war.

Today, Admiral Darlan is backed by many high officials of the Vichy administration in North Africa and probably in France, to whom the Vichy regime has given increased power without parliamentary control.

He is likely to be in close relations with groups of French big business who had been collaborationists after the defeat but who turned against the Nazis when the German administration began to draft their workers and to transfer their plants to Germany.

Hold on Wealthy Colonists

The arrival of Pierre-Etienne Flandin, long considered as parliamentary representative of the "Comité des Forges," the French steel trust, in North Africa, is perhaps no accident. Darlan, moreover, has a strong hold among wealthy French colonists in North Africa who are afraid of social unrest and to whom the Atlantic Charter means increased rights to the North African natives and to poor white workers in the colonies.

In contrast to General de Gaulle who definitely committed himself to the re-establishment of a democratic regime in France and has left decision on future constitution to the French people, Admiral Darlan so far has not yet revealed his political aims. Yet the fact that he has always declared that he is acting in the name of Marshal Pétain indicates that in North Africa the Vichy regime and its authoritarian legislation continues to be valid. It also indicates that the Admiral considers the veteran Chief of State as the only legal authority in France and, incidentally, himself as his presumptive successor.

The Admiral is probably not particularly devoted to any political setup which permits him to keep power in his hands. Yet the fact that the Admiral's rule is considered unacceptable by the majority of the French people indicates that in his government are the seeds of future trouble, if not civil war.

Allied Advances in Africa Stir Revolt Action in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

Croatia, that 1,000 fatalities had resulted in a week among persons reduced to eating acorns and bark of trees. Previously, the OWI said, sabotage of railways in Croatia had become so serious that the German Command was reported to have set up a special commission to deal with the problem.]

Almost more significant developments have been reported from the satelite countries of Bulgaria and Rumania. In Sofia a state emergency had been proclaimed while authorities arrested about 500 persons described as "communists," which is the usual epithet for anyone who is anti-Axis.

Similarly in Rumania there are stated to have been pro-Allied developments, many of which have taken the open criticisms of the Government's policy in pouring Rumanian soldiers into the Russian steppes.

Slightly More Food

Probably criticism would have been even more vocal but for the fact there appears to have been a slight improvement in the food situation in Rumania, thanks to arrival of supplies from the Ukraine.

[According to the Overseas News Agency, Rumanian troops have been given special instruction for putting down internal disturbances. The agency quoted the Office of War Information as saying that 1,000 workers, including many workers and technicians, had been arrested in the important Ploesti oil fields following the arrival of large detachments of special troops to reinforce regular militia and police.]

In Hungary there is evidence that the present government is anxious to avoid committing itself too deeply to the Axis side despite its participation in the war against Russia. Indeed Premier Nicholas Kallay is reported as having said recently it was too soon to visualize what postwar Europe would be like because "decisions have not yet been reached either in countries with which Hungary is allied or in neutral, and even more in enemy countries."

Premier Doubtful

Such a remark is taken as clear indication that Premier Kallay has certain doubts as to who is going to win.

Hungary, despite its agricultural resources, is feeling the pinch more than most satellite countries and not only has the bread ration recently been reduced but potatoes have been rationed to two kilos weekly. Evidently the food scarcity has led to much anti-Axis feeling and Minister of Supply Lajos Szosz has been forced to make a statement that the situation is due to an abnormally bad harvest.

He went on to say a "whispering campaign" which "ascribed supply difficulties to exports to Germany and Italy" was untrue. "I declare not one grain has been exported," the Minister of Supply said.

The statement contradicts one by his predecessor,, Stephan Losoncy, who, while denying abnormally large exports have been made, had previously admitted output from the Backska region [a district annexed from Yugoslavia] had gone to the Axis powers.

Australian Chief Justice Says Japanese Not Divided in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — If anyone is looking for divisions in Japan which would weaken that nation in the war he is making a grave mistake, declared Sir John Latham, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia.

"The only thing which would defeat the people of Japan," he said, "would be a real defeat, and I doubt that there can be such a defeat until Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, and Nagoya are bombed, and bombed successfully.

"As I think of our trying to fight our way back through Malaya and the Philippines, I can see the war going on for 50 years; but it we could get in behind and hit the homeland, which has never been really hit yet, then it will go home."

The dominant view in Japan, he continued, was not only one of superiority, but of divinely ordained superiority. While in Japan, as Australian Minister at Tokyo, he had read often that the white peoples had gone soft, and that a virile race was needed to control the world. The Japanese did not like the White Australia policy, but he believed that regardless of the White Australia policy, the present trouble could not have been avoided. Without a White Australia policy, there would have been 1,000,000 or so Japanese in Australia today. Would that have saved Australia from war or helped it in the war? he asked.

While in Japan, said Sir John, the mildest things he had heard about Australia were that there would be Japanese advisers in all Government departments, and that there would be free immigration.

Australians would have no rights whatever against the Japanese. But if the Japanese realists prevailed, the position would be much worse. Let Japan win, and his belief was that there would be no Australians left in Australia. Australia would be controlled and occupied by Japan, and there would never be a question of getting it back.

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More War Work Asked for Canada

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 12—Charges that the industrial capacity of Canada is not being used to the full for purposes of war production recently have been made by several leading Opposition Members, notably M. J. Coldwell, Leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party.

These charges come at a time when the Government has had not only to examine its production and manpower policies, but also its fiscal problems, those financial devices that help to maintain the cash position of the Government and which serve to manipulate the national income for war purposes.

To many competent observers it now appears as if the Canadian Government is at a stage in its war making where there is a need to find some new balance between war production policies and war finance. The argument is being made in these terms:

The fundamental purpose of economic organization for war is to transform the nation's industrial potential into a weapon of maximum efficiency. That means that war production must be planned to effect the greatest possible rate of industrial conversion from non-war to war, to expand and to make new "war capacity" and to keep that capacity operating, as far as possible, at the "maximum" rate.

War Orders Slacken

Yet observers are pointing out that for several months now many important Canadian war plants have been faced with frequent periods in which no demand has been made upon their full capacity, and that such a condition still persists and, in fact, may become worse in 1943.

The reason given unofficially in the Department of Munitions and Supply for this failure to use capacity is the "tapering off" of British orders for the supplies these plants are geared to produce, with the failure to have such orders replaced either by new ones from the United Kingdom or by others from the Canadian armed services, the United States or elsewhere from among the United Nations.

1,000,000 Claims Settled in Britain

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 12

The War Damage Commission announced Dec. 10 that the equivalent of $144,000,000 so far has been spent for repairs to bomb-damaged property in Great Britain and that this represented payment on 1,000,000 out of 1,100,000 claims filed.

Besides settling individual claims, the Commission said, it has repaid to local authorities the cost of repairing 2,500,000 houses.

The real source of the problem, however, would seem to be the persistent "purchase and sale" approach of the Munitions and Supply Department to war production—that is, production justified only by the presence of real orders for specific quantities. The orderly conduct of the Department's affairs may require some such system, but it is a viewpoint that may not be appropriate to the maximum use at all times of Canadian facilities and resources.

Large British Account

Out of a monthly rate in the production of war supplies which now is running to about $4,500,000,000 a year, probably half at least is being produced either on British account or in anticipation of British orders. Probably by mid-1943, however, the absorption of Canadian production by the Canadian Forces, as well as by exports to the United States, may take well over half of that volume.

What makes any slowdown under these conditions curious is that these British orders now are being "paid" for by Britain out of funds supplied by Canada, through the billion dollar "gift," a gift made necessary when it became clear that the normal processes of international payments no longer were possible.

The real significance, however, of this continuing paradox—Canadian plants dependent upon British orders which are "paid" for out of the national income of the Dominion—is that, in many respects, Canada's war effort has been a technical and marginal adjunct of British plans and British needs. Hence, the industrial, to say nothing of the military, initiative, logically has been a British initiative.

Canada Entitled to More Work

But it now can be argued that while that position was perfectly natural in the formative days of Canada's industrial mobilization from 1939 to the end of 1941, such is not at all the case today, for the Dominion has reached a stage, both in the North America needs for material, and in the engineering capacity of the country to deal with obsolescence, new designs, new production techniques, etc., that justifies a far greater share of that initiative passing to itself.

Canada already seems to have gone far beyond the marginal position which appears to have been the original place assigned to her in the industrial war calculations of British and United States authorities.

In some specific items the dependence of the United Kingdom on Canada is now primary—shells, automotive equipment, small arms and small arms ammunition, and a few others. And the volume of Canadian war shipments to the United States, through War Supplies Limited, is likely to put Canada, for the first time in many years, in a position where it will be possible to meet all of its dollar committments in the United States. The best informed guessing now would have it that by April or May of 1943 gross sales to the United States should balance all United States imports, as compared with an adverse balance at the end of the last fiscal year, of about $143,000,000.

Hard Drain on Canada

It is not generally recognized how seriously the cash position of the Government was embarrassed this last summer by the surprisingly heavy rate at which Great Britain was exhausting the billion dollar gift, as well as the rate at which the Canadian Armed Services were beginning to demand supplies.

The effect of these two developments made it necessary for the Minister of Finance hastily to revise his April budget figures by mid-July and to prepare new sources of ready cash to meet contract committments, and, on the higher level of fiscal policy, to prepare for the diversion of an ever larger share of the national income into the production and purchase of war supplies.

In July an Order-in-Council was passed giving the Government power to borrow up to $500,000,000 from the banks, and from that period until October about $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 had been borrowed in the form of "deposit receipts."

Such a device, though made necessary by the insecure cash position of the Government, was admittedly risky, since it added to the inflationary problem through increasing the volume of cash in circulation, while no parallel draining-off techniques have been provided to meet so particular a boost in consumer-buying power.

Indeed, were it not for the extremely strict "policing" of the price-ceiling, supplemented by frozen wages and salaries, by rationing of real scarcities and by the physical disappearance of many types of consumer goods, that additional purchasing power might have embarrassed price regulation and opened the way for the illegal production of consumer goods as well as "black markets."

The great success of the last Victory Loan here will doubtless ease that mounting rise in consumer buying power, a rise which may disclose a national income of $7,100,000,000 for 1943, as compared with $6,000,000,000 in 1941. Every such increase in the national income which flows from an intensification of war production will have to be met by a further attack upon the purchasing power of the consumer.

Canada's Output Up

TORONTO, Dec. 12 (AP)—S. H. Logan, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, told shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday Canada had become the third largest arsenal of the United Nations, with output three times greater than a year ago.

Mr. Logan said recent victories marked a turning point on the road to final victory and were all the more important since the Allies still had a large margin over the Axis in strategic materials.

A. E. Arscott, Vice-President and General Manager, estimated industrial output in Canada was up 20 per cent from a year ago and that 55 per cent of all industrial machinery was working on war products.

Canada's Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 12—From practically a standing start in the war production race in the early days of the war, Canada is now well advanced in a shipbuilding program which will involve an expenditure of $900,000,000.

The development has not been an easy one. There has been the difficulty of securing an adequate supply of expert technicians and of keeping up the flow of construction materials. In some sections of the country in particular, as has been explained in the House of Commons, getting expert labor has been a constant problem, but at the present hour there are 21 major yards and 58 smaller ones at work on combat and merchant ships. The plants, which are on the Eastern and Western seaboards and along the St. Lawrence route, employ about 50,000 men and women.

More than 70 out of a program of 300 merchant ships of 10,000 tons, corresponding to the Liberty Ships in the United States, have already been launched. About 300 corvettes, minesweepers and other small but efficient war craft have left the plants' slipways, the most of which are engaged in the vital task of keeping open the sealanes. In the scale of still smaller craft which include motor torpedo boats, about 1,100 have been built and about twice this number are now in the yards in various stages of construction.

Most of the destroyers in the Canadian Navy are the product of British shipyards although a few were taken over when the exchange of bases for destroyers was made by Great Britain with the United States. It will not be long, however, before Canadian yards will complete two destroyers of the Tribal class, and this will doubtless be only the beginning.

Through its whole shipbuilding program, which has been steadily expanding, Canada is not only doing its utmost to augment the merchant shipping to cover losses through enemy action but to relieve all it can the overtaxed shipbuilding facilities of British yards by building in its own plants the vessels needed for its fleet.

Kaiser Ship Case Postponed by NWLB

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has postponed from Dec. 14 to Jan. 11 a hearing on Board charges that a closed shop contract between American Federation of Labor metal trades unions and three Kaiser shipbuilding yards in Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash., was illegal.

The Board gave no reason for the postponement but Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes has been conferring with both A. F. of L. and Congress of Industrial Organizations representatives, at the request of President Roosevelt, to try to adjust their differences.

The Board issued the charges against the Kaiser company Nov. 18 after the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers filed a complaint charging the company with unfair labor practices and alleging the closed shop agreement was invalid because the company had few or no employees at the yards at the time it was signed.

Tracy to Greet Soldiers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Spencer Tracy, movie actor, is going to England soon under government auspices to give Christmas greetings to American soldiers and British war workers.

Elizabeth Ann Baker

PRESENTS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE

Wartime Baking Helps

Let's have tinsel on the tree . . . and holly wreaths in the windows . . . let's sing the old carols "peace on earth, good will to men" . . . with more fervent meaning and hope than ever before. Let the boys who won't be home for Christmas know that in America that day will never change . . . that we will keep it the same as the warm memories they carry in their hearts.

After the rush to empty the bulging stockings . . after the gifts have been opened and admired *breakfast* is in order! Make it a gay one . . . with something special in the way of muffins to top it off

Christmas Muffins

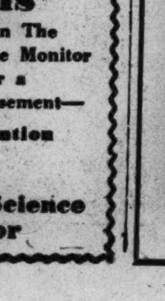
2 c. sifted flour
2½ tsp. *Rumford Baking Powder*
½ tsp. salt
4 tblsps. sugar
1 egg, beaten
1 c. milk
¼ c. butter, melted
½ c. maraschino cherries, chopped
½ c. creme de menthe cherries, chopped

Sift flour, Rumford Baking Powder, salt and sugar together. Combine beaten egg, milk and butter and add to dry ingredients, stirring only until moistened. Fold in cherries. Fill greased muffin pans ⅔ full and bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) 20-25 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.

These muffins are a surprise package! They contain a hidden gift of *nutrition!* Valuable amounts of those minerals, calcium and phosphorus Every time you serve *anything* baked with *Rumford* you're helping to fill a vital part of your family's daily diet.

To make omelets light and fluffy, add a teaspoon of Rumford Baking Powder to every 6 eggs—and beat until frothy. Rumford omelets are twice as nutritious as ordinary ones—remember those minerals that Rumford contains!

Write for a FREE copy of Rumford's new booklet, "Magic Muffins". 23 tested recipes. Address a postcard to Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford, R. I.



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High Seas Transfer of Survivors

Associated Press

Breeches Buoy Is Employed by the Navy

Survivors of a sunken ship are transferred by breeches buoy from a United States destroyer to a cruiser. Their ship went down in naval action against the Japanese off the Santa Cruz Islands on Oct. 26 and they were rescued by the destroyer. The Japanese were repulsed.

Commons Blitz Yields Stones For Art Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Stonework blasted from the House of Commons by Nazi bombs on the night of May 10-11, 1941, has been used for making book ends, vases, and other articles now on sale here for the benefit of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John.

The stonework was handed over by Lord Reith, former Minister of Works and Building. London Stonecraft, Limited, who were already making objets d'art out of stone from damaged Wren churches were approached in regard to processing. They commissioned well-known sculptors and artists to draw up designs for lead castings to be mounted on the stone. Plaques of Winston Churchill, Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, St. George and Dragon, and other symbols and designs were worked out.

Visitors to London can go to the stonemason's yard at Dorset Road, N. 15, and choose the stone or wood they wish to be modeled and the design they wish mounted on it. Each article is stamped with the Houses of Parliament Certificate of Authenticity.

The old Houses of Parliament, built by Henry III in 1237, were burned in 1830. They were rebuilt in Anston stone between 1840 and 1860 by Sir Charles Barry. It is this stone which is being used for making the gifts.

October Income At a Record High

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Income payments to individuals during October reached a record high of $10,279,000,000, the Commerce Department reports.

The Department's index of total income payments advanced 2.7 per cent in October, an advance attributed chiefly to continued sharp expansion of factory and Federal Government payrolls.

Durng the first 10 months of this year income payments to individuals totalled $90,807,000,000—22 per cent greater than for the similar period last year.

Landlord 'Strike' In West Forestalled?

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 12 (AP) — A temporary restraining order was issued yesterday by Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh to prevent any violation of Government rent control measures in the Vallejo Area.

The court scheduled a hearing Dec. 21 on a petition for a preliminary injunction against the Greater Vallejo Landlords Association and 13 named members.

Sam Gill of the regional Office of Price Administration staff declared the action was taken to strike by Vallejo landlords in protest against the rent freezing order in designated defense areas. Vallejo is the site of the busy Mare Island Navy Yard.

He said the Association had adopted a resolution threatening a strike, but that his office had found no evidence to show that it had been carried out.

Nazi Exploitation of Church In Occupied Lands Exposed

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 12—Reports of German treatment of the Orthodox Church in Occupied Russia, the Balkans and Southeastern Europe clearly indicate despite Nazi-ism's widely known antagonism to Christian religion that Hitler is not averse to utilizing it for his own military and political purposes. In some instances he is persecuting as a matter of policy while in others he is sedulously fostering the Orthodox groups—according to whether the church organizations help or hinder his plans.

Recent reports from Riga described how Alfred Rosenberg, author of "Mythos" and advocate of return to Germany's mythological past, presented heads of the Orthodox Church in Latvia at Riga with 1026 Bibles, Gospels and other religious publications from libraries of the cathedral and monastery in Novgorod. These books it was stated, were formerly exhibited by Bolsheviks in Novgorod Cathedral, which was the oldest in Russia, as part of the anti-religious museum housed there.

Germans proclaimed that the Reich Commissioner for Ostland would grant as much freedom, especially in the field of religion, as was compatible with his duty of maintaining order.

Commissioner's Opinion

The Orthodox Catholic Church in Russia was "reviving everywhere" under German protection, the Ostland commissioner said. This statement is similar in tone to the German manifesto to the Russian people on the first day of the German attack on Russia in which it is given as one of the main reasons for war on the Soviet Union that Germany wanted to restore religious freedom in that area.

In contradiction to these fair promises stands Germany's treatment of representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church abroad. Orthodox Archbishop Alexander was arrested in Brussels, and other Orthodox priests in Paris. The Russian Orthodox faculty at Sorbonne University in Paris was closed and its valuable library transferred to Munich.

Where the Orthodox Church upholds the patriotic feeling of the populace the conflict between it and the German invaders becomes most acute, as in the case of Yugoslavia under German occupation. Gavrilo Dozitch, Patriarch of the Yugoslav Orthodox Church, was seized by the Gestapo and many of his leading clergy persecuted for their loyal support to King Peter.

Antagonism in Croatia

In the German puppet Croat state the situation was sharpened by antagonism of the Serbs and Croats, encouraged in religious fear by the Germans working through their Croat puppet Quisling, Dr. Ante Pavelitch, who announced his intention of purging the Orthodox Church of Serbian influence and making it a Croat institution under control of the Croat state on the model of the Nazi German Church in Germany.

According to figures published by the Orthodox Church representatives in Istanbul, Germans had been associated in the murder in Croatia alone of more than 300,000 men, women, and children of Orthodox faith. This persecution has been so furious that thousands of persons "voluntarily" harkened to missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church and went over to Rome.

In Greece Nazi procedure was the same and aimed at breaking national resistance embodied in Orthodox Church leadership. The Metropolitan Chrysanthos of Athens was commanded to swear allegiance to the puppet government and on his refusal the Germans tried to find a successor more ready to obey their behests. Any Orthodox priest suspected of hostility to Germany comes under Gestapo supervision.

Resentment Kept Alive

It is to Germany's interest to prevent any interstate union of the Orthodox Church. To this end national resentment is actively kept alive by the Germans. The Bulgarians have been given a recommendation that they should form a separate Bulgarian Orthodox Church confined to the borders of Bulgaria and names of German-chosen candidates submitted to the Bulgarian Government. The latter, however, have so far shown no eagerness to obey and Germany is apparently unwilling to press the matter further at present.

The Metropolitan of Sofia is still strong enough to resist German persecution of the Jews in Bulgaria and to get permission for Jewish converts to Orthodoxy in Bulgaria to be exempted from wearing the badge of the Yellow Star of David.

The Germans have gone the farthest of all, however, in Bohemia and Moravia, where, after execution of many Orthodox bishops and priests on Sept. 26, 1942, the Orthodox Church there was dissolved and forbidden to engage in any further religious activity.

The pretext was the alleged sheltering of Reinhard Heydrich's assassins by priests of the Orthodox Church. Possibly the immediate reason may have been a letter from Bishop Gorazd to the Synod of the Orthodox Church in Serbia found by the Germans during their occupation of that country, in which Bishop Gorazd described the suffering of his countrymen under the German sword.

Treasured Dolls Go To French Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—A collection of dolls and toys that have been treasured by a group of American school children have been donated by the children themselves to French children in North Africa and elsewhere through the Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies, Inc., the Council announced today. The movement was initiated in a private school of New York City where a child, impressed by unhappy faces of undernourished French girls and boys which she had seen in a newspaper, asked if she might not give her toys to the French children.

The entire group of children who heard of it at the school indorsed the plan.

During the past year, the organization has sent clothing to French children in England, North Africa, to the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon and to unoccupied France.

'Collaboration' and Escape Told by Mayor of Narvik

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Theodor Broch knows just how the people of Occupied Norway are obstructing Nazi plans.

As Mayor of Narvik, he directed obstructionist tactics himself when the Germans first came in.

As a part of the Norwegian Information Service, he carries on obstructionist tactics still—in the secret skillful ways the Governments in exile have learned.

"When our unwelcome guests ask us for bread; our policy is to give them a stone," says Mr. Broch.

On Way to England

Mr. Broch is in New York, on his way to England where the Norwegian Government in exile has its headquarters. His wife is with him.

After the good-byes, Mrs. Koch will return to Minneapolis. The Brochs settled there, with their five-year-old daughter, Siri, after a hazardous flight through Sweden, Russia, Siberia, Japan—"We got through Japan just in time."

Now Siri speaks the best English in the family, Mr. Broch says, while her parents still work to erase a slight accent from their speech.

When the Germans came to Narvik, early on the morning of April 9, 1940, Mayor Broch rushed downtown to find the swastika flying over city hall, and a German General demanding "collaboration."

"I collaborated," said Mr. Broch, "by instructing the bank to hide its money, by telling the shopkeepers to sell to the Germans, yes, and to accept German money—but to see to it that their stocks were very low."

When the German General demanded that the Mayor send house slippers to him, Mr. Broch found a giant-sized pair that had been used for display.

Laugh at Enemy

"I sent him those because I thought it would do the people good to laugh at their enemies. And they did laugh.

Mayor Broch collaborated by kidnaping all of the town's telephone and telegraph operators out from under the nose of the German who had been placed in charge of communications. "They fired at our fleeing car, but they didn't hit anybody."

In the weeks of battle that ensued, Mayor Broch did what he could to assist the British with military information, while he struggled with problems of food, evacuation, and burial of the fallen, both German and Norwegian.

Eventually, after Norway's capitulation, Mr. Broch's pro-British activities earned him a capital sentence. So he "collaborated" again "by slipping away from my guard, and into a waiting car."

Fled on Foot

Mr. Broch got to Sweden on foot, to Moscow by plane, thence, eventually to the United States. His wife and daughter later followed the same escape route.

Mr. Broch has devoted every minute of his time since to the Allied cause, working with the Norwegian Government, making speeches in the United States.

"Defeat does not taste so bitter," he says, "if you do not swallow it."

No Guarantee For Norse Santa

By Religious News Service

Stockholm, Dec. 12

The Germans are going to permit Santa Claus to cross the frontier into Norway on Christmas Eve.

But they have given no guarantee that the contents of his bag won't be confiscated.

It has just been announced by the Nazi-controlled Norwegian police that Santa Claus is not regarded as "inimical to the state."

The Norse flag is, however, and Norwegians will not be allowed to decorate their Christmas trees with it.

Marine Corporal Gets Under House With Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A United States Marine corporal from Brooklyn, N. Y., spent some terrible hours hiding under a house in the Solomon Islands with 16 Japanese riflemen, the Navy reported Dec. 11, before he finally got away to direct an attack on the enemy party by Marine machine-gunners.

The corporal was Robert B. Pape. He became separated from his comrades when Japanese attacked his invading party on Tulagi Island last Aug. 8.

He ducked under a house to hide. Then Marine machine-gunners opened upon the Japanese and 16 of them crawled in with Corporal Pape. Fortunately it was before dawn and they did not recognize him as an American. He didn't move except when the Japanese moved and when their wounded groaned he would groan too.

As the dawn brightened, Corporal Pape began inching his way from under the house, hoping desperately for a chance of escape.

A Japanese officer recognized him and shooting started. Corporal Pape was struck in the leg.

He managed to get outside, however, and yelled directions for near-by machine-gunners, who wiped out the Japanese.

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Beveridge Plan Challenge to Politics; Rated Ahead of New Zealand's Steps

By Lord Winster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 12—What will be the effect upon our national character and political institutions of the season tickets for the journey through life which would be provided by the Beveridge report?

As regards character—will the state medical service find itself having to specialize in the gentle art of malingering?

Will our youth be encouraged to launch out, display initiative, and take risks because they know that in event of failure there are the Beveridge benefits and provisions to fall back on?

Or will security induce in the nation that state of mind which once won an election for former Prime Minister Baldwin on the simple slogan, "safety first."?

Politically what will happen? The effective working of what is known as the democratic system depends, first, upon selection by constituencies of entirely suitable candidates for election to Parliament, and then upon potential voters taking sufficient interest in politics to use their votes and to use them intelligently in voting upon those candidates.

Apathy at the Polls

In both respects the state of affairs has been getting steadily worse. It would be difficult to say if the Labor or the Conservative Party is the worse offender as regards selection of candidates. Each returns a large number of "deadheads" to Parliament. Either conditions do not permit of good candidates being chosen, or else their responsibilities are shockingly neglected by the selection committees. Apathy in using the vote increases.

A poll may actually fall below 50 per cent of the electorate. Attendance, or rather nonattendance, at public meetings indicates the prevailing lack of interest in politics. The press, and this is a sure index of public opinion, devotes less and less space to Parliament and politics and then concentrates mainly upon what is newsy with an emphasis on the personal.

Competition in Benefits

For many years now such public interest in politics as has existed has centered mainly round about what may be described as "getting more out of the kitty."

In this category are wage increases, larger pensions, improved insurance benefits, higher unemployment relief, better workman's compensation for injuries.

If the Beveridge report be implemented and the majority of these matters settled once and for all, what will be left for our already apathetic voters to take any interest in at all? The raison d'être of the Labor Party will be largely gone and only an attenuated role will be left for the trades unions.

"Social Blueprints"

Few "social blueprints" of modern times promise more far-reaching effects than the Beveridge report, with its program for social security, pensions, and state assistance.

The Christian Science Monitor has devoted numerous stories to the analysis of its implications. Today a Labor Peer gives one view of the important political implications of the British proposals. Articles by spokesmen of other sections of political opinion are in preparation.

Reginald Fletcher, former Parliamentary Secretary of the British First Lord of the Admiralty, was elevated to the peerage as Baron Winster last December.

You cannot form or maintain a political party on the basis of arguing whether the pension should be £2 or £2 5s. Those are matters for a negotiating body and not for a political party to handle.

Conservatives Criticized

It may well be that the Beveridge report may kill politics as we have recently known them. In any case it may have a very unexpected effect upon the Labor Party. The Conservative Party has a very clear conviction that the only reason for being in politics is to be in power. Whatever policies Right, Left, or Center lead to No. 10 Downing Street are the policies they adopt.

If the Left reforms seem to be what the country is in mood for why then "go Left, young man. Go Left!" will be the cry and, led by the 1922 committee, the Conservatives will go Left at such a pace that as they pass Labor Leader Attlee he will not see them for the dust.

Another process is at work typical of how we effect or revolutions here. We aren't dealing with the capitalist by anything so crude as a capital levy. We are merely saying to him: "Retain your capital. We wouldn't dream of touching it. But you won't mind if we take all the interest from it?"

In this way the capitalist is forced to live on his capital which grows less until he is reduced to a common income level.

A "Boiled-Shirt" Hitlerism

Similarly we say to the industrialist, "Retain your factories. We wouldn't dream of nationalizing them. But, of course, we must tell you what you will make in them, how much you are to pay your workers, how many hours they work, and what conditions of work are to be. And, of course, you mustn't dismiss a workman without permission. Otherwise you are your own master."

If to these two processes there be added the Beveridge report we may well arrive at a social and engineering ans plumbing millennium with no politics and no art or culture, for these things are the product of struggle.

It will be a society of three classes—bosses running the Government, managers running the machine, and workers happy and contented under Beveridgism and not worrying about anything. In other words a boiled-shirt Hitlerism.

However these things may be I feel it is certain that Sir William Beveridge has set immense forces in motion as mild-mannered men do so much more effectively than the Hitlers of this world and where his report may lead us may be a very queer system. Certainly he has killed the old system.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 12—The now famous Beveridge report on social security is regarded by officials of the International Labor Office here as a considerable advance over the social security legislation in New Zealand, which has generally been considered the most progressive of its type.

The advance is held to be especially notable in the case of women. Sir William Beveridge's belief that all brides should have a lump sum for expenses ranging up to £10, according to contributions she had paid to the fund, far outreaches the New Zealand legislation in which there is no provision for furnishing a bride with financial help.

Housewives as such would not pay premiums under the Beveridge plan but would be entitled to a "housewife's policy" through premiums paid into the common pool during the years before marriage.

One of the greatest differences between the Beveridge scheme and the New Zealand legislation, I. L. O. authorities point out, is that the proposals in Britain would provide funeral benefits for everyone. The new scheme, which is seen as calling for virtual abolition of the present privately operated industrial insurance setup, provides that small insurance policies be paid on a weekly premium basis to cover burial expenses.

This is not covered in the New Zealand plan, and it is believed that one of the greatest obstacles to the proposed British legislation will be on this point as a number of big insurance companies now control the insurance of working class clients for small sums, chiefy for bureal expenses.

The reason for the lack of legislation along these lines in New Zealand is probably because of the numerous "friendly societies" in existence and this type of insurance is not believed to be essential.

A More Costly Plan

There is no doubt that the Beveridge plan goes much further than the New Zealand form of legislation, but in so doing it is bound to be a costly operation, according to I. L. O. experts, and it is their belief that there will be many changes and modifications made after it has undergone careful scrutiny at the hands of special committees set up by the British Government.

In the final analysis it will benefit the whole population despite the fact that the proposals are admittedly expensive for all contributors. In the New Zealand plan the scheme applies* to the whole population with no distinction as to classes, while Sir William suggests three contributing classes, the employed, those in independent occupations, and those not gainfully occupied, each with a different set of benefits.

The New Zealand plan insures every citizen for the same benefits while the British plan relies on flat-rate contributions. The New Zealand scheme is financed by a special tax of 5 per cent of the individual's income, and if he cannot pay he is excused and he receives the benefits just the same, although he must prove his incapacity to pay. The British plan is strictly contributory, and because of this the state will pay more in England than in New Zealand.

The New Zealand plan has been in operation since April, 1939. It has extensive free medical and hospital benefits. In this respect it is quite similar to the Beveridge plan, which urges free medical, dental, hospital, nursing and convalescent service, as well as children's or family allowances whether on benefit or not.

In the Beveridge plan there is no benefit for an only child, but that is considered a minor detail. Both plans have benefits for widows and orphans.

Revolutionary and Comprehensive

The British plan also has a training benefit intended for those not belonging to the employed class and would give maintenance for six months to persons while training themselves. This is paralleled by New Zealand's blanket scheme covering persons who might be unable to hold a job for various reasons and is considered an emergency benefit which can be used as a training benefit.

Preliminary information released on the Beveridge plan received close scrutiny from Dr. Cyril F. James, Principal of McGill University and chairman of the Canadian Committee on Reconstruction, who stated that Canada had nothing corresponding in its scope to the provisions of the report.

"It is hoped, however, that the suggestions and recommendations in this report when it arrives on these shores, will offer considerable assistance in connection with studies that have already been projected here," he said.

Dr. James called the report "revolutionary" and "the most comprehensive synthesis that has been presented on the subject in any country." He said old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation "are treated as different aspects of a single problem so that in the Beveridge plan a constructive attempt has been made to provide reasonably equivalent benefits. The report, moreover, provides on a much more satisfactory scale for maternity and family allowances."

Two important points should be borne in mind, said Dr. James. "In the first place the proposals of the Beveridge report do nothing to obtain employment. He himself has pointed out, and all careful observers will readily perceive that the development of national economic policies which provide full employment is entirely independent of any social security legislation.

"To attain full employment," he said, "we must develop industry and agriculture through a prior fiscal policy and by providing adequate opportunities to private initiative. The Beveridge plan is designed to take care of all those who for no reason of their own cannot find employment, to give them a decent standard of living without any application to the means test, but certainly not to encourage them to live in idleness. Even in regard to the old-age pensions, Beveridge has introduced the radical suggestion that people should be encouraged to stay at work beyond the pensionable age, in order to qualify for still larger pensions at a later date.

"The second major point which shines through the report is the recognition of the fact that all of these problems of public health and personal security must be approached not on the narrow principles of actuarial science alone, but on the basis of a formal allocation of the national income through machinery which requires every individual to contribute a portion of his income as an insurance premium for his own protection and a contribution to the welfare of his fellow citizens."

Both these major problems were at present under consideration in connection with the work of the Committee on Reconstruction, said Dr. James.

Conservatives Put 'Progressive' On Title in Canada

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 12 (AP)—Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, who has led the Provincial Government there for 20 years as a Liberal-Progressive, prevailed yesterday on the Conservative Party of Canada to change its name to "Progressive-Conservative" and then accepted its national leadership.

He proposed the change in name as a condition of his candidacy for the post.

After defeating four other candidates he promised the closing session of the national convention he would seek teamplay among Canadians for the national good, and the four immediately pledged their support.

Mr. Bracken succeeds Arthur Meighen, veteran Conservative leader and former Prime Minister, who took over the office in November, 1941. Mr. Meighen announced his intention to retire when the convention opened Dec. 8.

Panama's War Work Wins Compliments

PANAMA, Panama, Dec. 12 (AP)—United States Ambassador Dedwin Wilson congratulated the Government and people of Panama yesterday for "the magnificent manner in which they are fulfilling a vital role in co-operating in the defense of this strategic area."

In a broadcast address on the first anniversary of Panama's entry into the war, Wilson declared that "Panama's wholehearted participation in measures of security for the isthmus has been and is today of the utmost importance to the cause of the United Nations."

Foreign Minister Octavio Fabrega, speaking on the same program, said Panama had cast her lot with the United Nations with "fervent enthusiasm."

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Associated Press from United States Navy

Daughter Scuttles Navy Etiquette

Just after her father received a Gold star in lieu of a second Distinguished Flying Cross for heroic action in the Southwestern Pacific, "Douggie" Gray sprinted out on the formal parade ground to hug the knee of smiling Lieut. James S. Gray of Milwaukee, Wis. The incident occurred at Bronson Field, Naval Air Training Center, Pensacola, Fla. Other heroes—Lieut. I. H. McPherson, center, of Glen Ellyn, Ill., and Lieut. Nels L. A. Berger, right, of Sioux City, Iowa—preserve decorous Navy mien. They received Navy Crosses on Dec. 9.

Hurley Hails Soviet Morale

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (AP)—United States Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley declared yesterday, after a tour of the Stalingrad front, that he found excellent strength and morale in the Red Army's current offensive and already had reported his findings to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Hurley, United States Minister to New Zealand and former War Secretary under President Hoover, has made a lengthy visit to the Russian battle lines.

He said he was permitted as full an inspection of battle maps and charts and as complete a reconnaissance of battle positions as would be allowed an officer of the Red Army itself.

At a press conference at Spasso House of the United States Embassy, the General said in a prepared statement that he was favorably impressed by the intelligence, courage, fighting ability, and leadership of Russia's armies.

He would disclose no details of his inspection, but said it had been at first hand, close enough to centers of real fighting so that he heard machine-gun fire, and that he had visited Russian trenches.

New Commonwealth Party Proposed By Former Governor of Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12 (AP)—Formation of new Commonwealth Party from dissident elements in the Democratic and Republican parties was proposed yesterday by Harry H. Woodring, former Secretary of War and Governor of Kansas in 1931-32.

He said he was willing to direct organization of the new group personally, if necessary, and expressed confidence a national ticket could be developed for the 1944 election, with state tickets in many places.

"The voters of America cried out for a change in the recent election," Mr. Woodring said, outlining his new party plan in a statement. "Republicans didn't win because they were Republicans or because their party offered one single hope or took issue with one New Deal philosophy. They won because they had the only candidates who were running against the New Deal Democrats. The New Deal Democrats were thrown out because the voters of America no longer can stomach their philosophies and no longer will submit to bureaucratic regulation and Washington paternalism.

"Republicans throughout the country have failed to meet their obligations and responsibilities as members of a great minority party. The party, as such, has done nothing, said nothing, and the course of the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee in St. Louis indicated that it doesn't intend to do anything."

Mr. Woodring said the next step would be determined by the response to his proposal.

Bye, Baby Bunting, Daddy's Gone— And Draft Board Sets the Quarry

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Company workers who walked off the job Dec. 9 and went rabbit hunting are going to be offered an all-expense big-game hunt — with Japanese the quarry instead of rabbits.

The electricians returned to work yesterday on orders of the International Electricians' Union [American Federation of Labor]. One union member, who declined use of his name, said a series of small grievances caused the men to take the day off for a rabbit hunt.

Countered J. B. Watson, Chairman of County Draft Board No. 3:

"Our rabbit hunters will be reclassified so they can do some real hunting.

"I don't think it's right for war workers making $105 a week to leave their jobs while our soldiers are giving their lives for $50 a month."

Marines Too Quick For Japanese Trick

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 (AP)—"Hup, two, three, fo', hup . . .," cracked the American voice out of the foggy darkness. "Okay boys, get your stuff together—we're pulling out of here. . . ."

The detachment of marines camped on a cricket field on Tulagi Island in the Solomons could see 10 figures approaching. One young sergeant arose dutifully to his feet and started to join the ten.

Then another sergeant yelled a word that meant "Japs!" to the marines, and their rifles volleyed. Eight of the ten Japanese were killed, including the one with the American education whose voice baited the trap.

Among the group on leave was Capt. H. F. Gately of Lynn, Mass.

Manpower for Farms Far From Adequate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, declared yesterday that steps taken so far to defer essential farm workers from the draft appeared to be inadequate to assure sufficient manpower to meet war food goals.

In a letter to Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, the farm organization leader said advisory standards for deferring farm workers as recommended by the Agriculture Department were too difficult to meet. Senator Tydings was author of an amendment to the teen-age draft law authorizing the deferment of essential farm workers.

Mr. Brenckman's letter was made public as the Department issued a report stating that shortages of labor were already leading to "short cuts and adjustments" in farm activities which tended to reduce production.

Nazis Claim Allied Failure in Africa

By John Dien

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 11—As the Germans succeed in bringing in more reinforcements the temporary halt in the United Nations' advance in North Africa is being variously interpreted by German propaganda as Allied failure to prevent Axis consolidation of this important bridgehead or as an indication that African events cannot determine Europe's future.

Axis tactics, it is maintained, have succeeded in three tasks vital to a Tunis victory, namely a secured bridgehead there, established local air supremacy and retained control of the sea supply lines to and from Tunis.

German aircraft, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Aftenbladet, had practically completed concentration in a triangle, Sicily, Tunisia and Tripoli, claimed to be the biggest air concentration of the present war, before American troops landed in Algeria and Morocco, and the Germans had also consolidated themselves in Sardinia—a movement which explained why the British Eighth Army met little German air resistance earlier at El Alamein.

Stukas

In fact the most important feature of the fighting in Tunisia hitherto, according to this same Swedish paper of pro-German views, has been the opportunity of meeting Americans who, having missed making acquaintance on an ocean voyage of German Stukas, now experience them too often for their liking. In addition much play is being made of United Nation's supply difficulties which more than compensate for Axis inferiority in manpower and materials and will enable the latter to hold on in their present positions.

"The English may have removed, for the time being, one of our most serious and dangerous offensive threats," according to one semiofficial comment. "But they haven't achieved any territorial or political gain or decisive advantage to their conduct of the war."

Despite attempts to minimize the importance of this struggle by such statements as the the general Mediterranean situation will not be decisively influenced by the position of troops in Africa, nevertheless other German press comments are to the effect that a historical moment has arrived when "Europe's just claims to satisfy its desires for expansion must be satisfied on that continent."

Vary Propaganda

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, in fact, is just now varying his propaganda to the German people until military events determine whether he's to defend the idea of protecting the European bastion from within or from across the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile German propaganda has not been slow to exploit United Nations' differences over the Admiral Jean Darlan-Gen. Charles de Gaulle problem, interpreting the situation as typical of Roosevelt's imperialism which enabled the "United States to snatch French North Africa from under England's nose," and which was but a foretaste of America's real purpose. The average German is led to conclude that this new evidence of growing misunderstandings between England and America is more significant than military events and can only redound to Axis benefit since it is the fullest justification of the Nazi thesis that this African adventure is merely another means to extend liberal Jewish exploitation.

Italian Story

In this connection it is interesting to note the fantastic story in the Italian press that Admiral Darlan was for two years in British secret service pay and was intended as Marshal Philippe Pétain's successor, but having failed in the delivery of goods after this period the British lost patience and Admiral Darlan was dropped and taken up by the Americans.

If the Germans are not satisfied with all these "proofs" of Axis superiority then Dr. Goebbels stresses the successes of the U-boat campaign and produces exaggerated accounts of Allied shipping losses—nearly 1,000,000 tons in November—accompanied by a reproduction of British-American admissions that the U-boat was still the Allies' greatest unsolved problem of the war.

Luetzow, leading German commentator, recently wrote "we have said often enough that the war against merchant shipping, waged mainly by U-boats, is a slow process of bleeding our enemies' war potential."

Little Helpful Comment

Regarding the Russian front even Dr. Goebbels can give little more helpful comment than that the German forces have resisted, successfully all enemy attacks. Very little is said about the severe winter conditions. There is little comfort to recall the hardships of the past winter, maintaining they cannot recur when the same paper admits the organization of supplies remains extremely difficult since only a few railroads are in proper order; it's impossible to get horses and so must depend upon motorized transport, which is often harassed by Partisans, and petrol is often scarce.

Yet all these hardships on the home-front which recently have been told in connection with food propaganda, will not lead to alleviation of home needs for many years to come.

"Neither today nor for some years to come can grain supplies from the Eastern region bring decisive relief for the German farmer," the Frankfurter Zeitung recently explained.

The fullest reports and most unfavorable comments are naturally given the German citizen concerning reductions of British rations and food shortages, especially as Reich authorities have announced increased food rations for the coming Christmas season.

Christmas Extras

In 1941 each person received extra for Christmas eight and three-quarter ounces of pulses and about two ounces of real coffee [instead of the usual coffee substitute]. This Christmas he will get seventeen and a half ounces of wheat flour, seven ounces of meat, four and one half ounces of butter, two and one quarter ounces of cheese, nine ounces of sugar, seven and three quarter ounces of real coffee, four and one half ounces of sweets, etc., as well as four to six eggs during December instead of the usual winter ration of two eggs. These extras will mean in extra meat about 10,000 tons, and 15,000 tons in sugar.

To obtain them Germany must have squeezed the occupied countries even more than usual, and such action is a good indication of Nazi appreciation of the serious dissatisfaction at home and is intended as appeasement at a special season of the year to people who now realize there can be no short war except that which ends in German defeat.

Continue Anxious

All this, however, doesn't appear to be achieving the desired effect and the German people continue anxious about the war position. One paper, Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten, in denouncing German mentality which wanted troops nearer home [if not an end to the war] because of their feeling of insecurity and which asked whether German troops had any right to be, or likelihood of succeeding, in Norway and Pyrenees, on the Volga, and in North Africa declared they should remember that out there these same troops were defending Germany against Allied attempts to make it a slave colony.

In other words, despite all conquests the Nazis can still only rule through fear.

Issues at Stake in War Defined by Church Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12—A long and earnest discussion preceeded the passage of a statement of the "issues at stake in the war," by the Federal Council of Churches, one of the Protestant groups which have been convening in Cleveland this week.

Since some delegates of the Federal Council are leaders of churches whose religious convictions compel them to be conscientious objectors, it seemed difficult to find common ground. However, underlying all remarks made by speakers of both sides, was a sincere desire to lift a united voice, to bring into every phase of their relations with each other the theme of the entire convention, "co-operative Christianity."

"There are a crowd of unseen witnesses here today," the delegates were told. "Chrisitan men of the air and sea and land who are daily sacrificing their lives for the cause of freedom await our united action. The world has been aware for some time of a division in the Protestant Church on the issues of the war. Our Government specifically wants an expression from us. Our chaplains at the front are in great distress of mind because of the uncertainty of their position. We must give them something decisive. The Church must not be silent, it must respect the conscience of the minority but the majority must be heard."

With this goal before them, different groups began to sift and clarify their ideas. One considered opinion was that "in God's moral order there is sometimes a place for force" and "that we must accept our responsibility as citizens."

Two Enemies Present

"There are two enemies here," the delegates were warned, "diabolical tyranny and the savagery of war. We would not bless war, but neither must we withhold blessing from those who are serving. Let us achieve unity of spirit if not unity of judgment," was the plea of the majority who voted the statement through.

"We must agree to disagree but we will still go along together," was the thought of those whose conscience opposed anything that seemed to condone the necessity of conflict.

The statement expressed the idea that the aims of the Axis are anti-Christian and an Allied defeat would mean an incalculable setback to those who seek such Christian objectives as the following:

1. To maintain responsible freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, freedom of economic opportunity, freedom of worship and of religious life.
2. To establish for all men a system of justice based on law.
3. To develop a brotherhood of equal opportunity for all races.
4. To work for a political world order which shall more fully express the unity of mankind as one family of God.
5. To educate youth in the understanding of Christian objectives and personal commitment to them.

In view of these truths, the statement goes on to say, "No thoughtful Christian can be indifferent to the outcome of the war. As Christians we take our stand, not as the mouthpiece of any national cause, but as members of a world-wide fellowshop. We, therefore, renounce hatred and vengeance for the people of the lands with whose governmental regimes our nation is at war. And we commit ourselves to working for a just and durable peace as the outcome of the victory of righteousness that we seek."

In respect to those groups who could not whole-heartedly concur in this, the following resolution was added:

"We recognize that whatever the issues of war may seem to be, there are some sincere Christians who believe that force is never permissible to resolve them. The Federal Council, in adopting this resolution, does so without denying the right of Christians to hold to that position recognized by the Oxford Conference of 1937 as one of those which true Christians may hold.

Church Council Asks Action Against Drink

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 12

A resolution urging Federal and State legislation to reduce the consumption of liquor was adopted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at its closing session yesterday.

The Council also recommended "that there be Federal legislation enabling the President, the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to use the Federal law enforcement agencies to deal with the problem of drunkenness and to control the distribution of beverage alcohol whenever the local law enforcement agencies have failed in effectiveness in any community, area or premises, near military establishments or establishments engaged in war production."

Protestants Answer

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12 (AP)—Delegates of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, replying to a statement of Roman Catholic bishops that Protestant churches are disturbing friendly relation of the United States with Mexico, Central and South America, adopted a resolution yesterday deploring "the pretension of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to circumscribe the religious freedom of the Protestant Christians in the proclamation of their faith, while by implication reserving for themselves the right to the universal proclamation of their own."

The council's statement continued:

"The churches represented in this Council will continue to avail themselves of the Constitutional freedom which the republics of Hispanic America grant to the representatives of every faith. Their controlling aim in the dscharge of their ministry will be, as it has always been, to have a part, however humble, in interpreting the significance of our Lord Jesus Christ for life and thought in those great and growing nations."

The statement took exception to the Roman Catholic assertion, made last month by the Archbishops and bishops in the United States, that efforts to offer Latin Americans a substitute for their Roman Catholic religion "prove to be a disturbing factor in our international relations."

The Council asserted:

"So far from Protestant institutions and the representatives of Protestant Christianity being a peril to good relations between the Americas, they are today, with some easily explained exceptions, and have been for decades, regarded with great favor by governments and peoples in the countries where they are located."

Navy Chaplain Bill Started on Way

By Religious News Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Legislation establishing the post of Chief of Chaplains in the Navy, on a basis comparable to the Army setup, has been introduced in Congress.

The Senate bill was introduced by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, Republican whip of the House, introduced the House bill.

The legislation, representing a compromise on the bill recommended by the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains and other religious groups, would set up a Navy Chief of Chaplains, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. His term of office would be for four years, and for the duration of the war, at least, he would have the rank of rear admiral.

This setup is something parallel to that of the Army which has a Chief of Chaplains, with the rank of Brigadier General.

It does not provide for a Bureau of Chaplains in the Navy Department, such as had been recommended, but is nevertheless considered a great advance over the present arrangement.

Marine of Tender Years Gets Honorable Discharge

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Thirteen-year-old George B. Holle left the Marine Corps yesterday with an honorable discharge after 13 months of service.

He never saw action. He was released "for the convenience of the Government," because he miscalculated his age when he joined. The minimum age in the service is 17. Holle's return to civilian life found him four inches taller and 45 pounds heavier than when he became a Marine.

Trend to City-Manager Plan Embraces 22 Cities in 1942

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Something of a boom in the city manager business, and hence, many claim, in good government, is reflected in the large number of adoptions of this local government plan so far this year.

With the 22 cities and counties which have gone under city manager rule to date in 1942, the largest number since 1929, around 13,000,000 persons, or about 18 per cent of the total population of the United States, now live in communities administered by this system of professional government.

Altogether there are now 549 city-manager communities, in 40 States.

Under the city manager system actual execution of governmental functions is in the hands of a professional manager appointed by an elected Council. Usually the Council is small and is elected at large, with the Mayor in turn being elected by the Council from among its members. In some cities elections are on the proportional representation basis, though this is a moot point.

In trying to account for the current spurt in popularity of the plan, the International City Managers Association here finds two factors, war and the depression. The number of new adoptions each year since 1908 provides a year-to-year pattern that seems to have an association with these factors. The list is seen to swell in, and especially after, wartime, and to slump during the business depression.

Trend Upward Since 1937

In 1932 and 1933 there were but eight adoptions of the plan for each year. The number went down to six in 1937, but the movement from the depths of the depression to date has been definitely up. Last year there were 21, the year before 15, and in 1938 there were 14.

During the depression, it is pointed out, emphasis was on welfare, rather than on engineering efficiency, and the city manager plan is essentially a matter of efficiency in running municipal affairs, which are to a great extent engineering affairs.

Immediately following the other war the number of adoptions of this system jumped so that in the period from 1920 to 1924 there were 129. There were in 1925 to 1929 another 75.

The answer, according to Orin F. Nolting, Assistant Director of the Association, is that during the war there was an inevitable letdown in municipal efficiency. The city-manager plan, with its emphasis on application of engineering skill to municipal affairs, was seized upon as a handy solution to the accumulation of warborn problems.

Then during the depression came that attention to welfare, less construction, less building of bridges and roads. There was less thought about improvement, about change in government form.

As business got better more communities decided to try the city-manager idea.

The Factor of One City

During this period, however, there was present another important and some say vitally significant factor—Kansas City. How could one city affect the whole development of a scheme of municipal administration? By its weight as an example. An example apparently of failure of the city-manager system.

Kansas City had a city manager. But Kansas City was held up in almost every class in civics and government throughout the American school system as a horrible example of governmental corruption. Kansas City was ruled, not by the city manager, but by Thomas J. Pendergast and his machine.

That the manager system did not solve Kansas City's problem is explained by city manager enthusiasts as due to several things, mainly a vital weakness in the city's civil service laws, public apathy, and the peculiar strength of the machine. In other words, they do not claim that the city-manager system is a panacea, that when applied to a vexing problem it will work immediate wonders. The system is, they say, simply a better form of municipal government; that given the proper conditions, including proper merit laws and widespread public support, it will, in the long run in most cases, bring about more efficient operation.

During this period most every time adoption of the idea was proposed someone turned and pointed to Kansas City; "It failed in Kansas City didn't it?" they would say. "Why should we get into a mess like that?"

Kansas City Rebels

This argument was strong. But suddenly the argument was broken, because the Pendergast machine was broken. The public of Kansas City rose up and took things out of his hands and installed a reform government which immediately began to set things straight. Among other things it strengthened its merit system, and it hired a professional city manager. It kicked patronage, as a tool of government, out of the city hall window.

Today Kansas City is not an example of failure of the city-manager plan but an illustration of how the idea may be used, under proper conditions, to bring about a peculiarly able administration.

So—the current movement in this direction may very well be attributed partly to the conversion of Kansas City from an example of how it doesn't work, to an example of how it does work, as well as to the business recovery. What the approach and the final breaking out of the war, have had to do with this trend is not altogether clear to the experts yet.

The spread, though, this year has been especially significant, in that communities in two states, which have had no city-manager governed areas before, have been converted. Mountain Brook, Ala., is the first in that state, and Laramie, the first in Wyoming.

93 Large Cities Under Plan

Previously this year voters had agreed to try out the plan in Lowell, Mass., and Houston, Texas, both cities of more than 100,000 population. There are altogether 93 cities of over 100,000 population now under this system.

Incidentally, since 1915 there have been but 27 abandonments of the plan by vote of the people.

While seven States do not have laws permitting adoption of the city-manager plan, legislatures in these states may give specific consent for individual cities. In the other 41 states, cities may adopt the plan under constitutional home-rule provisions, by provision of an optional charter law or by ordinance under permissive legislation.

Among the large cities in which there are today active movements aimed at adoption of the plan are Chicago and Minneapolis. Chicago is prevented from doing anything about it until the state Legislature makes it possible for communities of this size to choose their own form of government. Several times the Legislature has turned down a bill to accomplish this, as a result of opposition of the Chicago political machine, but the movement here is still a lively one.

North Arizona Lumber Boom Opens Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSLOW, Ariz.—Northern Arizona's lumbering industry is experiencing an unprecedented boom because of the war, and numerous new problems arising from the same source.

Because of the pressing demand for lumber to build new military encampments and new housing, as well as to timber the underground workings of copper mines producing to capacity, the United States Forest Service and United States Indian Service are opening several virgin areas to logging. This means that there will be two large sawmills near Winslow and probably one in the northwest corner of the State, besides several smaller plants.

Two months ago the Forest Service awarded George H. Nagel of Pecos, Texas, a 10-year contract to cut 22,000,000 feet of standing pine and fir around Alder Lake, 40 miles south of Winslow. Mr. Nagel bid $4.01 a thousand, an Arizona record. Uncle Sam retains first call on his entire output, after which he may sell in the general market. He has already started logging and at Winslow is setting up a sawmill shipped from Louisiana.

Chevelon Creek Operation

Now, the Forest Service has awarded Whiting Brothers, a Holbrook, Ariz., firm, a similar contract to cut 77,000,000 feet along Chevelon Creek, half way between Winslow and Alder Lake. Since this timber is not quite so choice as that at Alder Lake, the Whiting bid was $3.25 a thousand.

The Whiting mill, a much larger plant than Mr. Nagel's will be at Winslow or a railroad point 10 miles west.

Behind this venture is an epic of pioneering. It was 48 years ago that Edward Marion Whiting set up a tiny sawmill in the White Mountains of Apache County. He passed on to his sons an empire of trading posts and stock ranges, in which lumbering has always been an important side-line. Now it becomes the major Whiting enterprise.

At Valentine, on the Hualpai Reservation, the Indian Service is soon to open bids on 10,000,000 feet of staning pine in the Park Tank district.

This step is taken because of the great need for lumber to build a bombing field and other military installations near Kingman, to construct new houses at crowded mining camps, and to build Davis Dam on the Colorado if Uncle Sam decides to go ahead with that $42,000,000 project. If a satisfactory bid is received, the first important lumbering will be seen on the Hualpai Reservation. It includes 14,000 acres of untouched forest.

Cataract Mill Replaced

The output of Williams, primarily a lumber town, dropped last August when the mill of the Cataract Lumber Company was burned to the ground. Now the mill is being replaced with another that is capable of turning out 2,250,000 board feet annually. Among its equipment is a planer with daily capacity of 15,000 feet. This mill will be completely electrified.

Priorities and unfilled orders are not the only difficulties with which lumbermen must contend. As in other industries, the manpower problem is acute.

On top of this comes an order from the Office of Defense Transportation that trucks must not carry loads of more than a ton and a half, in order to conserve rubber. This principally affects the operators of a score or more of small sawmills with 3,000 to 8,000 feet daily capacity, scattered out in the forests away from the railroads.

A Year of War in Far West

Pacific Coast

In a year that seems actually to have flown by, the Pacific States have gone to war with a thoroughness which is almost startling. If the tempo and intensity of the war effort are maintained on the rising scale of the first year, there can be no doubt as to its ultimate totality or effectiveness.

Urban and suburban communities are contributing their sons to the armed forces. Women are taking the places of men in commerce and industry, freeing men for work more closely related to combat. Cities are helping the agricultural regions to harvest crops. Labor and management in the five westernmost States worked out a manpower mobilization and control pattern, which has been recommended to other parts of the nation.

Cities of the Pacific Coast are still "target cities," and are fully conscious of the fact, but without trepidation. Alerts come infrequently and usually are followed by the official explanation, "unidentified target later identified."

Food costs are up in spite of ceiling prices. The California Department of Industrial Relations finds that food costs in Los Angeles in October were 24.6 per cent higher than in the same month in 1941. Rationing of some food items has come, ceilings on some for producer and middleman as well as retailer; and shortages have been experienced. Gasoline rationing has come to the "wide open spaces" of the western third of the United States, and scattered prophecies of dire calamity have not been fulfilled.

San Francisco, once harassed by labor strikes in many fields, has had an average of only one a month thus far in 1942. There have been many controversies as living costs rose and wages grew competitive, but most of these have been settled without loss of production time.

Farmers of the Far West are not rushing to expand land holdings as farmers generally did in World War I. Uncertainties as to labor, plus, probably, the memory or knowledge of mortgage difficulties in the '20s and '30s, are restraining influences.

Many crops have been saved by volunteer harvesting "armies" in communities from the Mexican to the Canadian borders. Even now a "victory army" of school children and townspeople is finishing the cotton picking in San Joaquin Valley.

Public and private schools are teaching housewives new trades and crafts. The helmeted, overalled woman on her way to and from her job no longer attracts special attention. A system is now in process of being worked out to provide institutional care for young children of women who can serve in one of the vital war industries.

Production of ships, airplanes, foodstuffs and the urge to "get them there," are the chief immediate aims of most of the civilian population.

Graphs on all general business charts slant strongly upward and have not wavered. But graphs do not tell the whole story:

"The dark clouds of regulation, taxation, rationing, curtailment, control of manpower, etc., loom large on the horizon," the Oakland Chamber of Commerce bulletins its members. "However, they are neither so dark nor so grim as the clouds of battle that shadow our boys in the Solomons and on the battle fronts of the world. . . . This is no time for gloom. . . . In wartime there are bound to be casualties in business as well as in battle. . . ."

California's important citrus industry—oranges, lemons, and grapefruit—is having a banner period. Retail sales are near a peak and still climbing as the holidays approach. Bank debits in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, its most recent monthly report shows, were the highest in history.

Rodney L. Brink

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Somebody Remembered Them

Paul Parker Photo

Salvation Army Never Forgets

The "Sallies" were good to these youngsters. Underprivileged children after a party given for them at Brooklyn Home and Hospital.

'Sallies' Plan Happy Yule For Service Men and Needy

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Four little boys, their fingers busy with handicraft work at the Salvation Army's Cherry Street Settlement, decided it would be fun to send some Indian dolls they were molding and painting to the children of Coventry, England. The local Mother's Club donated necessary cash and, before you could say "Merry Christmas," 100 figures, including cowboys and Indians, were on their way to Britain.

Today the youngsters are "hoping hard" that the vessel carrying the toys will arrive in England in time for Christmas.

This friendship gesture by the Cherry Street "kids" is a tiny instance of the Salvation Army's manifold activities in American and foreign lands this Yuletide season. Others include brightly lighted trees in homes maintained for mothers and children, baskets distributed to the needy and unfortunate, signed checks now replacing baskets in New York and other cities, thousands of kits made and sent to Army camps throughout the nation.

It is a far cry from 1865 when the Rev. William Booth began mailing a Christmas letter appealing for funds for his Christian Mission, newly opened in the poverty of London's East End, to the hundreds of kettles which go into action on New York street corners here Dec. 19. Since 1880, when the Army first invaded America with its mission of service, it has been distributing dinners, toys, clothing, fuel, and other supplies at this time of the year.

Help Fighting Men

Now, as in 1917 and in wars before that, the lassies and their co-workers have been doing their December duty to the fighting men of the armed forces. This year, it is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons in Greater New York, in uniform and out, will be helped in some way through the organization founded by General Booth.

Aware that thousands of American boys will be experiencing their first Christmas away from home, the Salvation Army has mobilized to make that day brighter. In New Jersey, women of the Home Leagues have been plying needle and thread sewing thousands of brown bags into which they drop a brush, soap and razor—an entire shaving kit. These bags are shipped to Fort Dix for Christmas distribution, with a "Do Not Open Until Dec. 25" warning. The action is being repeated at centers all over the United States.

New York dimouts will be forgotten at indoor parties where evergreens glow in technicolor lighting, as the Junior Hostess Committee of the Battery Park Service Club entertains 1,000 service men on Dec. 22 with a "grab bag" party. On Christmas Eve senior hostesses will hold forth with an old-fashioned celebration, including carol singing,—stockings realistically hung up, and presents for all.

Nor is the Salvation Army's drive against gloom confined to the mass attack. Dozens of instances are on file where friendly counsel or aid has saved a personal situation. Recently an Army private, stationed in Brazil, was summoned home suddenly in a family emergency. He arrived clad in tropical khaki. The Salvation Army supplied him with a heavy sweater, found him a place to stay, and agreed to look after the subject of the emergency until health was restored.

Checks and Baskets

The advent of war has brought small change to the usual peacetime program. Unnoticed by many is the fact that for several years the Army has curtailed what might be termed its nationwide Christmas and Thansksgiving "basket parties"—its distribution of baskets containing a chicken, potatoes, bread, fruit and sufficient "fixings" to feed a family for several meals.

Baskets are still the preferred form of giving in some localities, but in New York and other major cities it has been found that more help could be rendered, and more family responsibility encouraged, if checks instead of baskets were sent to the needy. So a gentle snowfall of checks is in preparation at New York headquarters, which will make it "a white Christmas" in many hearts on Dec. 25. Lists of eligible needy are drawn from the Salvation Army's files and from those of social service groups and agencies.

These checks vary from $2 to $2.50 for a family of three to $5 and up for five and more, and not omitted is a 50 cent toy allowance for each little one. The money behind these checks is obtained by private subscription and by the clinking coins which drop into the street-corner kettles.

Gambling Game Ban In N. Y. C. Is Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The City ban on Screeno, Bingo, and similar gambling games was upheld by Justice John F. Carew, in Supreme Court here yesterday when he refused a request by counsel for 27 independent theater owners for an injunction to restrain the City from interfering with the operation of these games. The defense attorney, who said he indirectly represented 150 independent theater owners and operators, announced the decision would be appealed.

At the conclusion of argument by defense and prosecution, the justice declared that "games of chance must be stopped some day and this is as good a time as any."

Capital's Peanut Vendor Greeks' 'Man of Year'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 12

Steve Vasilakos, who operates a peanut stand outside the White House, has been selected as "the common people's man of the year" by fellow Greeks.

The honor will be bestowed upon him at a war bond rally in New York Sunday by the Order of Ahepa.

Steve, who inaugurated the order's $50,000,000 war bond drive by opening a bond "booth" beside his peanut stand, asked that this message be read at the rally:

"I have never bothered anybody in my life and nobody has stood in my way of making a living. This is what America has meant and means to me."

Japanese in Aleutians Called Threat No Longer

CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Japanese in the Aleutians "are no longer a threat to the safety of the Pacific Coast," says Senator A. B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky.

"The Japs were a threat up until midsummer when American forces were based more than 450 miles from the Japs," The Senator said during an inspection tour yesterday. "But now Americans are only about 100 miles from the Japs, are keeping a good watch on the situation, and in addition are being augmented considerably.

"Opening of the Alaska highway and other Army lines of communication, and development of bases, makes our picture much brighter there."

Senator Chandler is a member of the Senate subcommittee investigating military establishments in the western hemisphere.

'Production Patriots' Get Merit Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Ten "production patriots" received awards from President Roosevelt at the White House yesterday for their prize-winning ideas for increasing and improving war production output.

Six of the "thinkers for victory," whose suggestions were relayed through their plant labor-management committees to Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, received "citations of highest individual honor" and the other four received "certificates of individual production merit."

The six were:

Joseph H. Kautsky, machinist at the Link-Belt Company, Indianapolis, Ind., for four technical suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of precision grinding machines in war plants throughout the country.

Clinton R. Hanna, research department manager, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., for suggesting a method of increasing the effectiveness of Army tanks which the Army described as "an outstanding contribution" to ordnance.

Vital Contributions

Edwin Curtiss Tracy, RCA, Camden, N. J., for a new testing instrument for checking certain flight instruments without removing them from the planes.

Madison E. Butler, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., for a visual lamp-indicator to test field telephone switchboards, saving 10 man-days per unit.

James E. Merrill, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, research chemist, for developing an effective barrier that is resistant to aromatic fuels for bullet-sealed airplane fuel tanks.

Walter P. Hill, Hecla Consolidated Copper Company, Detroit, Mich., for developing a spun-end primer for an ammunition primer now being used by many large manufacturers of primer tubes.

Certificates of Merit

The four workers receiving certificates of individual merit were:

George Smolarek, Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich., for devising a method whereby a three-step drilled hole is drilled in one operation.

Daniel Walter Mallett, Borg-Warner Corporation, Rockford, Ill., for a suggestion to rough and finish turn fuse bodies by using a stub arbor and live center tail stock with tang driven fixture.

Rudolph James, National Tube Company, McKeesport, Pa., for multiple torch arrangement for brazing tool tips to tool shanks.

Stanley Crawford, RCA, Camden, N. J., for calipers that redeemed 13 out of 16 castings which had previously been rejected.

The prize-winning ideas are "plowed back" into war industry as a whole by a board of technical experts at WPB.

Essential Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Selective Service headquarters said today that 56 types of jobs in production of materials for packing and shipping products had been designated as essential.

Notice to that effect was sent draft boards for guidance in deciding occupational deferment questions.

At the same time, the boards were notified that this field of production, already listed as an essential activity, included textile bags, vegetable and fruit baskets, cooperage, wooden boxes, excelsior, pulp and paper, paper bags, paperboard containers and boxes, glass and fiber containers, cordage and twine, metal barrels, kegs, drums and cans.

All the jobs listed were said to require at least six months of training. The boards, however, are to consider each case individually rather than to grant automatic deferment to the holder of any of these jobs.

Henderson Defends Method Of Setting Fuel Oil Quotas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson defended his system of fuel oil rationing yesterday after a Senate committee had said the complex formula would render many homes "uninhabitable" in winter weather.

Mr. Henderson addressed his remarks to a press conference after the Senate's special defense investigating committee had issued a report in which it agreed that fuel oil rationing was "absolutely essential" but deplored the formula for fixing the amounts to householders.

The committee said that instead of cutting allotments on a percentage basis, the OPA decided on a formula for determining the amount of oil needed to heat a given number of square feet in a given county.

This formula, the committee said, ignored not only such weather factors as wind velocity and humidity but also the height of ceilings and the thickness of walls in homes.

Disclaiming any intention of "attacking" the Senate committee, Mr. Henderson said that "not even rough justice" would have been done by the simple percentage cut plan referred to by the committee.

Tests made in 1,000 eastern seaboard homes before rationing started showed that if a flat percentage cut from last year's consumption had been adopted, 30 per cent of the houses centrally heated by oil—or about 1,000,000 households—would not have had enough to maintain "a minimum standard of health and decency," Mr. Henderson asserted.

Twenty per cent, or 600,000 homes, would have had too much fuel oil, and 50 per cent would have have had roughly the right amount, but even from some of the latter 1,500,000, appeals and complaints would have come in to add to the burdens of local ration boards, he said.

Mr. Henderson said that the admittedly "complicated plan" was chosen "because of the depth of the necessary cut."

The program was not one which could be deferred until the training of the rationing organization was perfected, he said, because "our action was dictated by King Winter."

"We had to do the fastest governmental job that ever has been done," he stated.

League Group Recommends Postwar Economic Controls

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—A report of the Economic and Financial Committees of the League of Nations said today commodity price rises and a susbequent collapse might occur when the war ended and added that in their opinion "the maintenance of various forms of economic control will be necessary."

The report, issued by the Columbia University Press, suggested concerted action by the United Nations would be required to prevent such wide fluctuations in prices.

"It is possible that for a time after the war the available supplies of many commodities may be inadequate to meet potential demands," the report said. "In such conditions, demand may need to be controlled in order to prevent a further rise in prices beyond the level reached in the war.

"Such a rise, if not checked, could hardly fail to be followed by a collapse, as happened after the last war, intensifying any subsequent depression. This danger having been avoided, a point will be reached sooner or later when the conditions will be reversed; supplies may need to be regulated and demand stimulated. When this happens a state of great danger will have been reached unless adequate preparation has been made in advance."

It warned that measures to stimulate internal productive activity by restrictions on purchases abroad would spread depression farther.

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Added attractions: John Frederics' "Golden Arrow" perfume, 2-oz. 18.50; Giant rose brooch of metal in several gold tones 11.90; Huge aqua-stone ring 9.90; Ann Haviland's exquisite soap "Perhaps" 1.00; "Crown Jewel" heart compact 13.90.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Artists for Victory

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Artists for Victory, the exhibition of contemporary American art which opened on the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor, is an important, large, salon exhibition, the closest to a grand salon that could be made here without the traditional salon make-up.

It was anticipated that it would be precedent-shattering in some ways. And so it has proved to be, in the number of art societies cooperating, in the vast number of exhibits (532 paintings, 305 pieces of sculpture and 581 prints), and in the impressive total of prizes ($52,000) awarded. Never before has the Metropolitan Museum so cleared its galleries of old and early modern masters to make way for contemporary artists.

A special wartime effort, the exhibition is the product of wartime circumstances. As Francis Henry Taylor says in the exhibition catalogue, the display "expresses the desire of the museum to proclaim its faith in the American artist during one of the most critical years in our history." It was founded on the belief that the facilities of the museum should be turned over to the artists to organize an exhibition as they themselves would have it done. Artists for Victory, Inc., the emergency wartime agency representing the 23 leading art societies in New York, was asked to undertake the task.

* * *

In turning over its "facilities," the museum hasn't admitted merely a pell-mell, heterogeneous mass of paintings, water colors, sculpture and prints to the exhibition. The show has been beautifully managed, and at latest report only an isolated group or two, including the purist-abstractionists and some of the more European-mannered realists, for instance, have found occasion to complain of what they feel is lack of a completely adequate representation.

The jury of admissions, which was conservatively staffed, appears to have shown real liberality in selecting work from all the main art categories. And the hanging committee has most skillfully performed its responsibility also—and what a responsibility it was!—in choosing the right places for so many of the 1,418 exhibits. In the 22 second-floor galleries, the pictures and pieces of sculpture have ample room and are excellently spaced.

By and large, it seems to us, it will be found that the artists have done exceptionally well. It is true that quite a few of the paintings and carvings, including several of the major prize winners, are not of entirely recent date, and have indeed been more than once exhibited prominently. John Steuart Curry's fine "Wisconsin Landscape," winner of first prize, is such a picture; another is Peter Blume's remarkable, imaginative re-creation of the spirit of a particular scene, the "South of Scranton" which was first shown as long ago as 1934 in the Carnegie International, without, however, ever having found a purchaser.

* * *

This picture took a big second prize to the accompaniment of a raising of eyebrows in more than one quarter. For the painting, and all the 41 other purchase award selections, go to a museum collection which has not before been graced by anything so emphatically of the abstract category as the Blume creation.

It is also true that quite a number of artists, including the conservatives Sidney Dickinson and Randall Davey, who have large figure subjects included, have had more than one painting accepted, which seems just a bit strange when one considers that more than 14,000 entries were made and visaed by the jury.

These slightly negative considerations weigh little, however, against the fact that works of quality were richly distributed throughout the show, and that there is predominant vitality in nearly all its varied phases. The Metropolitan Museum appropriated the fund for purchase prizes, and it is hard to ignore them; but a good general estimate may be had from a casual glimpsing of the entire pageant.

Among the works of quality which deserve especially to be cited are Ivan L. Albright's allegorical painting, "That Which I Should Have Done, I Did Not Do." It ranks high here, as it did in Chicago a year ago, not only as a remarkable technical performance, but through the deeply personal, almost morbid, mood embodied in it. Of particular excellence among the figure paintings, I would cite John Carroll's ballet figure for its reaching of an opposite level of almost evanescent beauty, taste and charm, and having at the same time a decidedly original quality.

In the pictorial still life branch, Aaron Bohrod's "Reflections on a Shop Window" appealed to us for a sensitiveness remarkably caught in the painting of china and the other subtle details of an intensely fascinating subject. On a more ambitious plane John Corbino's "Harvest Festival" is one of the exhibition's real showpieces. It is not a new work, but in the handling of many vigorous figures impresses with its painterly vitality.

Although both large and small figures are shown, the sculpture collection possesses in its main concentration a definitely vigorous and invigorating character. This is not shown alone in the monumental pieces, of which Alexander Archipenko's "Moses" is among the most impressive, but in such profound simplicity as the powerfully carved "Maternity" of José de Creeft, winner of the first purchase prize in this department.

Among the sculptures which also appealed to us were Charles Umlauff's "Christ and the Children," Frances Kent Lamont's lively "Gallic Cock," and "Mine Disaster," a composition of vivid literary interest which Berta Margoulies has contributed. A large, somewhat ornate "Evening" is Paul Manship's substantial contribution, and there are good sculptures by Donald de Lue, Chaim Gross, Aaron Ben Schmuel and others.

The Observer Corps

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

It used not to be uncommon to hear of disappointed fiddlers who, making the best of a bad job, had taken up the viola and resigned themselves to orchestral parts which seldom offered more excitement than the rather limited permutations of "oom-cha-cha-oom-cha-cha." They were even worse off than the cellist who dreamt he was playing in Handel's "Messiah" and woke up to find that he was. Apparently no record exists of an unsuccessful viola player metamorphosing himself into a fiddler.

But violists are now getting a bit of their own back. Not only do composers bribe them to keep awake by giving them, in bandroom phraseology, "bits of fat" and virtuoso passages, but ever since Bernard Shore's "The Orchestra Speaks" conductors cast an uneasy eye over their violas to see if any of them wears that literary look.

While pursuing their harmonic middle way, it is astonishing how much this unobtrusive section of the orchestra manages to take in, apart from the notes in front of them. Indeed, most of the time they seem to be making and taking notes of their own—a capacity perhaps developed in their "oom-cha-cha" days. To a viola player, apparently, his conductor is merely "one of us," and appears no more impressive than a bus conductor, whose job, after all, is very much the same—ringing the bell for starting and stopping and collecting the money, especially the latter.

* * *

Here, a little condensed, is a violinist's notes on conductors: "Firstly, there is the class of the truly great, that of Toscanini and Beecham, which is so restricted that it would be difficult to find four or five at any given time. These definitely add something to the sum total of the playing of the orchestra, and obtain results which are never equalled by other conductors. They might be called the creative conductors.

"Then there are those who, while contributing little or nothing of their own, enable a good orchestra to do its normal best. This class is far more numerous and orchestral music will never be in danger while they remain in charge. . . .

"Lastly, we have the largest class, a very heterogeneous one . . . the honest but dull time-beaters whose faults are at least negative, and the dishonest but brilliant charlatans who earn the hatred of musicians and the adoration of the less discerning among concertgoers."

There is the bandroom story of a rebellious player who made the daring suggestion, "Chaps, let's all follow the stick tonight!" But when the time came neither he nor his fellows could face the music, or rather the chaos. Once more a conductor was saved. Orchestral players were no doubt responsible for the derisive proverb, "the baton makes no sound."

* * *

No section of the orchestra escapes the critical scrutiny of the violist: the leader in whom occasional opportunities have started an itch to conduct; the temperamental difference between first and second violins; the cellos, individualists all, romantic in outlook and well dressed; the double-basses, hovering between dignity and the grotesque, with their massive instruments known as dog-houses; the horns, who "might pass for business men in the city"; the trumpets, trombones and tuba, who have nearly always started in the army and "secretly believe that a good dose of military discipline would do those unruly fiddle players a world of good," and to close the list, the woodwind players, those spoilt star artists "who rise brilliantly out of the anonymity of the orchestra."

But what of the modest violas, how do they see themselves? "The violist," says one of the best known of them, "is generally reflective, with a touch of melancholy about him." Another—and it is now quite time to introduce Thomas Russell, the author of "Philharmonic" (London: Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)—finds that they are often "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" and believes there is something about "the melancholy, even morbid" tone of the instrument that attracts and influences the serious-minded. It certainly inclines them to a rather gloomy view of conductors as a species. Incidentally, many of Mr. Russell's readers will feel a certain curiosity about the views of conductors on viola players who have more than one string to their bow.

For some years Mr. Russell sat at a viola desk in the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and then by the strangest of modulations found himself in the key post of the orchestra's secretary and business manager. Concertgoers, like other people, are inclined to take things for granted. But when an orchestra files on to the platform it represents far more than a procession of instruments with, so to speak, players affixed to them. As J. B. Priestly says in his Introduction to "Philharmonic," a great symphony orchestra must be counted among a country's capital achievements. It has a life and individuality of its own and the character and general culture of its 80 or 90 musicians are no less important than their technical skill. Like stage folk they live very much in a world of their own and have little contact with the bigger world from which their audiences are drawn.

The disjunction may be illustrated by a story told by Mr. Russell, in another connection, of a viola player—it would be! he adds: After 40 years' service in a municipal orchestra this player retired. "His colleagues gave him a worthy send-off, after which he tucked his instrument case contentedly under his arm and made his way home. At the door he was greeted by his wife, whom he had married shortly after his appointment to the orchestra. 'Here you are at last,' she said, 'but whatever have you got under your arm?' 'Oh, that's my viola,' replied her husband. 'Really,' she said, 'I've often heard you speak about it, but it's the first time I have ever seen you with it.'" As the couple were German the wife had evidently been brought up to believe that women's interests were wholly confined to "Kinder, Kirche, Küche."

Mr. Russell gives us many glimpses of the back-stage life of the orchestral player, with its many problems and difficulties, of which those who only know him on the platform are often completely ignorant. We also hear at first hand of the extraordinary changes that the war is bringing about in musical England. Comment on these must be reserved for a further article.

Music in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Orchestral music in Chicago last week included a concert by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 30). The visiting organization, directed by Vladimir Golschmann, made a favorable impression in a program which was given for the benefit of the Chicago Junior School. Mr. Golschmann's orchestra, less extensive than some of its sister orchestras, was particularly fortunate in its performance of music such as Debussy's "Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun," the poetry and delicacy of which were admirably reflected in the conductor's reading.

There was excellent playing, too, in Shostakovitch's First Symphony, a work that seemed, as it was reheard, to be the most convincing of the Russian composer's symphonic pieces. The visitors' other purely orchestral contribution to the program was the suite—or rather part of it—that Sir Thomas Beecham made from Handel's opera, "Il Pastor Fido," a compilation that was happy in rescuing from oblivion some music that otherwise might never be heard; for it is unlikely that Handel's operas will ever again flourish on the stage.

* * *

The soloist was Rudolph Ganz, who was heard in Tchaikovsky's B flat minor Concerto. This artist made a brilliant showing with a showy piece. He has long been known as a pianist of great talent who, in addition to virtuosity, possesses the musicianship and the artistic insight which not all virtuosi have at their command.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented its weekly concert three days later. Hans Lange offered a program which might well have appealed to fastidious connoisseurs more than to the public in general. It opened with the Passacaglia from Hindemith's ballet, now called "St. Francis," formerly known as "Nobilissisima Visione." The German master gave evidence in that music of his liking for forms that were more familiar in the days of Bach than they are now, although it has been one of the foibles of the present-day innovators to return to eighteenth-century designs. The Passacaglia was admirably played by the orchestra, but it cannot truthfully be said that it was received with extraordinary acclaim by the audience.

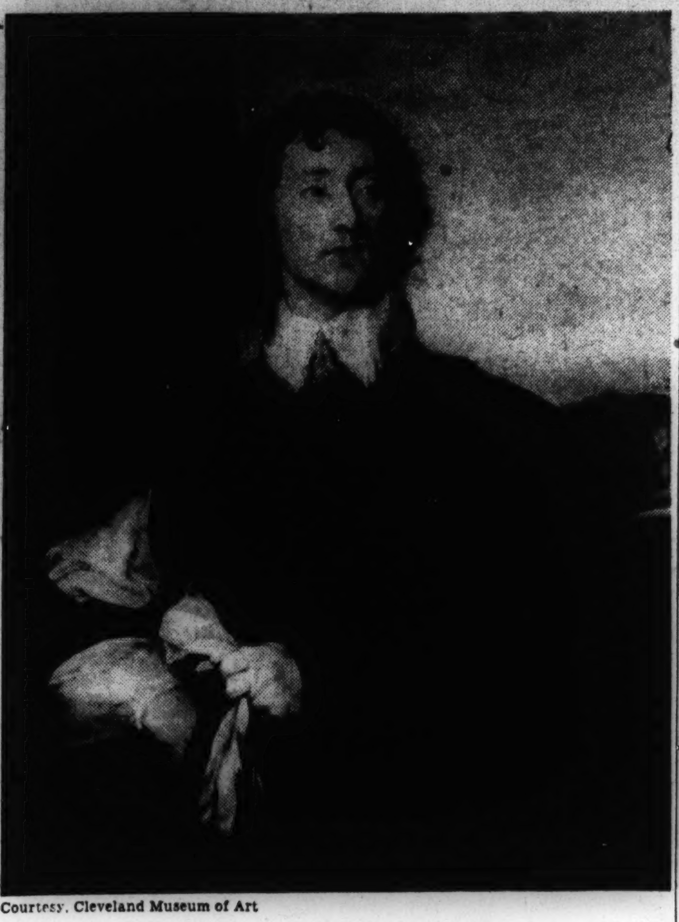
Mr. Lange revived the "Istar" Variations by Vincent d'Indy, which had not been heard here for many seasons. Like most of the French composer's other music, this is scholarly, earnest, well constructed; but its worth is not to be grasped at a first hearing. D'Indy never has been taken into the affections of the great public, for he plays but little to the gallery, and his message often is dimly grasped. There was more immediate brilliance in Arbos' transcription of "Evocación," "Féte-Dieu à Seville" and "Triana," from Albeniz's "Ibéria." These works were performed with virtuosity by Mr. Lange's forces.

* * *

The soloist was the orchestra's first violoncellist, Edmund Kurtz, who elected to offer his listeners the Concerto by Dvořák. It cannot be declared that Dvořák's composition is an exciting one. Much of the music is prosy, and only in the slow movement does the composer seem to have been inspired. Mr. Kurtz made a highly successful exposition of the work, and more than deserved the applause that was given to him.

The Chicago Opera Company gave interpretation for the first time this season to "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" (Nov. 30); Puccini's "La Bohème" (Dec. 2) and his "Tosca" (Dec. 5). Grace Moore appeared as Mimi in "La Bohème" and in the title role of "Tosca." Owing partly to the general lack of delicacy in tonal effects on the stage and in the orchestra, Puccini's earlier work was ineffective, and Miss Moore's characterization of Mimi seemed a little unpolished.

Miss Moore's Tosca was much more fortunate. She sang with great beauty and acted with no little power. The Scarpia was Alexander Sved, who made a notable impression with his resonant singing and skillful characterization.



Courtesy, Cleveland Museum of Art

Cleveland Museum Acquisition

"Sir Charles Hanmer, Bart.," by Van Dyck, included in the John L. Severance Collection, bequeathed to the Cleveland Museum of Art. The collection is on exhibition at the Museum until March 14.

Helen Traubel's Isolde

By Oscar Thompson

New York

In today's audiences at the Metropolitan are old-timers who recall how Lillian Nordica sang Isolde one night and Violetta another. They expect no such feats of versatility now. To find either a satisfactory Isolde or a first-rate Violetta is a problem for the present management. And when both roles are newly cast in the same week of opera, as was recently the case, the voices and other assets of the singers called upon to appear in these roles for the first time are such opposites as to make Nordica's achievement of both parts seem more than ever phenomenal.

Certainly, no one can have any expectation of hearing Helen Traubel vocalize the bravura phrases of "Sempre libera" at the end of the first act of Verdi's "La Traviata." Much less can any present habitue of the opera house look for Licia Albanese on the stage when the curtains part on the first act of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde." Between them, these two artists have just encompassed what Nordica put to her credit some 40 years ago. Mme. Traubel was content with Isolde, Miss Albanese with Violetta.

Both the new impersonations held the attention of large audiences. Mme. Traubel's bore witness to conscientious study and arduous coaching. Some of her gestures—and very determined gestures they were—recalled old pictures of Lilli Lehmann in the role. If her acting communicated little of imagination and created only a modicum of illusion, this did not deny her the credit for a painstaking and well-ordered impersonation. She was always where she should have been at the right moment, and there were no violations of taste in the several minor concessions that were made to her physical proportions, except possibly for her first-act costume. which was green in color and at variance with the traditions of the part.

The chief fault with Mme. Traubel's first Isolde was its excess of tonal reserve. Either through bad advice or her own misconception of the volume of voice required, she sang so quietly through much of the second act and again in the Liebestod at the close of the performance as to be barely audible. This was of course disappointing to the many who expected big and flashing tone. Mme. Traubel undoubtedly has plenty of vocal power and it is to be assumed that she will employ more of it the next time she sings Isolde. Whether the voice has the range of color and expressiveness to vitalize what on her first appearance in the part was a purely routine stage impersonation can scarcely be told until she sings it "all out."

Miss Albanese's soprano is basically a light one, with some fairly full top tones. At the Metropolitan she has sung Susanna, Micaela, Marguerite, Mimi and Butterfly. Some listeners, including certain of the reviewers, have admired her more than their fellows have done. Possibly she now has given her best account of her abilities as the Dame of the Camellias. Her coloratura in the first-act air was prettily acceptable, if not brilliant or otherwise memorable. Thereafter, both her singing and her acting were refined and, in their small way, suitable to the pathetic nature of the role. Still, her expressiveness was as modest as her tonal weight. She was a legitimate and mildly appealing Violetta, if scarcely one of the historic line.

Of two debuts in "Lakmé," but one was scheduled when the weekly casts were announced. That one, by Jacques Gerard as Gerald, enabled the French-Canadian tenor to make a very respectable first showing, though his is a serviceable voice and technique, rather than anything of preëminence.

Beside him, in the title role, was Marie Wilkins of Lawrence, Kans., who substituted on relatively short notice for Lily Pons. Aside from her ability to go through the part without any serious bobble, and to cope adequately with the difficult "Bell Song" (though she cut the final top note very short), what was of particular interest in her debut was that she was not a member of the company. She had been one of the runners-up in last season's auditions of the air and her presence in New York just at the moment that Conductor Wilfred Pelletier stood in need of a substitute Lakmé was a result of her decision to enter the auditions again. She saved the opera.

Another debut was that of James Melton, concert and radio tenor, as Tamino in the young season's second performance of "The Magic Flute." His voice carried out into the vast house as one of good quality, he looked well, he moved about easily and, what was most important, he exhibited a neat mastery of the Mozart style. The other parts that may be assigned to him as a result of his first success can only be conjectured.

Dutch Masters Exhibited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The splendid exhibition of Dutch Art of the Seventeenth century, on view at the Art Institute through Dec. 16 brings to Chicago a group of paintings of first quality and extraordinary charm.

Ten canvases by Rembrandt, of his different styles and periods, give us convincing evidence that he was one of the greatest masters of all time of subtle color and luminous shadow.

Contrasted with these are nine works by Frans Hals, which run the gamut of his great gift of characterization. His brilliant brushwork and penetration of his subjects' personalities appear here in convincing likenesses for all sections of society, high and low.

The still-lifes and landscapes in the exhibition are very handsome, but students of art and laymen alike are specially thrilled by the two works of Vermeer, one, "The Milkmaid," painted 10 years or so before the other, "A Lady Writing at a Table," indicating continuous development. Subjects and color schemes are entirely dissimilar, but each is exquisite and satisfying. Every square inch is a treatise on what painting should be.

One picture, by the way, a Jan Steen, was lent by the King of England, and flown here by a bombing plane. Fifty per cent of the catalog sales goes to the Queen Wilhelmina Fund. C. F. K.

San Francisco Art Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Immediately following the traditional oil and sculpture exhibit of the San Francisco Art Association, four more annual group shows have held the major interest of the local art public. Like the Association Annual, the winter exhibition of the San Francisco Society of Women Artists, at the San Francisco Museum of Art, followed custom by being what is commonly known nowadays as a "modern" show.

At the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, the Society for Sanity in Art again is accepting the modernist challenge by stoutly maintaining conservative styles and standards. Likewise on the conservative side were the California Society of Etchers, downtown at the Gump Gallery, and the "Thirteen Water Colorists," at the San Francisco Museum.

All have proceeded more or less concurrently—"chacun à son goût." The fact remains that any general creative principle necessarily possesses the merits of its demerits and vice versa, and a vital individual work of art is bound to establish its peculiar conviction regardless of whether its talent devotes itself to temperate expression or to drastic iconoclasm.

In quantity, at least, the merits of this year's Sanity in Art exhibition are greater than in past years, for the simple reason that a larger number of excellent canvases and sculptures have turned up in the show than usual. The society's temperateness of feeling and of vision, at best, is welcome as a balance and even as a rebuke to the excess of half-baked modernisms that infest contemporary art galleries. But its weakness, as always, lies in its backwash of timidity, sentimentality and old-fashionedness. Its technical standards are relatively strict. Its poorest paintings frequently are banal and tasteless in color.

* * *

Outstanding is William Ritschel's powerful, fresh marine, "Under Tropical Skies." This painting, superbly stroked and organized, has a brighter palette than is common among Mr. Ritschel's works of the sort. But it is keenly dramatic, nevertheless. Good portraits—and they gratifyingly escape the superficiality of mere "society protraiture"—include probing studies by Bill Mayo, Georgia Crittenden Bemis, Benton Scott and Katherine Allan; good still-lifes are by Eugenia Grant and Albin Kern.

Choice water colors are those of W. R. Cameron and Phyllis Shortridge, though the water colors generally are no match for the better oils. Remarkable sculptures are Katherine Wallis' studies of children; E. Bruce Douglas' animal figure, "The Kid," and Val Shuster's idyllic "The Kiss." The prints, as a group, are undistinguished.

War service was rendered in the Women Artists' exhibition by posters, maps, technical designs and the like. In a versatile and ambitious array of fine and applied arts work, the exhibits of textiles, pottery and jewelry attracted favorable attention. The finest of the oil paintings was Irma Engel's brilliantly lyrical landscape vista, "Mill Valley." There were striking glow and atmosphere in Leah Rinne Hamilton's water color landscape of a wartime San Francisco scene. And Kisa Beeck's "Thoughtful Panda," in rough, sketchy stone, was charmingly full of character and humor. None of these items, by the way, received a prize. Instead the prize jury gave its various compliments to a chic but impractical three-dimensional sculpture design by Claire Falkenstein; to a clever Dorr Bothwell surrealist painting, a mosaic table by Jeanne Reynal, Jeanette Haber's ceramics, Alma Lavenson's excellent photographs and Emmy Lou Packard's capable, expressive drawing, "Fat Lady."

Both the Society of Etchers and the Thirteen Water Colorists produced exhibits in which workmanship, taste and expressive personality maintained extraordinarily high and consistent standards. Neither exhibition tore a passion or a theory to tatters. Both were artistically sensible and freshly enjoyable from picture to picture. The Etchers' prizewinners—and they were well chosen—were Cornelis Botke and Mabel Farmer, and special notice was bestowed also on Mark Milsk, Nicholas Dunphy, Gene Kloss, Edward De Witt Taylor, Charles Surendorf and, as guest artist, that brilliant wood engraver, Paul Landacre. Among many good washes in the Water Colorists' exhibition, perhaps the very best were those of James Forman, Maurice Logan, W. R. Cameron, Norman Todhunter and Louis Siegriest.

* * *

Solo exhibitions in recent months have been as legion as ever. Clyde Magill had a vigorous and refreshing group of oils, most of them serious, elaborate and bright studies of the California scene, at the San Francisco Museum. Dorothy Puccinelli's small oils and drawings, at the Legion of Honor, were warmly direct and individual studies of the Southwest, with a sprinkling of portraits that were stylized in a round mural manner. Extraordinarily delightful (San Francisco Museum) were Florencio Molina Campos' caricatures of the gaucho life of his native Argentina. His comical puppet figures and horses were set against some striking views of the far-stretching pampas.

Also on the San Francisco Museum calendar have been the three-dimensional sculptures or collages or mobiles or hangings or whatever one may wish to call them, by Alexander and Gretchen Schoeninger Corazzo of Chicago. But whatever their description, they were mere fantastic experiments.

That museum, at present, is offering an absorbing exhibition of the pre-Columbian art of Latin America; some pale and quavery Gallic drawings by Darrel Austin; some luridly unbeautiful and literal figure drawings by Avis Zeidler, and a series of decorative designs that Grace Clements conceived for a building at the Long Beach airport.

Jessie Arms Botke's painting decorations, at the Gump Gallery, were splendid in their meticulous detail, their richness of tone and their fluent complexity of design. Lovely birds, graceful fish and opulent flora were her decorative motifs. Effective also, though entirely different in their energetic, impressionistic freedom, were the decorative flower and landscape paintings and color woodblocks of Meta Hendel, at the Raymond and Raymond Gallery.

'Best Bib and Tucker'

By Harold Hobson

London

I feel fairly certain that Tommy Trinder, principal comedian in George Black's opulent "Best Bib and Tucker" at the Palladium is no Marxist. Otherwise, he would hardly raise his Homburg hat to late-comers in the stalls, and address them with cheerful politeness as "Rich People."

Yet, though his friendly and rather deferential tones do not suggest that he is deeply read in "Das Kapital," nevertheless Mr. Trinder is exceedingly class-conscious. His lines of division, however, are not economic, or social, but aesthetic, if that term may be used of a comedian who is less the heir of Wilde and Whistler than of the boisterous, raucous, red-nosed props and pedestals of the old English music hall in the days, or nights, of its glory.

* * *

The fact is that Mr. Trinder is very proud of being a star. He is delighted to be appearing at the Palladium, the premier home of British low comedy. He keeps on reminding himself that he is now at the top of the tree, and his face radiates a simple and wholly engaging pleasure whenever the full splendor of the circumstance bursts upon him afresh, as it does twice every five minutes. Occasionally the dreadful thought breaks in upon him that perhaps his stay at the Palladium may not be permanent, and he may be relegated to some inferior hall, but he thrusts this obnoxious idea from him, and satisfaction mantles once more upon his rugged but cheeful countenance.

Not that the program makes things easy for him. The front page bears the name of the presenter of the show, George Black—"he doesn't even appear on the stage," says Mr. Trinder, with savage contempt—and omits all mention of his own. It ignores, too, the electrician. This seems to annoy Mr. Trinder very much. So much so, indeed, that he brings this gentleman before the audience to receive its applause. He beems with approbation as the electrician takes a bow. "Thank you, Tommy," says the electrician politely. Hereupon Mr. Trinder's big humor vanishes. Such familiarity appals him. His dignity is offended. "Do you think I'm back at the Hackney Empire?" he roars, as he pushes the electrician off the stage.

* * *

Mr. Trinder is not one of those comedians who require bevies of chorus girls and masses of scenery to back up and round off their personal abilities. An empty stage and a full house is all he asks or needs, and at the Palladium he gets both.

Yet in other parts of the show Mr. Black has given scenery and chorus with a lavish hand. He provides a Caribbean Rhapsody and an ambitiously successful résumé of the music of America, with tableaux depicting the Statue of Liberty, the skyscrapers of New York, and the United States flag. This complicated and harmonious tribute to a gallant ally was received by the audience with the utmost enthusiasm.

So were the Cairoli Brothers, two musical clowns, one of whom dresses traditionally and plays the violin with some seriousness, while the second wears clothes that simultaneously recall Charlie Chaplin and an ambassador at a Government reception—the latter because the clothes shine with a brilliant newness, the former because they do not at any point fit.

This fraternal humorist plays a great variety of wind instruments with no seriousness at all, and is a musician of quality. In particular, he is gifted with portentious powers of breath, and can lengthen a note prodigiously. He is indeed an admirable fellow, and almost as cheerful as Mr. Trinder himself. In fact, "Best Bib and Tucker" is a very cheerful show.

Michigan Artists in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

War subjects seem to have attracted few Michigan artists, if one is to judge by the works in the annual exhibition for Michigan Artists now at the Detroit Institute of Arts. The show does include a number of interesting works, however, and there is a pleasing variety in subject and treatment.

By Henry Bernstein is a huge tempera painting called "Indolence and Industry," a mother and child scene (Industry is the factory scene outside the window) which is technically fine, as is another mother and baby detail from a mural. Jaroslav Brozik's "Sun Bather," though small, is vigorous in its contours—a figure lying on a plaid quilt, with simple landscape background. His "This is the Enemy," one of the few war pictures, is symbolic, with Hitler, Mussolini, and the Mikado crucifying humanity upon a bluish cross against scarlet flames.

In simple planes is Thad Brykalski's "Silence," deserted houses painted with imagination. This won the Kamperman purchase prize. "They will come from the sky" is the title of Mary Louise Cline's large and touching canvas of a woman raising her head to scan the heavens while her husband sleeps beside her. "Street in Raleigh," by Harold Cohn, shows mastery of light and shadow with its sunfilled street and deep darks, and his "Sumter," a large canvas, is a tall and lanky Negro in white shirt, somehow poetic in treatment.

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A moving work is Rupert Conrad's "The Refugees," the pitiful figures done in lovely, rich colors, and a burning city flaring across the river. Charles Culver's "Uncle Willie Age 8," an attic scene with child portrait resting upon an old rocker, is rather murky in color. His "Spillway," a landscape with figures, is, on the contrary, gay and rich, with touches of vermilion against deep greens. Robert Eaton's "Landscape in Fall" is handsome in pattern.

Ferenc deErdely's "Europe, Anno 1942" might be called surrealist, or it might be described as merely symbolic. At any rate it is a large and impressive work, with iron-helmeted scarecrow dominating the foreground, surrounded by miserably enslaved people and other objects of horror, and set off against ruined cities. This won one of the largest awards, the Scarab Club prize. Carl Hall's "Companions of the Awaking Spring" is rich and meticulous in detail, also dark and mysterious with its swirling, growing forms. A sort of childlike simplicity marks Margaret M. Hart's "The Victory Garden," with its shacks by the railroad and its tiny cultivated plot.

* * *

David M. Landis shows several large Mexican scenes, rich in color, and with a feeling of warmth. "Church at Chimilpa" is picturesque but solid in its yellow bulk against a green setting. Carlos Lopez came off with two awards, "Reunion at the Farm," a lively homecoming with waving flag and lots of figures, which won the Whitcomb prize, and "Snow Man," a suburban scene in low key, awarded the Haas purchase prize. His "River," with its mossy lushness, is dark and mysterious.

Ellen Mulry's "Cocoanuts and Green Pears" is rich in contrast of white against dark. John Pappas shows two fine landscapes, one a winter street scene and the other a view of a mountain village in his native Greece that gives the effect of great distance. Constance Richardson's "The Landscape Painter" is ironic in title, as the "painter" is observed only as a tiny figure far off in one of her beautifully delicate Vermont mountain scenes. Two heavy nudes in subtle colors (à la Picasso), called "The Flute," is by Alfred Russell. The exquisitely painted "Still-Life with Cherries" won for Sarkis Sarkisian the Skelton purchase prize.

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Two Openings Scheduled for Theaters Next Week—Concerts to Come

Familiar Play, New Musical On Calendar

This season seems to be marked by return engagements. "Junior Miss," on a second visit to town, is still with us at the Wilbur. "Life With Father" returned for a call earlier in the season at the Wilbur. Now "Arsenic and Old Lace" is coming to the Colonial Monday to add a third to the list of repeat bookings.

When the play was here last season, at the Plymouth, it was included in the list of American Theater Society subscription plays, and Erich von Stroheim headed the cast. This time it will be in for an independent booking and Boris Karloff and members of the New York cast will be seen in their original roles.

The other arrival of the week, "Something for the Boys," due Friday, finds Allen Jenkins returning to the stage after 10 years in the movies. Ethel Merman, who heads the cast, was most recently seen in Boston in "Panama Hattie." Michael Todd, the producer, has been represented here previously by "Hot Mikado."

Of the plays now here, "The Firefly," starring Emma Otero, has another week to go at the Majestic. "Junior Miss" at the Wilbur will conclude its Boston engagement a week from tonight. "Angel Street" at the Plymouth departs from town tonight.

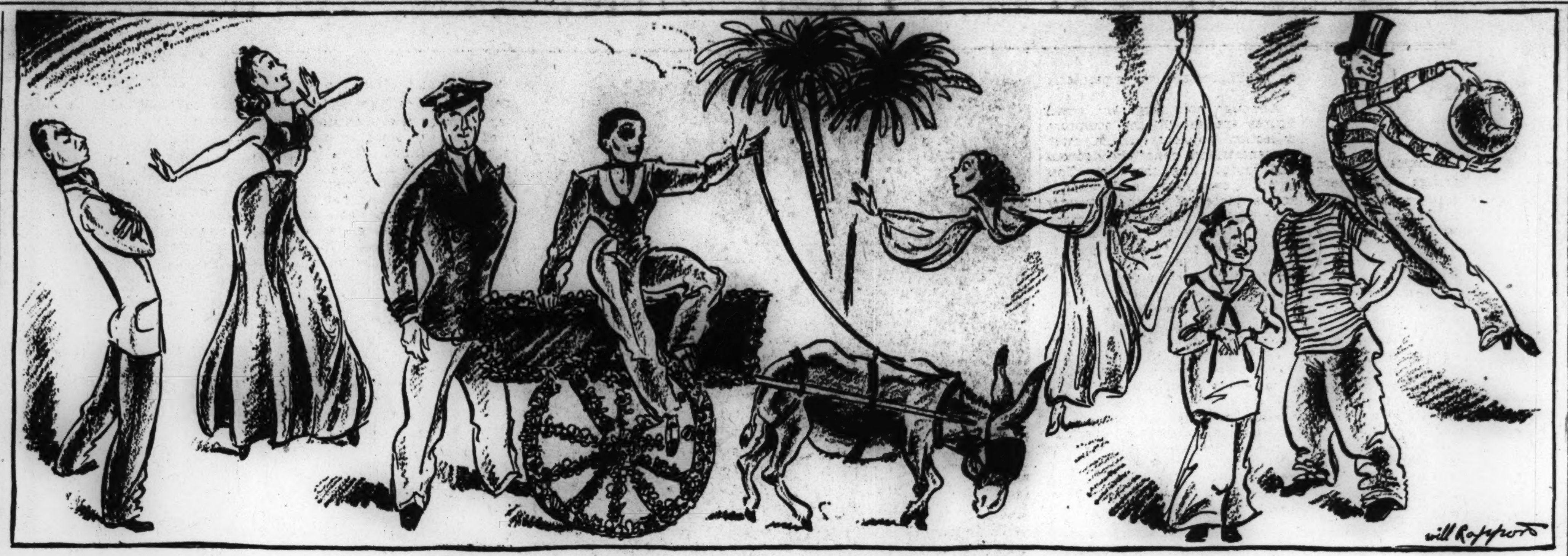
* * *

The Plymouth will be dark for nearly a fortnight, until "Spring Again" arrives here on Christmas night. The play, which is now in the midst of an extensive tour, ran for 30 weeks in New York last season, from early in November until July, and was awarded the medal of the Theater Club, Inc., last spring as "the outstanding play of the year by American authors."

Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith, who head the cast, have not been frequent visitors in Boston in recent years. Mr. Smith, in fact, had been absent in Hollywood for 13 years, when Guthrie McClintic brought him back to Broadway for the present production. Miss George has been seen as close to Boston in recent years as the summer theaters at Cohasset and Marblehead, but she probably is best remembered here as the star of "The First Mrs. Fraser," St. John Ervine's comedy, which was presented in Boston at the Plymouth Theater 12 years ago, on Dec. 29, 1930, to be exact.

* * *

Rumors have been heard, but nothing is announced officially, that Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer may come to the Majestic with a group of three one-act plays—Shaw's "Man of Destiny," Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and Pinero's "Playgoers." No date has been mentioned.



Members of the 'Firefly' Cast, Now at the Majestic, Seen in Caricature

Left to right are Leonard Ceeley as the villainous Professor Franz; Ruth Bond as Sybil Van Dare; Perry Askam as the gallant Uncle Thurston; Emma Otero as Tony the cabin boy, alias Nina; Barbara Blaine as Thurston's dancing niece, Diana; Bobby Morris as Chips; Richard Worth as Slugger; and Jack Goode as the butler.

Mr. Wilder Strikes Fire

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Thornton Wilder's cosmic comedy, "The Skin of Our Teeth," seems to have aroused everything except indifference. Public response to the play may be classified roughly as follows: those who admire it, those who deplore it, and those who have not seen it. The last classification is still the largest but its numbers are being reduced as fast as the Plymouth Theater's seating and standing capacities permit.

Several years ago, Mr. Wilder said about his playwrighting, "I have the literary conviction but now I want to see whether I have also struck that eternal fire which makes the theater live." The response of critics and public to his new fantasy proves that he has struck fire of some kind. The one or two critics who have not been warm in praising the show have, at any rate, been warm in denouncing it. As for business, there have been standees at every performance since the play opened on Nov. 18.

* * *

On the other hand, it is reported that certain spectators have threatened to ask for their money back. One man informed his ticket broker that he would not pay for his seats. On the opening night, a Broadway producer was heard to estimate that "The Skin of Our Teeth" wouldn't make four dollars—a conveniently small, round sum. Another Broadway showman walked out ofter the first act and has not been seen at the Plymouth since. The list of Broadway backers and impresarios who cold-shouldered Mr. Wilder's play is long and disheartening, though not surprising. All the more praise, then, is due Michael Myerberg, the producer.

Mankind is Mr. Wilder's concern in "The Skin of Our Teeth." Antrobus is the family name; 216 Cedar St., Excelsior, N. J., is their address. The time is past, present, and future. In Act I, Mr. Wilder saves man and his knowledge. In Act II, he saves the family from the deluge off Atlantic City, where the Antrobuses are vacationing. In Act III, Mr. Wilder shows civilization emerging through the Antrobuses after another of the world's wars. Man, he says, through love of learning, love of family, and the desire to build a better civilization, will find the inspiration to pull humanity through successive crises, even though by the skin of his teeth.

Mr. Wilder's device to avoid seeming ponderous and over-pretentious is to poke fun at his own parable. Thus, he has made it possible for Tallulah Bankhead to step out of one of her several roles from time to time to complain that she cannot understand a thing that is going on. By making one of her roles a maid, Mr. Wilder tweaks the old-fashioned theater convention of planting the family servant in the first scene for exposition. There are numerous similar touches throughout the play.

* * *

As he proved with the Stage Manager role of "Our Town" and with the asides of "The Merchant of Yonkers," Mr. Wilder likes to keep in direct touch with his audience. Miss Bankhead is his contact woman now. In addition to Sabina, the maid, she portrays an Atlantic City bathing beauty, a camp follower, and a star actress. Miss Bankhead's vigorous performance is by and large a comic romp but she is equally persuasive in the serious and the one or two exceptionally poignant scenes.

Although Mr. Wilder's purpose remains constant—to write a testament to mankind's indomitable spirit—his mood shifts with the centuries. In directing Elia Kazan has responded magnificently to the challenge and opportunity of an intricate play. This was a problem in stage generalship and Mr. Kazan has proved that he knows the meaning of grand strategy in the theater. Albert Johnson's settings and Mary Percy Schenck's costumes are contributions to the whole scheme. And the play is being magnificently acted by Miss Bankhead, Fredric March (Antrobus), Florence Eldridge (Mrs. Antrobus), Montgomery Clift, Frances Heflin, Florence Reed, and the others, who leave more than their footprints on the sands of Mr. Wilder's timeless story.

One must not ignore the complaints about "The Skin of Our Teeth": that it is academic, that the jokes and the devices wear thin, that some of the writing is obscure, or artificial. Such complaints do not alter the fact that, whatever its basis in fancy, Mr. Wilder's show is startling and exciting. He voices its faith and its wisdom with eloquence and humor. And, at the end, he gets Aristotle, Spinoza, Plato, and the Scriptures to help him.

Whether by its ambition or its originality, this is one of the finest things that has come to the theater for a very long time. Great hits are not always great plays and vice versa. "The Skin of Our Teeth" may prove to be both. Mr. Wilder has struck fire.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Dec. 14. Return engagement of the play seen here last season, this time with Boris Karloff to head a cast which includes Josephine Hull. Jean Adair, John Alexander, Clinton Sundberg, and Edgar Stehli. The play was staged by Bretaigne Windust, and the setting was designed by Raymond Sovey. Two weeks' engagement.

Something for the Boys—At the Shubert, beginning Friday evening, Dec. 18. New musical show in preparation for Broadway. Cole Porter has written the music, and Herbert and Dorothy Fields, the book. Ethel Merman heads a cast which includes Allen Jenkins, Betty Bruce, and Betty Garrett. Michael Todd is the producer.

Further Ahead

Spring Again—At the Plymouth, beginning Christmas night. Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in the comedy by Isabel Leighton and Bertram Bloch, presented by Guthrie McClintic, which ran for nine months in New York last season. In the cast will be Ann Andrews, Michael Rosenberg, Jayne Cotter, Richard Stevenson, Ben Lacklard, Charlotte Bemis, Edmond Ryan, Lucian Self, Donald Murphy, and Douglas Gregory. The play has been withdrawn from the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription list.

The Wife Takes a Child—Probably at the Wilbur, beginning Christmas night. New comedy of New York family life by Phoebe and Henry Ephron, presented by John C. Wilson, with Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, and Nedda Harrigan to head a cast which includes Judy Parrish, Lyle Bettger, Gee Gee James, Mary Orr, Bubble Monahan, Evelyn Davis, Immanuel Duval, William Wadsworth, Robert Breton, and John Kane. Mr. Wilson is directing.

News of the Screen

Paramount's next block of five pictures will include "Lady Bodyguard," starring Eddie Albert and Anne Shirley; "Happy Go Lucky," a Technicolor production starring Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, and Rudy Vallee; "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," with Jimmy Lydon as Henry Aldrich; "Night Plane From Chungking," co-starring Robert Preston and Ellen Drew; and "China," with a cast headed by Loretta Young, Alan Ladd, and William Bendix. "Star Spangled Rhythm," which presents practically every star on the Paramount roster, will be sold separately for national release on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. The picture will play a special pre-release engagement at the New York Paramount where it will open on Dec. 30.

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The signing of George Jessel brings the number of stars in "Stage Door Canteen" to more than forty. Already signed are Katharine Cornell, Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Katharine Hepburn, Edgar Bergen, Helen Hayes, Gertrude Lawrence, Ethel Merman, Gypsy Rose Lee, Tallulah Bankhead, Marlene Dietrich, Merle Oberon, Gracie Fields, Billie Burke, Beulah Bondi, Gladys George, Hugh Herbert, Alan Mowbray and many others. In addition the film will feature the orchestras of Benny Goodman, Xavier Cugat, Kay Kyser, and Guy Lombardo.

Organ Recital To End Series; Holiday Music

The final organ recital by William Zeuch in the Hour of Organ Music series at the First Church of Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, will be given tomorrow afternoon at 4:30. The concert is open to the public without charge. On Sunday, Dec. 20, Mr. Zeuch will direct a chorus in selections from Handel's "The Messiah."

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Concert Postponed

The concert scheduled for Tuesday by the New England Conservatory Chorus and Brass Ensemble has been postponed to the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 8:15.

* * *

Music of Brazil

Brazilian music is the subject of the last of a series of lectures on Brazil, to be given by the Pan American Club, at 205 Commonwealth Avenue, Wednesday evening. Nicholas Slonimsky will be the speaker, and he will illustrate his talk with piano numbers.

* * *

Harvard-Radcliffe

The Harvard University Choir, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, will give a Christmas concert in the Memorial Church Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8:15 and Thursday afternoon at 4:30. The program will include chorales by Bach, old English carols, and modern carols and arrangements by Holst, Vaughan Williams, and Healy Willan.

* * *

Georg Fior

Georg Fior will give a piano recital at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Thursday evening. The program will include Beethoven's Sonata in A flat major, op. 26: a Chopin group, and miscellany ranging from Couperin to Grainger.

News of the Stage

New York

Luther Greene will present "The Theater of Angna Enters" for five nights and one Wednesday matinee, opening Sunday, Dec. 27, and running through New Year's Eve, at the Alvin Theater. This is Miss Enters' first appearance in New York in two years. Miss Enters will offer many new numbers in her "one woman theater" program as well as several of the old favorites.

An exhibition of Miss Enters' paintings will be given at the Newhouse Galleries, 15 East Fifty-seventh Street, starting Saturday, Dec. 19.

* * *

A. H. Woods' new thriller, "This Little Hand," by Wilfrid H. Pettitt, will have its premiere in Wilmington on Friday evening, Dec. 25. The show will be seen in Baltimore the following week and is tentatively scheduled to make its Broadway bow during the week of Jan. 4. Newcomers to the cast include Barbara Bel Geddes, Ruth K. Hill and Maxine Stuart. Already announced were Adele Longmire, Joan Yendes, Mary McCormack, Kayo Copeland, Irene Dailey and Marilyn Erskine, Reginald Denham is directing. John Root has designed the setting.

* * *

"Thomas Jefferson," by Sidney Kingsley, has had its title changed to "The Patriots." The new play is scheduled to go into production at the end of the month. It is the first work sponsored by the Playwrights' Company which has not been written by a company member. Shepard Traudbe is to direct and the principal role has been assigned to Raymond Edward Johnson, a radio actor.

Films for Keith Memorial

"Seven Days Leave," with Victor Mature, Lucille Ball, Mapy Cortes, the Great Gildersleeve, Buddy Clark, and Arnold Stang, is announced to open Tuesday at the Keith Memorial. The companion feature will be "That Other Woman," with Virginia Gilmore and James Ellison.

© RKO Radio

Anna Neagle

In "Wings and the Woman," now at the Exeter.

'Sin Town'

Card sharpers, crooks, murderers, and oil men bent on reform are the characters of Universal's "Sin Town," which came to the RKO Boston Friday. As is usual in such action melodramas, everything else is merely a prelude to the final barroom brawl between two of the principals, played in this case by Broderick Crawford and Ward Bond. The events involving the crooks and the honest citizens—too familiar to need repeating—are acted by a cast which includes Constance Bennett, Patric Knowles, Anne Gwynne, Andy Devine and Leo Carrillo.

Films for Holidays

A preliminary survey discloses the following features as likely—but not guaranteed—to be on view in Boston for the holidays.

State and Orpheum—"You Were Never Lovelier," with Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth, and Adolphe Menjou. Probably arriving on Thursday, Dec. 24.

Metropolitan—"Palm Beach Story," with Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Mary Astor, and Rudy Vallee, now expected to follow the current program at this theater.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," with Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers. Probably opening on Thursday, Dec. 31.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinee Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Rosemary Rice, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—Concert by Lotte Lehmann, soprano. 3.30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Harvard Glee Club. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 2.

Symphony Hall—"The Messiah," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Gertrude Gibson, soprano, Herald Stark, tenor, Winifred Heidt, contralto, and Gean Greenwell, bass. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"British Intelligence." 9:30, 11:50, a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:20. "Dawn of the Great Divide." 10:30 a. m., 12:55 3:15, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Exeter—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Fine Arts—"The Shark Woman," 2:15, 5, 7:15, 10. "Sins of the Children," Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 1, 3:40, 6, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:35. "Scattergood Survives," Guy Kibbee. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Kenmore—"Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:14, 5:35, 9. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan — "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Modern—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 8:15.

Normandie—"Inside the Law," Wallace Ford. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:30, 9. "Undying Monster," James Ellison, 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:41, 5:20, 7:45, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Synthetic Rubber," "Horses," "Sportreels," "Dover," cartoons, "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest newsreels and shorts. Continuous 9 a. m.,—11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 5:10, 8:35. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Sin Town," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford, Patrick Knowles. 10:06 a. m., 12:39, 3, 5:27, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 11:28 a. m., 2:01, 4:25, 6:49, 9:13.

Scollay—"Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Women at Arms," "Trouble of the East," "Famous Boners," "Mighty Like a Goat," "Winger Setting," "Night Shift," "The Sheepish Wolf," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sundays continuous 1-11.

State—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 1:35, 4:55, 8:30. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10:10.

Telepix—"Women at Arms," "Sun Valley Sports," "Ted Powell and Band," "Famous Boners," "Night Shift," "Florida's Marineland and Oceanarium," comedy. Disney cartoon and newsreels. Continuout 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:10. "Secrets of the Underworld," John Hubbard. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:25, 8:55.

Tremont—"Cavalcade," 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:05. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:25, 10:05.

Uptown—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Bambi." 1, 4, 7:05, 10.

Washington Street Olympia — "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1:45-11. **Allston:** "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. "One Thrilling Night," John Beal. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Footlight Serenade." John Payne, Betty Grable. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 1:45, 8. **Regent:** "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Law of the Timber," M. Reynolds, Monte Blue. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy, 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 4, 7, 10. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 2, 5:15, 8:15. **Coolidge Corner:** "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2:20, 5:15, 8:15. **Cleveland Circle:** "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. "Calling Mr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1-11. **University:** "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee. "The Yanks Are Coming," Maxie Rosenbloom. 2, 7. **Strand:** "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop. Continuous from 1. **Codman Square:** "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:09, 5:58, 9:13. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 3:56, 7:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Sketon. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charles McCarthy, Edgar Bergen. 3:40, 6:36, 9:32. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson 2:28, 5:24, 8:20. **Park,** "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Submarine Raider," 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. Continuous 1:30-11. **Hyde Park:** "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Riders tf the West," Buck Jones, Tim McCoy. Continous 1:30-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey, J. Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Theresa Wright. 3, 6:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 2:30, 6, 9.

MALDEN—Granada: "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. **Maplewood:** "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard, Martha O'Driscoll. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "Bullets for Bandits," Bill Elliot, Tex Ritter. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Junior G Men of the Air Serial." 2:05, 5:05, 8. **Orpheum:** "Mokey," Dan Dailey, Jr., and Donna Reed. 1:55, 5:05, 8:30. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 3:25, 6:40, 9:50. **Strand:** "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 3:15, 6:25, 9:25. "About Face," William Tracy. 2:25, 5:35, 8:35. **Mystic:** "'Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 1:18, 4:33, 7:48. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. 3:02, 6:17, 9:33.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "A Bashful Bachelor," Lum and Abner. "X Marks the Spot," Helen Parrish, Dick Purcell. 2, 8. **Strand:** "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore, Dana Andrews. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 2, 8. **Boulevard:** "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown, Marjorie Woodworth. 2:09, 7:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 8:50.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45. **Coolidge:** "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne, Victor Mature. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:15, 7:45. daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:50, 8:30. "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 2:33, 6:40, 9:47.

AMUSEMENTS

(BOSTON STAGE)

MAJESTIC-3RD & LAST WEEK!

- "THE LARGE AUDIENCE TOOK A LOT OF PLEASURE IN THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION GIVING SHOW AND PLAYERS BIG AND CORDIAL HAND" —CYRUS W. DURGIN, GLOBE
- "THE SCENES WERE GENUINELY AND UPROARIOUSLY FUNNY" —ELLIOT NORTON, POST
- "MANY CURTAIN CALLS WERE GIVEN AFTER THE FINAL CURTAIN" —ELINOR HUGHES, HERALD
- "THE PRODUCTION IS ATTRACTIVE AND THE COSTUMES ARE QUITE STUNNING"—HELEN EAGER, TRAVELER

EMMA OTERO in THE POPULAR N·B·C SINGING STAR
RUDOLPH FRIML'S GLORIOUS OPERETTA
THE FIREFLY
Book and Lyrics by Otto Harbach with
JACK GOOD ● BARBARA BLAINE ● SAILOR' BOBBY MORRIS
STERLING CAST OF PRINCIPALS—STAGE FILLED WITH 30 EXCITING & BEAUTIFUL CHORUS GIRLS
Eves.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c. Wed. and Sat. Mats.: $1.65, $1.10 85c, 55c (Please enclose self-addressed envelope with mail orders.)

WILBUR LAST 10 TIMES! MATINEES WED.-SAT.
"One of the most amusing and charming plays I have seen. Everybody, young or old, is certain to enjoy it. A satisfactory and splendid performance."—WM. LYON PHELPS (Prof.), Yale University.
JUNIOR MISS
"Refreshing comedy . . . a laugh in almost every line . . . clean, wholesome fun."—RECORD
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE NOW
EVES.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75; WED. MAT.: 55c, $1.10, $1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20.

BOSTON CONCERTS

HANDEL and HAYDN SOCIETY
THOMPSON STONE, CONDUCTOR
TOMORROW EVE. 8:15
presents:
"THE MESSIAH"
SYMPHONY HALL
$2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10

HOUR OF ORGAN MUSIC
by WILLIAM ZEUCH
FINAL RECITAL TOMORROW 4:30 P. M.
Handel's Messiah, Dec. 20th
FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON
Berkeley and Marlboro Streets
FREE NO SERMON
Service men especially invited

TOM'W 3:30
JORDAN HALL
Lehmann
In Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series

BOSTON (MOVIES)

EXETER Ken. 7067
SONJA HENIE
"ICELAND"
Anna Neagle-Robert Newton
'Wings and the Woman'

SOUTH STATION
FOOTBALL REVIEW
[illegible]

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
2 BIG MGM HITS
Jeanette MacDONALD Robert YOUNG "CAIRO" ETHEL WATERS ● REGINALD OWEN Grant Mitchell
Mary Roberts Rinehart's "TISH" starring MARJORIE MAIN ● ZASU PITTS ● ALINE MacMAHON ● Lee Bowman Susan Peters
EXTRA! [illegible]

KEITH MEMORIAL
3RD WACKY WEEK!
Their Newest Fun-Riot!
BUD 'Bloodhound' LOU 'Gumshoe'
ABBOTT · COSTELLO
WHO DONE IT?
Plus NEW CO-HIT SCATTERGOOD SURVIVES A MURDER

UPTOWN HUN. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
WALT DISNEY'S "BAMBI" IN TECHNICOLOR
Anna NEAGLE "WINGS & THE WOMAN"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
"ROAD TO MOROCCO"
Bing CROSBY Bob HOPE Dorothy LAMOUR
[illegible]

[illegible]
Bette DAVIS ● Paul HENREID
"NOW, VOYAGER"
Plus "Secret Enemies"

NEW YORK (CONCERT)

ANNUAL
CHRISTMAS-TIDE MESSIAH
Oratorio Society of New York
ALBERT STOESSEL, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., Dec. 19, 8:15
Tickets on Sale at Box Office and
Office of Society, 113 West 57th Street
Steinway Piano

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Dec. 22, 8:45
In Honor of the Armed Forces of America
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The Home Forum

God, Our Refuge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"In righteousness shalt thou be established: thou shalt be far from oppression; for thou shalt not fear: and from terror; for it shall not come near thee" (Isaiah 54:14). Thus did Isaiah voice a promise of God which all those who are striving to obey Him can expect to have fulfilled in their experience. They can expect to dwell in the consciousness of good, to be aware of the power and presence of God, divine Love.

Right motives, thoughts that are upright and noble, unite one's consciousness to divine Principle, God. When we understand and do good, realizing that God is Mind, angels, or spiritual thoughts, come to us from God, and these angels uplift us and help us to be aware of the allness of God and of the nothingness of evil.

Doing that which is unselfish, seeking to help others, being ever considerate of others' welfare, allies one with the divine Principle, Love. Striving to be kind, gentle, grateful, patient, tolerant, forgiving, and humble enables us to be aware of the real man's at-one-ment with divine Love. This lifts us above fear and enables us to realize the presence of our Father-Mother God. It enables us to feel His love, to know His omnipotent care.

* * *

Christ Jesus was not afraid of hatred of the truth he taught and demonstrated. Though he knew his enemies seemed to have material power and were conspiring to kill him, yet he went bravely about his business of proving the fact that God, infinite good, is the only power, and that man is His beloved son. He said (John 8:29), **"He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him."**

This statement indicates the secret of his fearlessness, of his sense of spiritual power. He did that which was pleasing to the Father; that is, he expressed spiritual qualities, such as uprightness, unselfishness, gentleness, gratitude, tolerance, forgiveness, humility; and because he expressed the nature of the man whom God creates, knows, and is pleased with, he was aware of what the real man is aware of—infinite good. To him good alone was real; evil was unreal. Whether evil seemed to be expressed as sickness, blindness, deafness, sin, lack, or some other phase of error, he saw it as untrue. Because he was aware of the presence of God, perfect Life, he was aware only of harmonious being. Through the denial of any reality in discordant conditions and the realization of the perfection of spiritual being, he healed all manner of discord.

The power of the Christ, Truth, is healing today just as it did then. Students of Christian Science are learning how to deny any reality in sickness, sin, and lack and to realize the ever-presence of God, perfect Life. The denying of the evidence of evil and the realization of the perfection of spiritual being can destroy any evidence of discord. This is the way the power of God, divine Mind, is made manifest in human experience.

On page 583 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines Christ as **"the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."** Each one by uniting his thoughts with God, expressing divine qualities, can prove that Christ, Truth, is present now just as in Jesus' time.

* * *

Those in the armed forces can turn to the Christ and thus be directed and protected. It was certainly proved in Bible times that those who trusted in divine power were protected from the aggressor and were victorious over the forces of evil, and so it will be and is being proved today. Those living in countries that are under the heel of the conqueror can prove that the Christ is present to deliver them, as the children of Israel were delivered from slavery in Egypt. The great work of Jesus was done during the period when his country was ruled by Rome. This did not prevent the great Master from accomplishing the greatest work that has ever been done for the freedom of mankind. So today no mortal sense of things can stop divine activity, and the Christ, Truth, will protect those who are relying on divine power.

Wonderfully comforting are the words of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 473 of Science and Health, where she says: **"The God-principle is omnipresent and omnipotent. God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power."** According to our understanding we may prove this. We need only to deny the evidence of evil and steadfastly to maintain the facts of spiritual being. One who strives to utilize the power of the Christ will gain from his demonstrations of the power of good over evil that assurance which enabled the Apostle Paul to say (Philippians 4:13), **"I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."**

How wonderful it is to be able to turn to the truth that the real man, including our true selfhood, dwells eternally in the consciousness of good! Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 471): **"Man is, and forever has been, God's reflection. God is infinite, therefore ever present, and there is no other power nor presence."**

The realization of the fact of God's omnipotence and ever-presence, and of man's eternal at-one-ment with God, lifts one above the belief that evil can be present, or that it can in any way hurt or harm. Holding steadfastly to the truth about God and the real man, one is able, regardless of circumstances, to prove true the Psalmist's words (Psalms 62:6, 7): **"He only is my rock and my salvation: he is my defence; I shall not be moved. In God is my salvation and my glory: the rock of my strength, and my refuge, is in God."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Victory

A gallant spearhead
Pierces lowering gray clouds
As wild geese meet the storm.

D. W. B.

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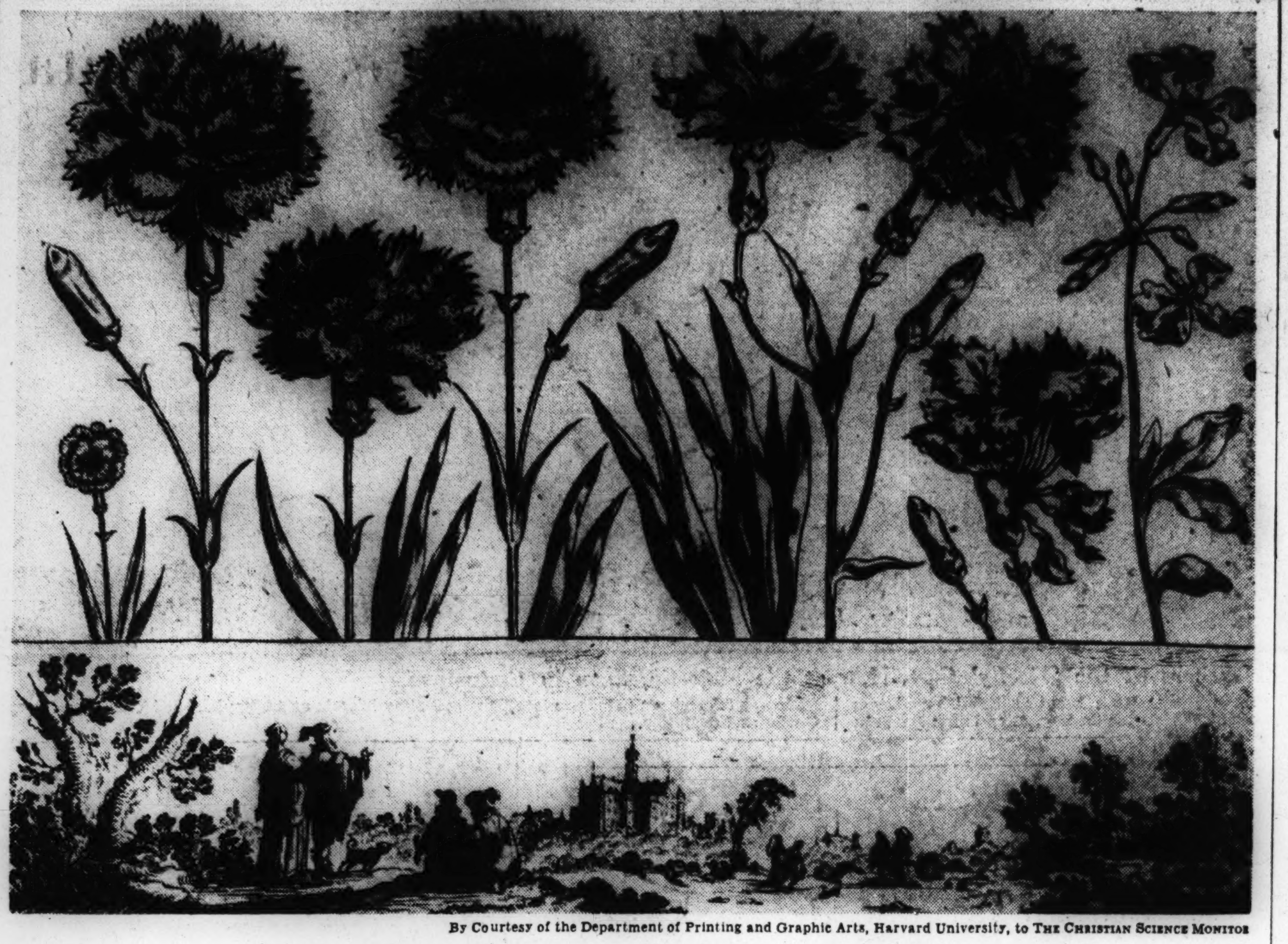

By Courtesy of the Department of Printing and Graphic Arts, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRENCH ENGRAVING OF CARNATIONS FROM THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

IN 1645, A SERIES OF PLATES of flowers was published in Paris by Balthazar Montcornet. It was called "Livre Nouveau de Fleurs très Utile pour l'Art d'Orfèvrerie et Autres." (New Book of Flowers Very Useful to the Goldsmith's Art and Others.) This print of "Carnations" is number 6 in the series in the Harvard Library. Besides the flower prints, there is a title page consisting of a cartouche framed with garlands and cornucopias and vases filled with flowers.

These charming little engravings are exceptional for the combination of two themes; in the upper panels are the clearly drawn flowers which were designed and engraved by the goldsmith, François LeFebvre; the lower panels were executed by Nicolas Cochin, and the subjects are pastorals, hunting episodes, and battle scenes. The prints are very small, measuring about three and one half by four and one half inches. They are charming with their luminous floral portraits and the picturesque, panoramic vistas.

This was an era of fine gardens and floriculture. Books published on the subject are illustrated with carefully delineated specimens of the anemone, cyclamen, tulip, lily, narcissus, rose, gladiolus, hyacinth, and hepatica. The blossoms were studied carefully and presented as clearly and gracefully as these carnations.

François LeFebvre and Nicolas Cochin were engravers of different types; the former presented his subject with utmost descriptive clarity, while the latter composed his material, contriving great spacious expanses with atmospheric effect, and setting figures in the landscape with cautious, rhythmic spacing.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Dieu, notre Refuge

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"TU SERAS AFFERMIE par la justice. Éloigne donc de toi toute angoisse; car tu n'auras rien à craindre. Bannis toute inquiétude, tout effroi; car aucune frayeur n'approchera de toi" (Ésaïe 54:14). En ces termes, Ésaïe exprimait une promesse divine dont tous ceux qui s'efforcent d'obéir à Dieu peuvent espérer l'accomplissement dans leur propre carrière. Ils peuvent s'attendre à demeurer dans la conscience du bien, à sentir le pouvoir et la présence de Dieu, du divin Amour.

Les bons mobiles, les pensées nobles et loyales, unissent la conscience au divin Principe, à Dieu. Lorsque nous comprenons et pratiquons le bien avec la certitude que Dieu est Entendement, les anges ou les pensées spirituelles dont Dieu est la source viennent à nous; ils élèvent nos sentiments, ils nous aident à voir la totalité de Dieu et le néant du mal.

Agir d'une manière désintéressée, chercher à secourir son prochain, avoir à cœur les intérêts d'autrui — tout cela nous allie au divin Principe, à l'Amour. Quand on s'efforce d'être aimable, doux, humble, reconnaissant, de pratiquer la tolérance et le pardon, l'on peut acquérir la certitude que l'homme réel est un avec l'Amour divin. Ceci nous élève au-dessus des craintes et nous permet de reconnaître la présence de notre Père-Mère Dieu. Nous pouvons sentir Son amour et Sa toute-puissante sollicitude.

Jésus le Christ enseignait et démontrait la vérité sans craindre la haine qu'elle suscitait dans certains cas. Il savait que ses ennemis avaient à vues humaines le pouvoir matériel et qu'ils cherchaient à le tuer; mais il continuait bravement à prouver le fait que Dieu, le bien infini, est le seul pouvoir, que l'homme est Son fils bien-aimé. Le Maître disait (Jean 8:29): "Celui qui m'a envoyé est avec moi; il ne m'a pas laissé seul, parce que je fais toujours ce qui lui est agréable."

Cette déclaration nous donne la clef de son courage, du pouvoir spirituel dont il avait l'assurance. Il faisait ce qui est agréable au Père, c'est-à-dire qu'il exprimait les qualités spirituelles — la droiture, le désintéressement, la douceur, la gratitude, la tolérance, le pardon, l'humilité; exprimant la nature de l'homme que Dieu crée, connaît, approuve, il était conscient du bien infini dont l'homme réel a connaissance. Pour lui, le bien seul était réel; le mal n'avait aucune réalité. Qu'il se manifestât, selon les apparences, par la maladie, la cécité, la surdité, le péché, le manque ou quelque autre forme d'erreur, Jésus en voyait la fausseté. Sentant la présence de Dieu, de la Vie parfaite, il ne connaissait que l'être harmonieux. Il pouvait guérir les discords de tous genres en niant la réalité des conditions inharmonieuses et en comprenant la perfection de l'être spirituel.

Aujourd'hui comme autrefois, le pouvoir du Christ, de la Vérité, accomplit des guérisons. Les Scientistes Chrétiens apprennent à nier la réalité de la maladie, du péché, du manque — à comprendre que Dieu, la Vie parfaite, est toujours présent. Nier les indices du mal, réaliser la perfection de l'être spirituel, cela peut détruire toutes les inharmonies. C'est ainsi que le pouvoir de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin, se manifeste dans les circonstances humaines.

A la page 583 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy donne cette définition du Christ: "La manifestation divine de Dieu, qui vient à la chair pour détruire l'erreur incarnée." S'il unit ses pensées à Dieu, s'il exprime les qualités divines, tout disciple peut prouver que la Vérité, le Christ, est présent aujourd'hui comme à l'époque de Jésus.

Ceux qui servent sous les drapeaux peuvent avoir recours au Christ pour être conduits et protégés. Autrefois, les héros de la Bible prouvèrent qu'en comptant sur le pouvoir divin, on est à l'abri des agressions et l'on peut vaincre les forces du mal; il en sera certainement de même aujourd'hui. Dans les pays qui subissent la loi du conquérant, les citoyens peuvent prouver que le Christ est là pour les affranchir, comme furent délivrés jadis les enfants d'Israël, asservis par l'Égypte. Jésus exerça son ministère à l'époque où la Palestine était soumise aux Romains. Malgré cela, le Maître accomplit une œuvre insurpassable, la plus grande qui ait jamais été faite pour la libération des hommes. De même aujourd'hui, le sens mortel des choses ne saurait interrompre l'activité divine; et le Christ, la Vérité, protégera ceux qui comptent sur le pouvoir de Dieu.

Quel réconfort on trouve dans les paroles de Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, qui déclare, à la page 473 de *Science et Santé:* "Le Dieu-principe est omniprésent et omnipotent. Dieu est partout, et rien en dehors de Lui n'est présent ni puissant." Nous pouvons prouver cela dans la mesure de notre compréhension. Pour y parvenir, il faut nier les indices du mal et maintenir fermement les faits de l'être spirituel. Efforçons-nous de mettre en pratique le pouvoir du Christ; alors, en démontrant le pouvoir du bien sur le mal, nous obtiendrons l'assurance dont l'apôtre Paul faisait preuve lorsqu'il affirmait (Philippiens 4:13): "Je puis tout par Celui qui me fortifie."

L'homme réel, où notre vrai moi est inclus, demeure éternellement dans la conscience du bien. Avec quel bonheur nous méditons cette vérité! Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 471): "L'homme est le reflet de Dieu, et l'a toujours été. Dieu est infini, par conséquent toujours présent, et il n'y a pas d'autre pouvoir, ni d'autre présence."

Comprendre la toute-puissance et la présence perpétuelle de Dieu, savoir que l'homme Lui est éternellement uni, cela nous élève plus haut que la croyance selon laquelle le mal serait présent ou capable de nous nuire. Si l'on s'attache de tout son cœur à la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme réel, on peut, même dans les circonstances les moins favorables, prouver combien sont vraies ces paroles du Psalmiste (Psaume 62:7, 8): "Seul il est mon rocher, mon salut, ma haute retraite: je ne serai point ébranlé! C'est de Dieu que j'attends mon salut et ma gloire: Dieu est mon rocher protecteur; mon refuge est en lui."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Selecter of the Best

A POET IS LIKE A BEE. He is a selecter of the best. Poetry is the putting of best things together. It is amazingly like honey. Honey is not all of the flowers. It is a distillation of them. It is sweeter and richer than any flower is. The poet, like the bee, goes from this bright living thing to that. He chooses what he needs. Space means little to him. He erases distance between his objects, for of all living creatures, the poet, the bee, can go with something of the directness and the speed of a bullet. . . .

And when the bee has done, when the poet has finished his work, the honeycomb, the poem, is more than so much solid and useful sweetness. It is solidified solid, concentrated beauty, and yet spirit. It is one body, yet many substances. It may represent handsomeness in many different shapes and colors; this one a briar rose, a clover, a daisy; this was a vivid sight, this a splendid event. And the honeycomb of the poem is more than mere matter. It is essence of varied loveliness. It may represent lovely things wide apart in being the soul of them combined. It may represent, tangibly, the sunlight which warmed the earth a year, two years, many years ago, and which is gone now from the earth as surely, untraceably, as last Winter's snow. Yet here the best of that sunshine is, here the soul of that sunlight is. It shines here still. And it is yellow and clear as it was when it actually shone from the sky. So time is overthrown and become a nothing.—From "The Substance That Is Poetry," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Now and Then

DUSK IN NEW YORK—that "Blue Evening" of which Rupert Brooke wrote,

> "For the fast world in that rare glimmer
> Puts on the witchery of a dream,
> The straight grey buildings, richly dimmer," . . .

Yes, blue dusk is an exquisite moment in New York, no matter what the season, though never lovelier than in early winter. I stood in the frosty blue to watch the figures and patterns, flashing across the ice beneath the cool eyes of Prometheus, a Prometheus disinterested even in a perfectly executed *entrechat.*

The skaters were unbelievably graceful, cutting intricate and complicated patterns of finished precision. Even the few solitary skaters were drawn into the general pattern. Only—I could not forget that the ice is artificial!

* * *

The slit-kling-klit of the knife-edged skates rang out across the ice, but there was no other sound from the skaters. Their gaiety was expressed, perhaps, in their costumes—costumes ranging from the campus girl's choice for Lake Placid to a diminutive copy of an Ice Follies costume for a diminutive skater. Perhaps that is the urban way of expressing high spirits.

The tall shafts of granite on either side of the evergreen channel leading to the skaters are dimmed this year—where once candles glowed in each window at Christmas—and the once timid stars shine with added luster. Yet, Prometheus remains as aloof in starlight as when "the fiery windows" pointed the night sky in jewels. But a glimpse at the fantasy of a shop window beyond the alley of evergreens, intercepted constantly by unending ribbons of uniforms and colors, furs and tweeds, and all the motors and buses of Fifth Avenue—surely, in a moment, there might appear a mammoth goldfish, walking on three, or perhaps on six, legs among the skaters, holding an alarm clock over one fin, a placard draped over the other, bearing the legend: "Portrait of an ant swimming in the burning crater of an extinct volcano thus whereas . . ."

* * *

With no apology, I confess my preference for the pictures of Pissarro, Manet, and Renoir to those of Dali and Klee. I am fond, even, of Currier and Ives prints. And, to me, skating is pure Currier and Ives. If it isn't, it is as distant from my fancy as, say, a Gibson girl from a Gainsborough duchess.

* * *

My interest in skating has always been objective. I myself have never skated. But, from early childhood, skating was as much a part of the life about me in winter as swimming was in summer. And I learned firsthand the exquisite detail of the Currier and Ives tradition.

I, too, learned to scan the sky and read thermometers. *My* heart lilted when I caught the first glimpse of the white flag with the scarlet ball waving from the pole along the river's edge.

Ponds were popular, in neighborhoods offering nothing better, but a winding river was the choice. Surrounding hills and fields were always snow-covered. Shortly before sunset was the correct hour. Small children and young people of all ages tumbled and skated with natural ease. But the really accomplished skaters, those of elegance and finesse, were the older ladies and gentlemen. Gored skirts, of neat length, not quite to the tops of slender buttoned shoes, swayed in genteel rhythms. Tiny beaver muffs protected ladies' hands, and small, wing-tipped hats were secured with veils and hat-pins. The gentlemen wound themselves in long woolen mufflers and sported bowler hats. The figure eights were cut with ineffable grace, whether *seul* or *pas de deux.* The solitary skaters, gliding in and out among the couples, maintained their individual courses and their own designs. Skating was an entirely individual accomplishment.

* * *

Now, fires do not burn at the feet of Prometheus. *Then*, fires snapped invitingly from the river banks. While the year was probably 1912, and the place New Jersey, but two hours by train from New York City, parties frequently arrived in bob sleds, the horses kicking up little swirls of snow as they tossed their heads to the jingle of silver bells. There was much laughter and shouting and singing over the ponds and along the river. When the sun finally vanished behind the curves of purpled hills and trees, the snow-covered fields filled with blue and lavender shadows and the new moon tipped down from a blue-gray sky.

Laughter, the sound of the silver bells, the individual skaters gliding through their own designs are the details I remember—not a geometrical pattern.

* * *

Patterns have their use. I have no quarrel, really, with Dali, or with the ice of Rockefeller Center. Only, I knew Currier and Ives and Renoir first. Of course, I prefer watching patterned skating to none at all. But, when I watch the lines and swirls and cubes, I have the same feeling as when I visit an exhibition of Modern Art; I admire (if with the restraint of Prometheus!) the composition, then suddenly there will be a rhythm of line, a glint of color, and the composition fades. I remember Manet's "Skaters," Renoir's "Le Moulin de la Galette."

KATHARINE M. GAULT

The Day of the Gibson Girl

ALL AMERICA'S A STAGE, one might have paraphrased in the 1890's, and all the men and women merely characters drawn by Charles Dana Gibson. Everywhere materialized living images, human copies of Gibson illustrations in books and magazines. . . . Fifth Avenue looked like an endless procession of Gibsons to one contemporary, who might have made the same remark of most Main Streets.

Along with the captains and the kings, he punctuated history, for he dated a decade with the lovely Gibson Girl and it is proclaimed forever hers by her grace. . . .

It was said of Charles Dana Gibson that he drew people as they sometimes are and were always meant to be. Not only as they might look at their best but as they might live with life at its brightest. Dreams came true, ideals were attained on his pages. With sentiment and humor he pointed a moral and adorned a drawing. Youth and beauty. Honor and decency and dignity. Love conquers all. Money isn't everything. These were his simple, universal themes.—From "Portrait of an Era, as drawn by C. D. Gibson," by FAIRFAX DOWNEY. (New York: Scribner.)

For France

You are accustomed to the dark, they say,
Too timid to cry out, too weak to rise.
They sneer to think that you could tear away
The blindfold that they bound across your eyes.
Yet even in the days of dark despair,
The night-light of your dream was burning there.

KATHRYN CRAVENS

To Whom It May Concern

Sard, topaz, amber, honey, autumn leaf,
These earth enriched with color warm and clear
And from them blossoms many a random sheaf
Of verses in a season robbed of cheer.
What chemicals were joined, what art was used
By earth or poet in that cosmic mood
Are not apparent. All is smoothly fused
As tide and sea, as sap and living wood.

They do not fade in sun, grow dim in rain,
Since their bright essence springs from fire and stone,
From flower and root of prairie, hill and plain.
Awake, O poets, wan of blood and bone,
Nostalgic for a lost and tender hour,
Topaz and honey wait outside your tower.

JOSEPHINE LOUISE BYRNE

"What is this healing prayer?"

The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

'Near the Government of India'......................*By Joseph C. Harsch*

The President's selection of William Phillips as his personal representative "near the government of India" means:

(A) That Mr. Roosevelt is far from satisfied with the continued state of unrest in India and with Britain's failure to put forward any plan for its solution other than repression by force, but

(B) That the difficulty of finding any American who would be persona grata to the British Raj in India has kept him out of direct contact with that problem for nearly five months and has finally forced him to select for the post one of the most, if not the most, delicate and gentle instruments of diplomacy on the entire list of American foreign service officers.

One can be certain that Mr. Phillips will step on no avoidable toes in India and will alienate no desired affections. If the President has the intention of playing a forceful hand in India he could not have found a more velvet glove than Mr. Phillips.

U. S. Hand in India Unwelcome

It is no secret anywhere that American intervention in Britain's relations with India is not very welcome to London. Time and again various Indian national groups have suggested American mediation. Washington, deeply concerned about the military consequences to the Far East, has frankly hoped for an opportunity to use its good offices. But the fact is that London has not offered the slightest loophole for American intervention.

It has gone even farther than that. The President's last personal representative in India was Col. Louis Johnson, formerly Undersecretary of War and before that Commander of the American Legion. The story of Mr. Johnson's sojourn in India has never been told in full but it is known that Colonel Johnson made himself extremely unpopular with the British Government by the extent to which he established speaking relations with Indian leaders and that the undesirability of his serving in any part of the British Empire has been suggested by London to Washington as an aftermath.

Following Colonel Johnson's departure from India in early summer, the field was canvassed for possible successors. While this process was going on Wendell Willkie made his world circuit and his now historic remarks about independence for the native peoples of the East. Mr. Willkie had considered the possibility of including India in his itinerary, but he was not encouraged to do so by London.

Five months thus passed by without the President either finding an opportunity to proffer his offices as a mediator in India or even of having a personal representative on the spot in case a desire for American mediation should suddenly evolve out of some unexpected development.

But those months did not go by without considerable concern in Washington over the Indian situation and much wishing for an opportunity to do something to try to resolve the impasse.

Washington's interest is by no means only that of a meddler in the private affairs of another family, nor even of the well-intentioned reformer. True, many an American is motivated by such impulses, but that does not explain Washington's attitude.

Military Situation Is Key

Washington's interest derives from the military situation in the Far East and the fact that the basic military arrangements between London and Washington have given the United States primary responsibility for that Far Eastern situation. America is responsible for holding Japan at bay while Hitler is being suppressed in Europe. America, therefore, has a keen interest in any Eastern political situation bearing on the military.

It was felt here during the long summer months that the whole Far Eastern position was being seriously endangered by the failure to resolve the Indian problem. The fall of India to Japan would have been a military catastrophe for the United Nations. The continued failure to use India as a base for the reconquest of Burma is a continuing burden on Allied military prospects in that part of the world. For these reasons Washington felt an intense interest in India. It also developed a conviction that it had a right to a voice in the Indian problem.

But Mr. Phillips is scarcely the person to press an American view in India vigorously, or at least not to the extent of embarrassing his British hosts. If he has anything unpleasant to say to them it will certainly be said to them privately, and never in a way to give aid and comfort to the Indian Nationalists.

For Mr. Phillips knows the proprieties of diplomatic protocol as do few other living persons. He has been in the American foreign service most of his life up to now, has been Undersecretary of State twice, was the United States' last ambassador in Rome previous to the outbreak of war and has since been in London for the Office of Strategic Services. He would be acceptable to London, anywhere.

His selection does not rule an American role in the Indian situation entirely out. But it certainly means that an American role, if any, will be played quietly behind the scenes with the British themselves. If Colonel Johnson was the bludgeon approach to the Indian problem, Mr. Phillips is the velvet glove approach. And Mr. Roosevelt will have to put a forceful iron fist into the glove if there is to be one.

However, since the bludgeon did not work, perhaps the gentle and extremely proper approach may produce the best results after all.

The Country Speaks: America

Vacation Travel—It's Up to You......................*By Josephine Ripley*

There was a day when Americans had wings. Four little rubber wings that went round and round. Americans liked their wings.

They'd get out a little map and say, "Let's go there, or there, or even there." Then they'd go. Remember?

Americans still have wings. They've been clipped a bit, to be sure. They haven't the mileage they used to have, but they're still good for reasonable service.

We can still travel—some. Railroads aren't on the ration list as yet. We've simply been asked to be sensible. To go "tripping" only when it's necessary.

That, of course, doesn't mean jumping on a train whenever the mood happens to dictate. It doesn't mean packing off to Aunt Minnie's every other week or so, as we used to do.

Scratch Ski Trips Off List, Too

Necessary travel doesn't include the old-time week-end ski trips either. Just cross them off the list, and know that you've done that much to clear the track for things more important these days.

Southern resorts that used to beckon you with tempting folders aren't looking your way this year. They have other visitors. Men in uniform; women in blue and khaki.

Remember that hotel in Florida where you used to stay? You'd send a picture postcard of it back home and mark your room with an X. Of course you did! You and everyone else They're doing it in Florida this year, too. But it's Uncle Sam who's paying the postage, and the senders have a military address.

You used to lie on your back in the sand and look up at the sky. You'd see clouds and birds. Today you'd see Boeing and Curtiss trainers, and Army insignia on the sturdy wings of Fairchilds and Ryans and Beechcraft.

You'd hear the sharp whine of the dive-bomber, the steady drone of the pursuit ship, the crescendo of planes in formation, all rising and falling like the strains of a mighty orchestra.

Many Florida cities have had to warn the tourist away this winter. In Southern California, the story is the same. Much business, but not as usual.

Take it easy. This doesn't mean that you're grounded. It doesn't mean an end to vacation travel, at least not at this stage of affairs.

Just Case of Looking Before—You Tour

It simply means this—that you've got to look before you tour. You can't go flitting around from place to place as you used to do. You've got to light somewhere, brother, and pick that "somewhere" with forethought and intelligence.

There are still cities in Florida and California where the tourist is welcome. There are still trains with room for you, if you're reasonable.

So take your time, don't shove. Don't try to crowd into defense centers or cities that have been partly turned over to the military. Plan your trip well in advance, and make your reservations early.

If you find that you can't go according to schedule, notify the railroad, the bus, or the airline promptly. Full payment may be required for reservations unclaimed, so don't just let it slide.

Avoid week-end travel, if possible. Remember there are thousands of boys in uniform who'll be piling into those week-end trains for a visit home—maybe their last visit before they go overseas. Let them have the right of way. Conductors will tell you what it's like on the late Sunday trains, how they literally pick their way down the aisles over the sleeping forms of soldiers and sailors and marines.

All it requires is a little thoughtfulness on your part. Travel during the middle of the week, if you can. If you wan't to go skiing this coming winter, don't dash up to the country and back in a single day, or even over the week end.

Pack up your ski togs and shoulder your skiis prepared to stay a week or two if you go. Most of the winter resorts are open, but the railroads aren't in a position this year to handle great tidal waves of week-enders.

Just use the old "bean." You have a right to your recreation. In many ways, it's more important now than it used to be. Remember you still have wings, but use them wisely.

To Change the Subject:

When the Lights Go On Again......................*By Silence Buck Bellows*

The street is very dark as I walk up it these nights. The street lamps are few and far between, and they wear circumspect little hoods. The friendly house that used to leave its porch light on all evening is cloistered behind drawn shades. The windows of the large apartment houses, that always threw such a cheerful glow on the street, are shaded now, too. The elm boughs overhead look very somber and mysterious as they swing incessantly across the stars.

All this is as it should be. As I feel my way along the little flight of stone steps to my own dark porch, I am proud that our street is thus doing its share in safety precautions for this coastal town. But I am also reminded of the many windows I have peered into, in times past.

I'm Fond of Looking in Windows

I am fond of looking in people's windows. I say it apologetically, because the "Other Half of the Firm" says it is rude and common and all but indecent, and always walks a little ahead, pretending not to be with me, when I do it. Which is embarrassing, particularly if we meet friends. But I am past reforming.

There is, for instance, the house where the four elderly people sit around a table, playing games, every winter evening. Sometimes it is one game, sometimes another. But their faces are always steady and kind, and their hands friendly and gracious, moving above the table. Often a black and white cat keeps them company. But he sits in the window, with his paws placed precisely before him and his snowy chest slightly puffed out, like the white linen of a Colonial gentleman. He looks haughtily at the snow falling outside, and is conscious of security and dignity. It is hard to go by that window without stopping to look.

Then there is the beautiful, dark, old room with the high ceiling, where the walls are lined with books and a dim oil portrait smiles down from above the mantel. Someone sits in a chair drawn slightly toward the fire, with its back to the window. I have never seen his face, but I know he is there—reading, probably. For a lamp on a nearby table sheds a mellow light on the chair, and a hand trails over the arm. A man's hand, fine, not young, beautiful and expressive, serene and strong. It is worth going out of one's way to see that fine old hand in the lamplight.

Eight Diners Who Act Happily

I remember, too, the dining room where a noisy family of eight gathers for dinner every night. I cannot hear them, but I know they are noisy by the moving lips and the gestures. I know they are an alert and interested family by the heads turned quickly from one to another as the ball of conversation bounces lightly around the table. I know they are a happy family by their smiles.

Who is it, in the big square, red house, who is fond of Watts' "Sir Galahad"? It is an upper room, and I have never seen anyone in it. But often there is a light there, and the familiar face of the youthful knight, tranquil and rapt above the mailed hands folded on the knee, occupies a prominent wall space. There was a time when "Sir Galahad" was my favorite picture. I like to think that some boy or girl has that room and often dreams great dreams, with eyes upon the beautiful austerity of the pure profile on the wall.

Now, when lamp-lighting time comes, all these things are hidden "for the duration." But some day, when lights once more are beacons of love, not guides for destruction; when our own living room is softly lighted, and the twilight is falling outside; when the deep chair is drawn close to the fire, and the light from the birch logs flickers on books and pictures, on the really nice old blue teapot and on the little glazed bowl that cost just 10 cents but is the loveliest shade of blue imaginable; then I can say, as I have sometimes said in other days: "Let's leave the shades up for awhile. Maybe somebody would like to look at us."

America's Role in Peace: An Invitation to Action

FSA by Rothstein

"And their feet tread the quiet plains where deep grasses blow in the wind from far-off hills . . ."

Brookings Institution reports on various peace plans and asks Americans to weigh issues—To what extent shall the United States accept world commitments and leadership after the war?

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—In order that a democratic peace may be democratically debated, the Brookings Institution today reported on alternative peace programs and invited the American people to weigh the issues and be ready to make their choice.

The report is a remarkably objective study of the pros and cons of the major proposals by one of the nation's most distinguished research institutes and concludes that on any practical basis the United States will have to choose from the following:

1. The assertion of American leadership under which America will accept international responsibilities but will keep a free hand and avoid direct and formal commitments outside the Western Hemisphere.

2. American mastery or some equivalent of a modern American imperialism.

3. An American balancing of power.

4. A strong British Commonwealth-American alliance.

5. An Anglo-American federal union.

6. A wider federal union of democracies, approximating the proposals of Clarence Streit's "Union Now."

7. Closer and fuller co-operation among the United Nations in the postwar world.

8. A new system of regional agreements which will have some generalized and world-wide agreement but more detailed regional systems in the Western Hemisphere, Europe and Asia.

9. A revitalized League of Nations.

10. A stronger association of nations than the old League envisaged.

No Cause for Discouragement

Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Foundation, prefaces the analysis of these plans by emphasizing that merely because each proposal is both attacked and defended is not reason to infer that nothing can or should be attempted.

"Some choice," he says, "must be made from proposals having the range and nature of those discussed in this book. Whatever plan may be chosen or devised arguments can and will be made against it. There is no such thing as an unobjectionable way to prevent war. Peace has its price. Risks must be run. Each one of us has the responsibility as a citizen to make up his mind which of these various proposals, singly or in combination, he believes to be the best. The United States must adopt a policy."

Re-statement of the arguments on both sides of each plan is not possible in this space but the following takes in the main exposition of the 10 proposals outlined for the Brookings Institution by one of its experts in the field of international affairs, Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh:

American Leadership—American leadership, as we employ the term, implies no sharp break with the past, no wholesale abandonment of our traditional policies. We would retain the Monroe Doctrine, the principles of inter-Americanism, the "Good Neighbor" policy, and the promotion of hemisphere solidarity. We would co-operate in disarmament movements, in the development of international law, and in the practice of conference, conciliation, and arbitration.

We would accept membership in the World Court. In every possible way, we would seek to further international progress along social, humanitarian, cultural, and technical lines.

The traditional features of this program would be pressed more vigorously than in the past, in a new spirit of internationalism, with a larger conception of our responsibilities, and for one purpose above all—to maintain peace and order throughout the world. To the practical support of our leadership we would bring power of three sorts—moral, economic, and military.

American Mastery—The second form of independent internationalism stresses the economic and military power of the United States, and assumes a frequent, vigilant and aggressive use of that power to maintain world order. It is believed that through this new and wider interventionism, wars can be localized; and in the meantime continued efforts would be made to develop international law and the practice of consultation, conciliation, arbitration and disarmament.

As an illustration of the objective way in which Dr. Millspaugh has developed his subject, here is the main exposition in favor of the American mastery conception:

"World order cannot be maintained unless the United States guarantees it or participates in guaranteeing it. Moral and economic leadership by this country is not enough, even with adequate military preparedness.

"The aggressor nations will have to be disarmed and, this time, kept disarmed. Certain unstable areas will require policing or assistance. The job cannot be done collectively; but, even if it could, the United States is not prepared to surrender any of its freedom of action to either a limited or a universal association of nations.

'Most Realistic Course'

"An American guarantee of peace, backed by American power, is for us the most realistic, the least expensive, and least dangerous course. Under modern conditions, any conflict, left to develop, involves the whole world. When war threatens, the only choice is between a long and costly struggle and a short, cheap, localized preventive action. Actually, there would be no wars at all, except with our consent, if it were known that the United States would move promptly and powerfully at the first sign of aggressive intention."

And here is his main argument against the American mastery conception:

"The task is too great for any one nation. The need of the world is for a preponderance of power dedicated to the task of upholding the law and bringing about peaceful change.

"It is not certain that the United States after this war will be the great military power that some imagine. This country will suffer its share of the general exhaustion. Financially, we shall have to retrench. In economics and in domestic policies we shall have our hands full without a succession of political and military adventures abroad. The American people will have no will for an indefinitely grandiose world role."

American Balancing of Power—The proposal has been made that the United States should now adopt a balance-of-power policy. Such policy would mean a division of the strong nations into two camps.

If the two sides were perfectly equal, that is, in equilibrium, neither side would dare to attack the other. In that case, America could remain in "splendid isolation."

If one side were weaker than the other, the United States would throw its strength to that side, not to make war but to prevent the other side from "cashing in" on its superiority. Thus, acting as an international balancer, the United States could, according to this proposal, insure world peace.

British - American Alliance — Those who doubt the effectiveness of America acting alone ask whether it is not possible for this country to share the burden with other nations. Can we not find a congenial, trustworthy, and powerful partner? Or, perhaps still better, a number of friends who will unite with us for the preservation of peace?

The limited partnerships or unions that have been proposed fall into two general classes: (1) Those based on race, tradition, wartime association, or ideology, and (2) Those identified with regions.

Combinations of the first class reach across the seas, while those of the second class, generally speaking, correspond to continents, parts of continents, or other contiguous areas.

The proposal for a British-American alliance contemplates joint or co-operative action by the two nations for the maintenance of world peace. Each nation would presumably agree to come to the aid of the other in case of attack; and it may be assumed that they would endeavor jointly to keep the aggressor nations disarmed and to remove causes of international conflict.

In general, the ends to be served by this alliance would be the same as those associated with American mastery, and the methods to be employed would presumably be similar."

Anglo-American Federal Union—A British - American alliance might or might not include the British Commonwealth of Nations, since Eire and the four Dominions—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa—are practically independent of Great Britain. The proposal for an Anglo-American federal union contemplates a federation of all seven nations—the United States, Great Britain, Eire, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

A federation is to be distinguished from a league or confederation. In the latter, the member states retain their sovereignty or supreme power and the central government can only request—it cannot command or coerce.

When the 13 American colonies declared their independence of Britain, they formed a confederation. This was replaced in 1789 by a federation, which, as the preamble of our Constitution says, is "a more perfect union." In such a union, the central government has full authority to make and enforce laws; but the states also retain powers.

Thus, union and a degree of centralization are joined with local freedom and local self-government. Moreover, in a federation the people are given direct representation in the legislative branch of the central government.

The proposal for an Anglo-American federal union envisages a central government with real but limited powers, which, at the least, would include control of all military and international affairs. The federation would not be exclusive. Other nations, provided they are democratic, would be encouraged to join it.

A Union of Democracies—We now come to the idea of a still larger federation, to include not only the Anglo-Saxon nations, but also the democracies of Western and Northern Europe. These are eight in number: France, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

From the standpoint of general governmental organization, this proposal is essentially the same as that for Anglo-American federal union. A central government, representing the people as well as the member states, would divide powers and functions with 15 state governments, of which our federal government at Washington would be one.

United Nations—All of the countries known as the "United Nations" have fought or are fighting against Germany or Japan or both. The proposal is that after the war these nations shall continue in close collaboration both economically and politically, for the purpose of promoting prosperity and preserving peace.

"Co-operation" and "collaboration" may mean different things to different persons. In the present connection, they imply a general alliance operating through conferences and special boards.

Regional Agreements—Various proposals are concerned with (1) regional federations, and (2) other regional combinations, such as alliances, leagues, customs unions, security pacts, etc. Such regional arrangements may be considered either as steps or stages in the evolution of a universal world order, as substitutes for a universal order, or as something to be combined with a world-wide system.

Anything that is done in small and relatively stable regions like Central America and Scandinavia could not have much effect on the establishment and maintenance of world order.

Accordingly those who discuss regional arrangements usually talk of hemispheres, continents, and other areas of comparable size; such as arrangements: (1) in general, (2) in the Western Hemisphere, (3) in Europe, and (4) in Asia.

Africa, although a continent, is not given separate consideration, since the possibilities of that region relate in the main to colonial administration and the development of economic areas, rather than to any independent organization of political power.

Revised League

The League of Nations as a system of collective security rested on a broad mutual guarantee "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League." In case of any aggression or "any threat or danger of such aggression," the Council of the League was to advise upon the means of fulfilling this understanding.

In addition to these features of the League as a peace instrument, the covenant established the mandate-system of colonial administration, set forth principles regarding labor, assigned social welfare activities to the League, adopted something like the principle of equality of economic opportunity, and made provision for putting under the League's direction various international bureaus and commissions.

Obviously, the nations of the world, during the 20 years of the League's active life, did not inaugurate a regime of peaceful change, settle all disputes by peaceful methods, establish security, bring about disarmament, or prevent all wars. It may be conceded that the general effort to maintain peace was a tragic failure. But whether the League was impractical, defective, or otherwise at fault is another question and one that is answered in different ways.

A "Stronger" Association—between a loose confederation, such as the League, and a world-state, which we do not discuss, many forms of international organization are conceivable. Those who explore these possibilities hope to find a type of association that will be acceptable to the public and at the same time "stronger" than the League.

In such an association, it may be assumed, provision would be made for real, although limited, legislative, judicial, and executive powers, and for their positive effective exercise.

Legislation would be effected by majority vote in the assembly and the council. National representatives in the assembly would be chosen by the various national legislatures. The council would be restricted to persons appointed by the executive departments of the great powers.

Thus: universality would be retained; equality and unanimity discarded; and representation furthered. Submission of disputes either to arbitration or to political settlement would be compulsory; and nations would bind themselves to accept the award or decision. The executive function would be exercised by the council.

The council would have power, independently of the member nations, to maintain an armed force or to initiate military measures. Nevertheless, the "strengthened" association would be capable of more effective military action than was the league. The council would have its own general staff, which would prepare plans for the application of coercive measures. National armaments would be drastically reduced, being fixed by two sets of requirements: those of internal policing and those of international peace and order. The small nations would be restricted to their needs for internal policing.

The great powers, in addition, would be permitted and obligated to raise and equip a part of the collective military force. Each of the national contingents would be subject at any time to call by the council. The latter would presumably be authorized, in any case of international disorder or threatened disorder, to delegate the task of keeping the peace to one or more of the nations directly interested.

Responsibility in Americas

In the Western Hemisphere, for example, the United States, acting with and through its inter-American system, would always bear the primary responsibility. The international force might be mustered, when necessary, for the execution of arbitral awards and judicial decisions.

To prevent national rearmament beyond the limits fixed by the council, the latter would be empowered to license the manufacture of and trade in arms, munitions, and military supplies. In addition, the council would have the right to make inspections and arrests. War as an instrument of national policy would be prohibited.

This association would rest on a contractual rather than a constitutional basis: but its establishment might require the amendment of some national Constitutions, including our own. It is not proposed to discard all provisions of the League Covenant. Most of them, with some revision, could be included in the new pact.

These, then, are the 10 "peace plans" which are being most widely discussed today and the foregoing summary from the fuller Brookings report is offered, as Dr. Millspaugh says in his foreword, "to help citizens generally to see the problem fairly from all sides and to make their own reasoned choices."

Methodists' Week Call to 86,000 Laymen

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—A plan to enlist 86,000 Methodist laymen to work with pastors in connection with the Church's Week of Dedication Feb. 28 to March 7 was adopted yesterday by a Committee on Arrangements.

Pastors and Laymen will call 8,000,000 Methodists to a new "dedication of self, service and substance" during the week.

Laymen will occupy all pulpits of the denomination Feb. 21 and speak for pastors in churches on circuits which normally would not have services on Feb. 28 and March 7. Thousands of laymen will give three-minute talks on the importance of the week each Sunday in February.

Preparation for the week of dedication will begin in the 42,000 Methodist churches Jan. 3 when members will be asked to sign cards pledging that they will read the Bible and pray daily for the week.

Clash of Ball and Bat Being Heard Again This Winter at Waterfront Park

Trolley Cars Are a Boon In Wartime 'Gasless' Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Thanks to one of the finest networks of trolley and bus transportation systems in the South, this resort's many scenic attractions and picturesque suburbs are available to the visitor despite wartime restrictions on travel by private and sight-seeing automobiles. Whether by foresight or accident, St. Petersburg never followed the example of many cities in eliminating street-car lines, and now these are providing easy and inexpensive transportation to thousands deprived of the use of their cars.

Augmenting the trolley system, city busses reach to outlying districts and traverse the long necklace of Gulf Keys with their beaches on the Gulf of Mexico.

Among the scenic attractions and districts directly connected with the city transportation system are the Federal Veterans' Home and Hospital at Bay Pines with its magnificent buildings and acres of beautifully landscaped grounds; the Jungle area where native tropical trees and shrubs form one of the most fascinating scenes in Florida; Gulfport, attractive suburb on Boca Ciega Bay where thousands of visitors fish and swim; Big Bayou, site of the oldest settlement on Pinellas Peninsula, and Pasadena, Snell Isle, and Shore Acres, with their costly waterfront estates.

Recreation Pier, extending three-quarters of a mile into Tampa Bay, where thousands of visitors feed the gawky pelicans and enjoy picnic suppers, has excellent trolley service, as does the Spa beach and pool near its entrance. The Sunken Gardens, alligator farm, wild animal ranch, Bayboro Harbor, Albert Whitted Airport, Bartlett Park, North Shore section, and Waterfront Park, all tourist favorites are on direct bus or trolley routes.

Easily reached by inter-city busses and trains operating on frequent schedules are Tarpon Springs and its quaint Greek sponge fishing colony; Sarasota with its $20,000,000 Ringling Art Museum and circus headquarters; Silver Springs, one of the greatest scenic attractions in the South; Tampa and its picturesque Latin Quarter; the peacock farm with the largest collection of these fowl in America.

Florida Pelicans

Pelicans are curiosities for winter visitors in St. Petersburg. Through frequent feedings, vacationists have tamed the creatures so that, though naturally shy and timid, they will feed by hand. This group was photographed at St. Petersburg's Recreation Pier.

Sunshine City to Have Extra Tourist Train Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Extra sections on Florida-bound trains, allocated by the Office of Defense Transportation, assure this resort of a tourist season which is daily looking better to local hotel and apartment owners with accommodations for 60,000 visitors. Although the usual deluxe special tourist trains will not be operated into St. Petersburg this winter, half a dozen regular trains daily, with extra equipment, will bring thousands of persons not required in the defense effort into the Sunshine City from the blizzard belt.

The only requirement in southbound rail travel, railroad officials say, is that reservations be made well in advance, and that passengers, as far as possible, avoid trips on week ends and holidays.

Three daily trains operated into St. Petersburg by the Atlantic Coast Line railroad include the Tamiami Champion leaving New York each noon and arriving here at 4 o'clock the following afternoon; the Havana Special, leaving New York at 10 p. m. daily and arriving here the second morning at 7 o'clock; and the Southland, one section leaving Chicago at 11:40 p. m. and the second section leaving Detroit at midnight, the combined train arriving here at 9:45 the second morning.

The Seaboard Airline operates two through trains daily, including its special speed train, the Silver Meteor, leaving New York at 2:05 p. m. and arriving here exactly 24 hours later. The Palmland leaves New York at 9:30 a. m. and reaches here the second morning at 7:45 o'clock. A third Seaboard train available to St. Petersburg passengers is the Sun Queen, operating between New York and Tampa, leaving New York at 10:30 a. m. and arriving in Tampa the following afternoon at 1:15. From Tampa to St. Petersburg is about 45 minutes by bus.

Fifteen daily busses, connecting with trunk lines from all parts of the nation, arrive in St. Petersburg daily. Bus passengers also are advised to avoid week-end and holiday travel if possible.

St. Petersburg Registrations About 65 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Registrations at the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, long recognized as one of the most accurate and comprehensive checks on the travel trade in the nation, shows that daily arrival of winter guests running at 65 per cent of last year's figure despite wartime restrictions.

The number of arrivals, however, does not tell the whole story of this year's travel picture, since questionnaires filled out by all registrants show that the average visitor is remaining many weeks longer in the Sunshine City than he did during normal tourist years, when there were no transportation difficulties. On this basis, St. Petersburg finds that the number of tourist days' visits this year, actually exceed those of last season.

While purely pleasure vacations are virtually out for the duration, there are enough legitimate reasons for wintering in Florida to assure cities in the resort business of a better than fair season's trade. Hundreds of families are coming to St. Petersburg to save fuel oil, and scores of others have leased their homes in crowded industrial centers to make room for war workers. Wives and children of Government employees, Army and Navy officers, and business executives in wartime service have taken up residence here in large numbers.

Golf Enjoyed by Servicemen

St. Petersburg's tropical golf courses afford delightful recreation for fortunate Army Air Force men assigned to winter training in the sub-tropics.

Patrons Are Finding Macon Interesting Stopping Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Annually, many visitors to Florida passing through Macon find it restful and convenient to stop off here for a few days each way. "The Heart of Georgia," Macon has been called. And truly it is, for it is geographically in almost the very center of the State, with rich farm lands growing cotton, pecans, timber and other important agricultural products spreading out from it in all directions. In the center of the Peach Belt with more than 20,000,000 peach trees surrounding it, Macon and vicinity annually ship more of this luscious fruit to their northern neighbors than any other section in the United States.

With an altitude of 334 feet above sea level, Macon enjoys a mild winter climate in comparison with other sections of the South, only a few miles farther North. More than a dozen hotels offer all classes of accommodations to visitors.

In addition to producing pottery and earthenware from nearby deposits of excellent Georgia Clay, Macon is the trading center for a wide area. Here in the fall one may see huge piles of baled cotton waiting for shipment to the busy textile mills. Lumber is another industry that has achieved enormous proportions. In addition there are iron works, brick kilns and tile factories.

In this war, as in the last, Camp Wheeler—just seven miles from the heart of the city—is turning out veritable armies of Infantrymen with amazing speed. Indeed, Camp Wheeler is claimed to be the largest Infantry Replacement Center in the country. Men from all over the Eastern part of the United States come here for their basic training.

The people of Macon took liberal views about educating women back in a period when this was generally frowned upon. The first chartered woman's college in the United States, authorized to grant degrees exclusively to women, was organized here in 1836.

Pier Contributing More Than Its Bit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This resort's outstanding amusement center, the million-dollar steel and concrete Recreation Pier, extending three-quarters of a mile into the tranquil waters of Tampa Bay, is contributing more than its bit this winter to the amusement of civilians and members of the Army Air Force stationed in the city.

As wide open to the public as ever, except for the upper floor of the large casino on the pierhead, the pier remains a favorite lounging place for visitors who feed the gawky pelicans and graceful gulls, enjoy picnic lunches or bask in the sunshine watching the gyrations of the birds and sailboats in the bay.

With its restaurant, souvenir shops, green benches, indoor picnic tables and studios of radio station WSUN, the pier is a small city in itself, crowded during the day and into the night with northerners relaxing in the sub-tropic sun or moonlight.

Throngs of civilians gather on benches or in their cars to listen to the gay music from the soldiers' ballroom, provided by crack military bands or visiting name orchestras. Young women visitors are invited to join the many groups providing dancing partners for the men in uniform, including the Bomb-a-dears, Brig-a-dears and Avi-aides.

Noted Teams of Oldtimers Renew Rivalry on Diamond

By Pressly Phillips

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Clash of ball and bat, punctuated with resounding cheers from the bleachers, are being heard here again this winter as the only clubs in America unthreatened by the draft, swing into action at Waterfront Park.

The clubs are the famous Kids and Kubs of St. Peterburg's Three-Quarter Century Club, every member of which is 75 years old or over. Every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 a. m., larger crowds gather in the park to see them play than often turn out at the same park for the annual city series between the World Champion St. Louis Cardinals and the New York Yankees, who train here.

Rivalry for positions on the two teams is as keen as that among the rookies of the Yanks and Cards during their spring workouts. Members are chosen by Manager C. J. Schlunsen, former New York police inspector, and himself several years too young to play, on the basis of performance only. It was remarkable that this year, despite travel restrictions, practically every member of last year's squads, assembled from 18 cities and 10 States, was on hand to defend his position.

Seven-Inning Games

Games terminate at the end of seven innings, unless the score is tied, and regulation soft ball rules are employed. Years ago, when the idea of the oldsters' ball team originated with Evelyn Barton Rittenhouse, former actress and patron of the Three-Quarter Century Club, it was suggested that the players walk around the bases and in pursuit of the ball. Early in the first game, a white-bearded octogenarian slammed the pellet over second base and lit out for first with all his might. After that, running was in order.

The rosters of the Kids and Kubs are divided as equally as possible at the beginning of the season to insure competition. Last year the Kubs won the two-team league pennant by the margin of a single game.

Members of Teams

Pitchers are John W. Currier, former Concord, N. H., railroad conductor, and George H. Johnson, Elgin, Ill., watchmaker. Behind the bat is Fred W. Ross, ex-railroad maintenance man from Rockville Centre, N. Y., and Samuel Swartley, Lansdale, Pa., butcher. Players at other positions and their former occupations follow:

First base, Clarence A. Merrill, patrol agent, Westboro, Mass.; Allen McCullough, printer, Minneapolis, Minn.; second base, Chris Scheler, hardware dealer, Sterling, Ill.; James G. Walden, physician, Wheeling, W. Va.; third base, Edgar J. Thompson, steel rail inspector, Wellsville, Ohio; Mack Roberts, railroad man, Dennison, Ohio; shortstop, John W. Bohan, miller, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank C. Peckinpaugh, newspaper man and father of Roger Peckinpaugh, former Cleveland Indian manager, Cleveland, Ohio; left field, Joseph W. West, candy maker, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Edgar Whiter, farmer, Albion, Mich.; center field, Ralph L. Warner, broker, Marion, Mich.; Elmer E. Leiphart, general merchandise, Erie, Pa.; right field, Leslie Hood, farmer, Adrian, Mich.; Elmer E. Veitch, farmer, Grand Forks, N. D.

Historical Relics In Band Leader's Wood Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — America's only wood museum, containing specimens of almost every known variety of wood, from every country in the world, is the hobby of Earl Gresh, former outboard speedboat racing champion and nationally known band leader. His collection includes hundreds of cross-sections, odd objects and historical relics from common and rare trees.

Museum pieces include a tidewater red cypress, 2,270 years old, seeds of the rare voodoo tree, and a mosaic map of the world in wood.

Two magnificent inlay pictures, depicting the Birth of Christ and parable of the loaves and fishes, are made from natural color woods gathered from 30 countries.

"Since the beginning of time," says Mr. Gresh, "trees have played the most important supporting role in the drama of man. Each piece of wood has a story, often romantic, sometimes comic.

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Sunshine as Usual Is Assured All Visitors to St. Petersburg This Winter

Long, Sandy Beaches Open To Visitors During Daytime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Sunshine as usual at St. Petersburg this winter. That is one of this city's annual features which can be, and is being, promised to all visitors.

Although many of the large water front hotels have been taken over by the Army Air Force there are accommodations for 60,000 visitors in St. Petersburg. Besides the hotels that are left there are apartment houses and guest homes where northern visitors may "put up" for the winter months.

St. Petersburg's long and sandy beaches are open to all civilians during the day as are its waterfront parks and promenades. Untouched also by the military are the famous tourist game centers.

Transformed into military barracks, however, are the palatial waterfront hostelries which once catered to scores of prominent visitors, some of the larger hotels in the business section, and several of the larger dance auditoriums and restaurants.

Recreation Pier

Recreation Pier with its fishing balconies and immense indoor tourist recreation rooms, is still open to the public, with the second floor of the big casino on the pierhead reserved as a soldier play center.

There has been no let-down in tourist activities in St. Pettersburg. Although Tourist Center, meeting place for all the state, city and sectional groups is included among the buildings taken over by Uncle Sam for the instruction of his armed forces, new quarters were immediately set up in Mirror Lake Park, where two of the sports structures within that favored play-spot were converted into clubroom for the winter visitor organizations. This may develop into a permanent center for the winter guests due to its close proximity to the more popular tourist pastimes, including shuffleboard, lawn bowling and roque.

One can go to any part of St. Petersburg with no more restriction than in normal times, with Recreation Pier, Spa Beach, the Gulf Beaches, public parks and playgrounds open to the general public as usual. In fact there is a greater activity, something that is new for the winter guest. Within the waterfront section, large numbers of the Army troops march through the downtown business streets of St. Petersburg and into the parks facing upon Tampa Bay, where they make themselves comfortable beneath the spreading banyans and towering royal palms as they listen to lectures delivered by technical experts and others, to drill or to indulge in calisthenics under the direction of athletic directors.

Service Music

Throughout the city, Army, Navy and Maritime bands are practicing through the daytime and in Williams Park, favorite of all gathering places for Sunshine City visitors who spend their winters in the gentle southland, one of the finest army bands in the southeast holds practice sessions every morning and gives concerts for "Johnny Doughboy" and his civilian friends most every afternoon and evening. The band consists of some 70 musicians, the names of many of whom are known to radio, symphony and dance fans throughout the country. There are several famous swing band names in the organization, at least three radio stars, a dozen symphony veterans, among others.

Army officers in charge of the air training school in St. Pete have co-operated hand in hand with city officials in keeping the Sunshine City the same clean and pleasant resort community it was always known to be.

St. Petersburg's near transformation from a world famous winter resort into an armed camp came about almost overnight, the transition taking place in early July when most of the large de luxe seasonal hotels were closed and awaiting the usual December reopenings. The "go ahead" signal was given Uncle Sam and within twenty-four hours special trains filled with non-coms and privates rolled in from the north. From railroad stations, "Johnny Doughboy" was marched with duffel bag and "overnight bags," through the wide paved thoroughfares of the hotel and shopping center to institutions where paying guests were accustomed to putting out rates that began at $30 a day.

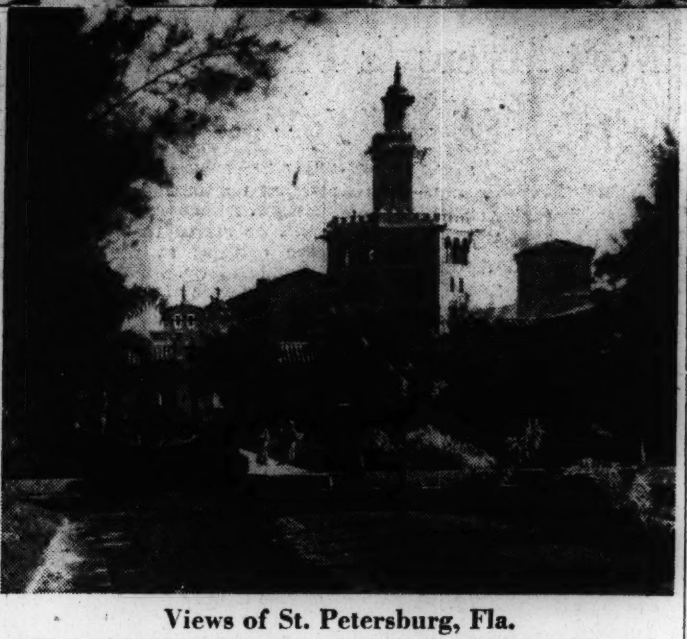
Uniforms Hold Sway

Where the fashionable once lived in richly furnished suites facing upon the deep blue waters of Bay and Gulf, the uniformed defenders of our way of living now hold sway. While the swank display of wealth is absent along with the costly paintings and rich tapestries, the luxurious carpetings, lounging chairs, porcelains, drapes, dinner service and cocktail bars, all a part of winter-time's enchantment, "Johnny Doughboy" has at least caught the atmosphere of his surroundings and it is reflected in his carriage and his action, on duty and off.

The same old easy friendliness and camaraderie of wintertime prevails for the armed forces established in St. Petersburg. Soldier and sailor boys were pleased at the hospitality and the friendliness of their civilian hosts and fellow guests. Conversations were struck up on the green benches that line Central Avenue, one placed behind the other for blocks, in the parks and parkways, everywhere. The same old questions are asked as were passed back and forth in prewar days, "Where are you from?" "How long are you going to stay?" "What do you do back home?" and a multitude of others.

Definitely in the War

Certainly St. Petersburg is definitely in the war and not only has its people offered their all in co-operating with the armed forces of the country but the city is leading all other Florida cities per capita in the purchase of war bonds and stamps. Of course, the Sunshine City is continuing in the business of catering to seasonal guests, its biggest and by far most important industry, but visitors through the 1942-3 season will not have the wide range of hotels to choose from as in former years.



Views of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Upper: Air view of St. Petersburg showing downtown business section, with the Albert Whitted Airport, Bayboro Harbor and Tampa Bay in the background. Lower: Genuine Spanish architecture, with buildings surrounding an immense court, have brought fame to the Florida Military Academy at St. Petersburg as one of the 10 most beautiful structures in America.

More Than 12,000 Citizens Of Tampa Area Aid Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Citizens of this City do not expect it, but should it come they are organized to take it!

More than 12,000 of its citizens are actively identified and have received special training in the Hillsborough County Defense Council. They see the uniforms on the street, the planes in the sky and the ships rolling off the ways. They feel that Tampa is important in the job being done.

Organization of the Defense Council was began before Pearl Harbor. It has gone through the process of practicing and growing until today more than 10 per cent of the population is working in it.

In this story of Tampa's preparadness is the story of "Women at War." One thousand of them have completed courses in Red Cross canteen work. Seven hundred more have completed courses in first aid. The production corps centers of the Red Cross are the busiest places in town. Twenty-five hundred women are working there making 500,000 surgical dressings, promised in six months. Sweaters, mufflers, socks, dresses, nightgowns, pajamas, blankets are rolling off the Red Cross assembly lines in huge quantities. Letters from almost every fighting front have already been received testifying to the fact that materials from Tampa are already in use. Women are working in six-hour shifts at the filter center. These workers "don't talk," but you have only to look into the sky to get some idea of how busy they must be. When this war is won a full chapter can be written on what Tampa women did to help win it.

The Defense Council is organized into 15 different branches. The stage is set should it ever be needed with emergency hospitals and evacuation camps for children already designated. As in other United States towns, businessmen, a little too old for much use as soldiers, are donning white helmets and carrying filter pumps as they keep their sectors organized for blackouts. Children are in it too, the Junior Red Cross, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts are holding regular activities tuned to the special needs of the day. Away down south "below Dixie," where men and women and children have always taken life easy and have been proud to show their state to those who come in the winter months—they're busy down here doing the same job that you are doing up there.

Sea Island, Ga., Delightful Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEA ISLAND, Ga.—Just an overnight trip from the east via rail, winter vacationists will find this a delightful spot for a stay of three or four days, a week or a month.

Those with just a short time off can get a real sun-tan to carry back to the city by riding a bicycle over the hard-packed sunny beach, searching for shells, horseback riding over the inviting wooded trails or "doing" the island in one of the newly commssioned horse-drawn surreys.

Golfers find the first nine holes along the seaside a distinct but welcome contrast to the back nine among the rolling hills. Supplementing the regular course is an 18-hole putting green where one may brush up on his short game without trekking over the long course, if one doesn't wish to.

Tennis, too, is in full swing this winter, the Cloister's battery of four courts nestled among beautiful shrubbery and flowers attracting many spectators as well as players.

There are numbers of majestic live-oaks all over the island, their silver dress of Spanish moss adding charm for the northern visitor.

Many Homes Tax-Exempt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — All homesteads are exempted from taxation up to $5,000 in St. Petersburg, which owns its gas, water, street lighting and trolley systems.

St. Petersburg Proud of Florida Military Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—This city is proud to have located here, the Florida Military Academy, one of the outstanding schools of the South. Fully accredited, this junior unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, maintains high standards of academic and military training.

A separate junior department is provided for and every boy is given individual attention. The fine buildings are surrounded by beautifully landscaped grounds, with tennis courts, baseball and football fields. There are also provisions for other outdoor sports. St. Petersburg has always been proud of the Florida Military Academy band. Military training is today receiving much special attention at this school.

Local Information Bureau Answers Gale of Inquiries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The local Information Bureau is answering thousands of inquiries regarding wartime conditions and winter tourist accommodations in the Sunshine City. Here are some of the questions and answers:

If I can get gasoline to drive to St. Petersburg, will I be allowed enough to return home in the Spring? The local rationing board has announced that a motorist's qualifications for receiving gas to drive South will be considered adequate for him to be allowed enough fuel to return to his northern home.

Is St. Petersburg occupied by the Army? Less than one-fourth of St. Petersburg's tourist accommodations have been taken over by the military. Apartment and guest home facilities are ample, and suited to every taste and budget.

Have rates been increased? All rentals have been frozen, by government decree, as of last March 1st.

Are there areas in St. Petersburg from which civilians are barred? All parts of St. Petersburg are open to civilians, including Recreation Pier, and the waterfront. The only exceptions are the actual buildings occupied by the military.

Are visitors permitted on the beaches? Use of St. Petersburg's beaches is as unrestricted as ever, except after dark.

Is St. Petersburg continuing its entertainment program? All tourist games and a wide variety of sports, cultural and general entertainment events will continue as usual.

Is rail travel to St. Petersburg restricted? By making reservations well in advance and avoiding week-end travel, one can reach the city by train with speed and comfort.

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Tampa Housing Taxed by War Workers but Near-by Towns Welcome Visitor

City Glad to Aid in Finding Accommodations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—The city of Tampa, "drafted" into the production and training forces of the country for the duration, is out of the resort business for a time but is calling the attention of the nation to the many beautiful smaller towns in its territory that are not quite so busy.

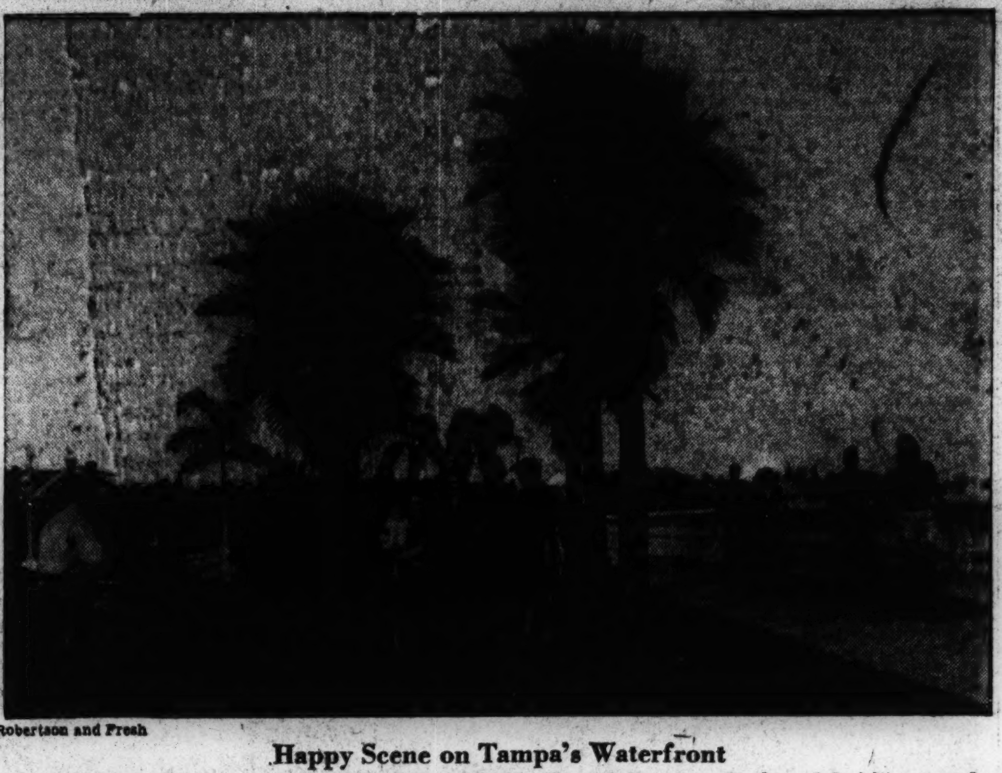
"We'll be glad to have you should you come to Tampa, and we'll do all we can to find a place for you to stay and to make your visit pleasant," is the word sent out by the Chamber of Commerce, "but practically all our housing facilities are taken up by the army and production workers. Tampa has gone to war!"

In this connection the Chamber of Commerce points out that in the Tampa territory there are many attractive towns capable of handling winter visitors and having much to offer. Among them are: Clearwater, the county seat of Pinellas county, only about 30 miles away and located on the beautiful Gulf of Mexico. Tarpon Springs, another Pinellas town with its old world atmosphere and tropical back-country. Plant City, in Hillsborough county, strictly an agricultural community known as the winter strawberry capital of the nation, has some facilities for winter visitors. It is 35 miles from Tampa and near-by highway and bus to the sight-seeing spots of western and central Florida. Winter Haven, the city of 100 lakes, in Polk county, has always been a popular resort community and this year is still in the resort business having much to offer. Bok Tower is near by as is Cypress Gardens and other Florida attractions. Dade City, the county seat of Pasco county, is a favorite spot in this section of Florida and is ready to care for its share of war-time visitors.

In Tampa, tourist facilities will be kept operating to accommodate those that come, and particularly those who come each year to occupy their own homes. The tourist center will be in full swing with its roque and shuffleboard courts and its dances and parties.

There will be tennis and golf, and of course the usual amount of Florida fishing, restricted to daytime sport and requiring personal identification cards and permission from the Coast Guard. This does not apply of course to the popular fishing grounds off Ballast Point pier, nor from the bridges and causeways. War-time pleasures such as bicycling will be available and tourists may join the home folks in daytime trips along the beautiful Bayshore Drive.

To the south of Tampa are other towns such as Bradenton and Sarasota. Bradenton is the county seat of Manatee county which is known as the vegetable garden of Florida. Here a large part of the winter crop of tomatoes and other products of the truck garden are raised. The gulf is just across a short causeway. Sarasota, known for the Ringling Art Museum and the winter home of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey circus, will have both of the popular attractions open to the wintering public.



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Happy Scene on Tampa's Waterfront

Gasoline rationing has cut down pleasure driving on Tampa's Bayshore Boulevard, but it's a popular place for strollers and cyclists. Winter visitors like the peace and quiet of this sea wall where they can sit and look for miles across an expanse of shining waters.

Fort Myers Is Prepared For Busy Winter Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MYERS, Fla.—Tourists are rapidly taking up all accommodations in Fort Myers, while resort hotels and cottages at Fort Myers Beach, Sanibel, Captiva, and Boca Grande—all near-by inland resorts—are expecting their usual crowds, despite rationed travel.

No elaborate pageants are being planned, but South Florida still has some of the finest climate and recreational facilities to be found in the United States and the warm sunshine is enough to attract persons who are able to get away from the rigors of winter.

Fort Myers has enjoyed what amounts to a tourist season during the past summer with officers and men and their families from two near-by Army aviation fields filling up the hotels and renting homes. Although, accommodations will be scarce this winter, there are cottages at the beach and island resorts. Fishing is just as good as ever and it is easy to get permit cards from the Coast Guard Post Captain. The Fort Myers golf course is in excellent condition and the early tourist arrivals are playing every day.

Because of the large soldier population, city recreational facilities have been expanded and visitors enjoy mixing with soldiers and their families. The two Fort Myers air bases are in the nature of finishing schools, so have a high type of officer and enlisted personnel.

Lee County farmers have had a bumper crop of citrus fruit and vegetables which provide a varied diet at most reasonable costs. It is possible for tourists to obtain cars here and qualify for gasoline coupon books. There is regular bus service throughout the city and to Fort Myers Beach, while hotels have their station wagon busses for guests. In other words, despite the influx of fine young soldiers, it is "tourist business as usual" in South Florida.

Military Permit First Step For Owners of Boats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Visitors to the Greater Miami area this coming winter who own boats must first obtain a military license from the Captain of the Port before they can "put to sea." This license is issued without charge. Boat owners first, however, must have satisfactory proof of their American citizenship. Three passport photographs also must be furnished by the applicant.

The Coast Guard office here in the Seventh Naval District makes it clear that whether a person owns a row boat or a large motor boat he must obtain this military license.

All occupants of boats are required to have in their possession proper identification. Such identification papers as masonic cards, Social Security cards, and birth certificates are sufficient.

There are certain points of departure from which boats may leave. When a craft choses to leave from the Miami Ship Channel, for example, it also must return by the same route. Patrol boats are stationed at the various points of departure and check every outgoing craft. When the craft returns it is re-checked.

Recreation Pier Boon to Servicemen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The huge recreation pier for soldiers at the south end of the City is one of the most popular military establishments on the Beach. There is "something doing" every night and the pier is continually jammed with servicemen.

Constructed in the early days by Tex Rickard and George Carter at a reported cost of $1,000,000 it has had a varied career as a sports entertainment spot. The City bought the pier sometime ago for $75,000 and when the war broke out turned it over to the Miami Beach Recreation Pier Association exclusively for the use of servicemen. Civilians, however, permitted to visit the pier during the morning.

Besides offering all sorts of entertainment including swimming, ping pong, nightly dances, and tables for bridge, there is a library and a canteen.

Miami Beach Playground Now Leading Parade Ground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Long America's most popular winter playground Miami Beach today is one of the Nation's leading parade grounds.

But in spite of the thousands of soldiers training here, and in view of the additional thousands to come, Miami Beach continues to offer a number of recreational advantages for those winter visitors who have been able to come South this year.

Hotel beach fronts, of course, are now used by the Army and swimming in these areas by the public is not allowed. However, Miami Beach has its Lummus Park where the public may swim and bask in the warm sun as usual. While there are no bathhouses available in the Park there is a bathing casino near by where these may be rented.

Marching Feet and Songs

During the day visitors may carry on their recreational pursuits almost normally. Of course, soldiers predominate throughout the streets. Their marching feet and the songs they sing to keep cadence are of continual interest to the visitor. Certain streets have been blocked off for their use entirely.

However, the Army has no jurisdiction over the activities of Ole Sol and he's shining just as bright and just as warm as he has in past winters. The sea rolls in and out on time and the beaches are clean and inviting. Oil, it is true, has been washed on the sands, but crews of men have quickly cleared it away. The U. S. Navy's effective campaign against enemy submarines along the Florida Coast has practically put a stop to sinkings and thus eliminating to the minimum the possibility of more oil coming ashore.

Many of Miami Beach's hotel and apartment accommodations, of course, have been taken over by the Army. This means that the city will not be able to accommodate the large number of winter visitors it has enjoyed in previous seasons. However, there are some apartment houses left and a few hotels and as long as space in these is available Miami Beach is anxious to have northern visitors move in for the winter months. The city has assured all visitors that rates will not be any higher than those which prevailed last year.

Night Activities

It must be said that night activities at Miami Beach have been drastically curtailed. The city is virtually blacked out at night and no lights are allowed to show in windows facing the ocean. Stores also are required to keep lighting down to a minimum. Automobiles must travel with their dimmers and busses with interior lights off. Street lights have been reduced.

After sundown no civilian is allowed on the beaches or out in boats. This is a military order and it is being enforced as such. Sentries patrol the beaches with instructions to challenge anyone within the vicinity.

Such night activities as the theater, however, are being carried on as usual and are doing a flourishing business.

Tampa Shipyards Play Vital Role In War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—It's ships and more ships as Tampa tunes its living to the biggest industry in town, that of shipbuilding.

Approximately 13,000 workers are on the payroll at the present time in two shipyards The first one to start here was the Tampa Shipbuilding and Engineering Company which began making ships for the Merchant Marine more than three years ago. Today this company employs about 11,000 persons, the largest to be employed under one roof in the history of the city.

The McCloskey Shipyards, little more than six months old, has about 2,000 on the payroll now and expects it to reach 5,000 soon. This company makes ships out of concrete, pouring them into standard models. Production will be fast here, officials say, as soon as the stage is set for mass production. The first of the series of concrete boats are already under contruction.

New boat are being launched regularly without fanfare or publicity. The town itself hears little of these launchings. There is little ceremony. But when a Tampa citizen boards a bus or street car at shift changing times, he knows that something is going on "down on the waterfront" because the street cars and busses are crowded with men and women carrying dinner pails and still wearing the red helmets that are the trademark of a shipworker. Women are in this shipbuilding picture, too. They are welders, electricians, carpenters, machinists. One of Tampa's welding women was recently given national recognition for her work.

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Florida Resort Area Is Playing Leading Role in Nation's War Effort

Mayor Reeder Routs Rumors That City Is All 'Warized'

By Cliff H. Reeder
Mayor of the City of Miami
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami, as is every other city in the United States, is contributing its full share to the war effort. Far from adopting a "business as usual" attitude, we are progressively pursuing an all-out war program. We have sent thousands of our young men to the armed services; we are leading the entire State in purchase of war bonds and stamps, having bought in excess of $29,000,000 since they went on sale; and we have offered our facilities to officials of the armed forces, who have found this area, because of its climate and location, an ideal training ground, just as other thousands through the years have made it their number one vacationland for similar reasons—ideal climate and location.

We in Miami are proud of the contribution we are able to make to the war effort, but in justice to our own people and to the thousands who find Miami a haven each winter, we most certainly do not want to portray Miami as an armed camp, where civilians are not welcome. Nothing could be further from the truth. Yet this impression along with other equally baseless rumors has been spread through various sections of the country. These rumors have sifted back to us, and we can't be blamed for feeling just a bit put out that we should be so penalized for our patriotism. We who are on the ground and can see with our own eyes have been told that all of our golf courses have been taken over. Yet we know that only three of our 11 courses are being used by the armed forces. The famous Miami National Open golf championship tournament was played on our municipal course at Miami Springs, Dec. 3, 4, 5, and 6. The city put up $5,000 in war bonds as prizes, and every cent received in entry fees and admissions went to local war charities. It isn't a profit-making venture, but it helped the war effort and it counteracted forcibly the rumor of golf being out for the duration in Miami.

We in Miami, who travel across the causeways to the beach several times daily, are told by these rumors sifting back to us, that we must have passes to cross the causeways. That's absolutely untrue, just as it's untrue that the beaches are barb-wired, a rumor easily exploded by the thousands of persons, both soldiers and civilians who are using the beaches daily.

Servicemen Drink Toast in Orange Juice

Fresh orange juice is always a treat for servicemen at any of the several entertainment stations conducted for them in the Miami area. Here a sailor and a soldier toast each other with the famous drink.

Miami Area Goes All-Out in War Effort

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — The Greater Miami area is playing a leading role in the nation's war effort. Not only is it providing vast facilities for the training of thousands of men for the armed services, but it is building ships, turning out highly specialized technicians, making intricate plane parts, and growing tons of produce for the country's food larder.

In addition, though with considerable less emphasis than in previous years, Miami and Miami Beach continue to offer recreational advantages during the winter season that serve to keep at a high level the morals of those visitors and service men who are here.

While many of the large hotels and apartment houses have been taken over by the Army at Miami Beach, there is still room for a considerable number of guests this winter. Naturally, there will be a sharp drop in the number of visitors at the Beach this season, but city officials are proud that Miami Beach was so well equipped with accommodations to take care of the thousands of men who are training for the air force. Unquestionably, the complete "housing" facilities in the numerous hotels have enabled the Army to get its training program under way much ahead of schedule. If the Government had been required to build barracks, the ambitious program set by Washington would have been seriously retarded.

Four Hotels Taken

Miami also has its numbers of sailors and soldiers. But in no way do they interfere with the visitors' activities. Only four of Miami's many hotels have been taken over by the Government, and it is expected that the remainder will be at the service of the visitors throughout the winter. Also, there are many apartment houses and guest homes available.

In Miami a number of industries are contributing directly to the country's war needs. Here is the nation's only sub-chaser school. Thousands of young enlisted men and commissioned officers are being expertly trained in the art of running down and destroying enemy submarines. Here, too, is the Embry-Riddle School of Aviation. Here also are three shipbuilding companies—the Miami Shipbuilding Company, which builds small war craft; the Forrest Johnson Boat Building Company and the Paul Prigg Boat Works. In addition there are Intercontinent Aircraft Corporation, maker of airplane parts, and Tycoon Tackle, maker of a dozen different wartime gadgets.

The food situation is Miami is good. While restaurants are often crowded at rush hours, there is no apparent shortage of food. In fact, there are foods available here that long have been off northern markets. Bananas, in particular, are a welcome sight to visitors.

Night Activities Cut

Department stores, specialty shops, and gift shops are well supplied with goods and are doing a brisk business.

The war has had little effect on the various daytime recreation facilities available here through the winter season. There is golf, tennis, swimming, boating, shuffleboard, and bicycle riding as usual, to mention a few.

Out-of-door nighttime sporting activities such as moonlight swims and sails are out for the duration. When darkness closes in, no one is allowed on the beaches. All boats must be tied up at their moorings by the time the sun sets.

The public bathing beaches will be open during the day at Miami Beach. For those who prefer to do their swimming in Miami, there are two beaches which offer excellent accommodations. They are Matheson Beach on Biscayne Bay, a few miles south of the city proper, and Tahiti Beach, less than 10 minutes from Miami's downtown area. Both beaches may be reached by bus.

The annual Orange Bowl football game will be played as usual on New Year's Day, but there will not be the colorful parade and choosing of the Queen that have featured this event in the past.

But regardless of these inconveniences, the Greater Miami area still offers to the visitor—and will for the duration and after, as well—one thing which has lured him here for so many years in the past—warm and sunny days. It is no breach of censorship laws to forecast the Miami weather, for day in and day out during the winter it is "fair and warm." This is one of two assurances Miami resort officials can give this year. The other is:

Visitors welcome.

Outside Yule Lights Banned for Duration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Outside Yuletide lighting decorations have been banned in Miami and Miami Beach. This does away for the duration with what has been one of the feature attractions of the Greater Miami area during the Christmas season.

In past years streamers of brilliantly colored lights have sparkled above the main streets. Store windows also framed colorfully decorated Christmas trees.

All of this is out now, the Atlanta regional office of the Office of Civilian Defense rules.

However, home owners still may put lights on their Christmas trees provided they are well screened and do not violate blackout or dimout regulations.

The OCD, as a matter of fact, is not encouraging Christmas lighting decorations this year. They point out that it would be a waste of vitally needed electrical equipment.

Visitors May Carry On in War Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Winter visitors here can carry on with one or any of the various war or social activities which they participated in at home by registering with the Volunteer Bureau located in the Central School.

Since the first of the year this Volunteer Bureau has been placing hundreds of volunteer workers in various social and defense activities. Approximately 7,000 persons already have been given special tasks to do.

According to Mrs. George Muller, Chairman of the Volunteer Bureau, there is still a great need for volunteer women workers. And, she pointed out, that visitors from the North who want to carry on their war or social work should first register with the Bureau.

Growing Demands

Demands on this Bureau are growing daily, she said, and one of the most frequent requests is for good stenographers. "But," she continued, "we get calls for a dozen different types of workers. For instance, today we were asked for a typist; one who could play the piano, 'classical music only'; and a girl who could serve as a chairman for 'child care program, preferably a girl with a college background and with experience in nursery or child care work.'"

All the workers in the Volunteer Bureau give their services. Their work includes the interviewing of applicants and classifying them. An elaborate file system is kept of each applicant, work fitted for, and time available.

Recruiting persons for the filter center and air-raid wardens also was carried on by the Volunteer Bureau. While Miami is well manned so far as air-raid wardens are concerned, Mrs. Muller said that visiting wardens from the North should check in at the Bureau.

The Volunteer Bureau comes directly under the Council of Social Agencies, of which Mrs. Hollis Rinehart is president.

Policies

In establishing the Bureau the following policies were adopted:

"To co-ordinate and organize volunteer services in established community, social and health agencies and the Defense Council so that: (1) The volunteer program may be made increasingly effective. (2) The community's social service program might be strengthened through increased understanding. (3) Community morale might be strengthened through the satisfaction which will come to volunteers by doing useful community work."

There are 30-odd various organizations which the Volunteer Bureau serves. These come under such headings as Child Care, Family Security, Recreation and Youth, and School and Education. Leaders of these various groups continually call the Bureau for volunteer assistance.

Another duty of the Bureau, Mrs. Muller said, has been to obtain the personnel for the draft and rationing boards.

"We want every volunteer worker to feel that he or she is making a definite contribution to the war effort or to the social agencies they serve. That is one of our principal aims."

Few Foreign Plates

MIAMI, Fla.—Usually at this time of year Miami folks begin to count the increasing number of out-of-state cars which pour into the area. This year, however, the number of foreign number plates so far can be counted on the first three fingers of the left hand. Now and then a New York car passes along Biscayne Boulevard but its presence usually is due to the fact it was shipped down by freight.

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'East Coast' Towns Merge Civilian Activities With Patriotic War Service

Norton Gallery Offers Many Innovations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Additional galleries, work rooms and equipment, acquisition of new water colors, opening of a children's patio, organization and initial appearance of a 42 member Men's Glee Club, the arrangement of a lounge for service men, the setting aside of a room for a Red Cross emergency station, and above all the opening to the public of the "Jade Room" all contribute to the increasing domination of local civic life by the Norton Gallery of Art.

The jade was acquired as a complete collection from Mr. Stanley Charles Nott, who will remain as director of that department. Careful designing with special lighting and cabinets for individual pieces make the gallery itself a work of art. During the summer months the room has been opened to Wednesday morning classes for study purposes and the announcement that it is now opened to the public free is welcome.

Men's Glee Club

The collection is composed for the most part of temple pieces which is said to make it particularly noteworthy. Two Chien-Tung screen panels were added to the room by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Norton from their private collection.

The Men's Glee Club sang to a record group of members and guests marking the opening meeting of the Palm Beach Art League, in November, held at least one full month ahead of other years. The Glee Club works under the direction of Knight MacGregor, baritone, who organized it and brought it to a successful premiere in spite of rapid turnover of membership due to war demands.

The League council will conduct the business affairs of the administrative group this year and the meetings will take on the nature of programs and social gatherings intended to have popular appeal. In this connection the Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a drive for members whose support is asked by way of showing appreciation for the gift to the community by the Nortons.

Classes as Usual

Classes will be conducted as usual and this year will be free to men in uniform. Miss Ann Weaver has joined the staff as sculptor and artist.

Dramatics will be directed by Mrs. Josephine E. Holmes. And this year the Civic Repertory Theater will have a club to aid the company in its productions. This year's plays will travel to the neighboring military camps.

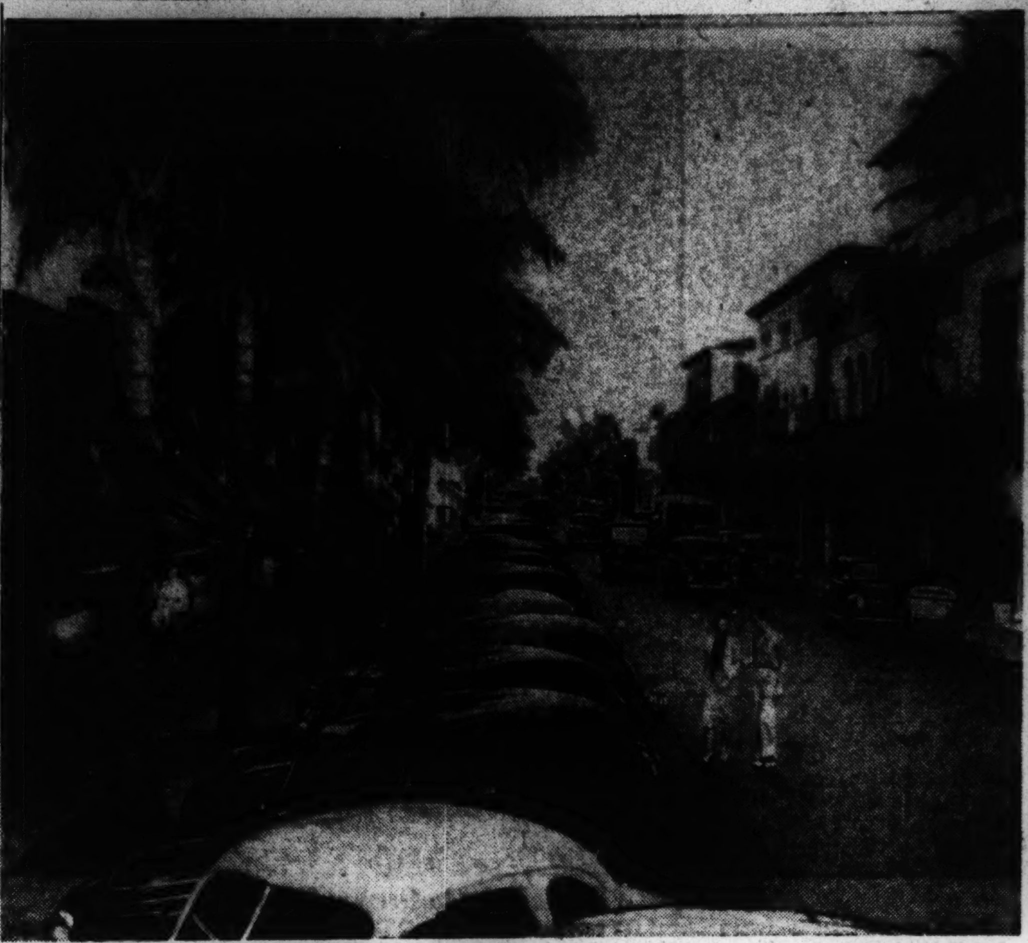
The season's shows opened with the sixteenth annual exhibition of the Florida Federation of Art on November 20 and remained through the Federation convention held here December 3, 4, and 5. In this show all work was by members and never before exhibited, and passed by a jury of selection.

Orlando Making Plans for Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Despite war and wartime regulations this city looks forward to a normal winter visitor season, with thousands of northern tourists already writing for accommodations.

"This year we are asking all interested winter visitors to write and obtain accommodations in advance," A. C. Slaughter, executive secretary of the Greater Orlando Chamber of Commerce, said.



Wide World

Palm Beach Shopping Center

Worth Avenue, the main shopping street of the famous Florida resort, is lined with swanky shops which are open and stocked for the 1942-43 winter season.

Miami Biltmore In the Army Now For War Duration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—The famous $10,000,000 Miami Biltmore hotel is in the army now.

While workmen have been making alterations in the 400-room hostelry for several months, it wasn't until last month that the title officially changed hands. Uncle Sam paid $895,000 for the Miami Biltmore and its 165 acres of beautifully landscaped grounds including an 18 hole golf course.

Built during the Florida boom days the Miami Biltmore long has been a prominent gathering place for some of the country's leading personalities. Here also national sports tournaments were held every winter.

While the hotel was built by George E. Merrick, its owner at the time the army took over was George MacDonald, who had acquired the property from Henry L. Doherty, oil magnate. It has housed such well known international figures as the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In 1926 it served as a refugee center for 2,200 persons made homeless by the hurricane.

Outstanding sporting event held annually at the Miami Biltmore was the $5,000 International Four-Ball Golf Tournament. Other annual attractions included tennis matches, swimming and diving competitions, and a water pageant.

Famous Palm Beach Estate Is Taken Over by the Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Acceptance by the United States Navy of "Ville Artemis," the estate of the Hon. Mrs. Frederick E. Guest, for use as a convalescent hospital for naval officers, marks the only occupation to date of any building, public or private, in this island resort by the United States forces.

This gift for the duration is unique in other ways as well. Only one other estate in the nation has been turned over to the government for such purpose and that is being used by the Army, according to Lieut. Commander Melvin Stover, in charge here. Then, too, the turning over of her estate for this purpose is a repetition for Mrs. Guest of such a gift. During World War I Mrs. Guest gave the use of her large estate near London, which she herself ran, and also the use of a London town house. Dr. Stover served as physician for a short time in the London place which was known as Park Lane Hospital.

Twenty convalescents can be accommodated at "Ville Artemis." Mrs. Guest completely equipped the home for that purpose before offering it to the government, and yet so much of its original furnishings have been kept that all of its homelike charm has been retained. The Navy preferred to operate the hospital but accepted the use of the estate and servants, staffing it with Dr. Stover in command with one chief pharmacist, three pharmacist mates, and two navy nurses.

The property lies between the shore of Lake Worth and the Atlantic Ocean with the home facing the ocean. Wide lawns, and gardens provide lounging space. A rock garden built on an Indian shell mound lends atmosphere. There is a sizable swimming pool for those who prefer it and bath houses connecting with a pavilion for outdoor cooking, are completely equipped even with pantries full of picnic paraphernalia.

Mrs. Guest is American-born and once again an American citizen. Her husband was the late Hon. Capt. Frederick E. Guest, who for twenty years served as a member of Parliament.

Orlando System Answers War Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla. — Adequate transportation planning several years ago today makes this city's transportation system one of the finest in the South.

Large modern busses reach all points daily in the Central part of Florida, and two large taxi-cab companies provide cheap, convenient transportation in the city and surburbs.

Daytona Beach Now Training Center for New Army WAAC's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Daytona Beach has been "drafted" by the Army. Once, Sir Malcolm Campbell and his speed records on the world's famous beach made the city's biggest news. But today, with the establishing of the Army's second WAAC training headquarters here, the girls in uniform have taken over.

The WAAC's first big "field" problem under leadership of their commandant, Col. Don C. Faith, has been to transform this winter resort into a huge training center. Colonel Faith was formerly on duty in the Philippines and North China.

With a total of 8,000 WAAC's scheduled for the near future, all hotels except two were requisitioned by the Government. The Halifax Hospital, a 140-bed institution, stores, churches and many other buildings became Government property. Hotel dining rooms were hurriedly converted into mess halls with K. P.'s on duty. Vacant lots are now motor pools, and well-trained women drivers in uniform began driving Army trucks and cars through the streets.

Grocery Post Office

A grocery store became the WAAC post office, with Junior Leader (Corporal) Agnes Stronk, former postmistress in Twin Falls, Idaho, for 17 years, now the official WAAC postmistress.

Today hundreds of feminine feet march and counter-march over the close green sod of City Island, where last season visitors watched the Brooklyn Dodgers practice and play. Daily drills on the island are open to public view from the grandstands. In addition, the WAAC's can be seen daily in drill formations upon the beach, where they do life saving drill, often using servicemen as their "victims" in life saving, resuscitation, and first aid rescue.

During the Christmas season the WAAC's will present a Christmas program in concert as a contribution to the community in co-operation with the local churches, as well as provide talent for the church celebrations.

Gone "All Out"

Daytona Beach in co-operation with the Government has gone "all out" to provide recreation for the WAAC's and their friends. Tennis and badminton courts, softball, baseball diamonds, shuffleboard, and bowling are provided on City Island, while high school gymnasiums offer volley ball and basketball. Shower rooms are provided for surf bathers. Two service clubs are available now, while one is planned to be opened soon by the Government for the WAAC's.

One of Daytona Beach's leading golf clubs has offered free non-voting memberships to all WAAC's and servicemen stationed here.

Daytona Beach is also the site of the Navy Operational-Training Base, and is popular as a meeting place for servicemen stationed in various Florida camps.

The Recreational Department sponsors weekly dances, and has arranged a "Give-a-Lift-Club" co-ordinated by the American Automobile Association, asking motorists going out of town to assist men in uniform to return to their stations. Arrangements are booked in the AAA offices for the enlisted men.

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Jacksonville Streets Teem With Thousands of Sailors, Soldiers and Marines

Citizens Diligently Working Behind Men, Behind the Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — With downtown streets teeming with thousands of sailors, soldiers, and marines, Jacksonville citizens have become "superwar conscious" and are diligently working behind the men, behind the guns.

Outstanding achievements include the designing of the fastest seagoing boat in the world, the Navy's PT-69. When Frank P. Huckins, designer and president of the Huckins Yacht Corp., launched his boat in the St. John River in July it raced an automobile to Charleston, S. C., on the way to New London, Conn. The car didn't have a chance. At New London the PT-69 competed against other motor torpedo boats. The result was a U. S. contract for a million dollars awarded the Huckins Yacht Corp. and now the torpedo boats are rolling out of the yards here.

Expert Workers

At the new constructed St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company rapidly nearing completion, twenty-two master craftsmen, each an expert in his trade of riveter, welder, shipfitter or mechanic, have become school teachers on the company's "Training Within Companies School" developing leaders and foremen to direct the work of 10,000 employees whose first 30 Liberty ships, 10-500-tonners are scheduled for launching the first of 1943.

Minesweepers and other auxiliary vessels for the Navy are being turned out regularly by the Gibbs Gas Engine Co., while the Merrill-Stevens Drydock and Repair Co. is doing repair work for the U. S. Maritime Commission.

The county-city defense council reports 17,810 Jaxons standing ready to guard the city. These men and women, all volunteer workers, are taking active part in home defense activities. Detailed plans have also been completed and organized so that the entire city can be evacuated in 48 hours. Jacksonville also maintains one of the finest Air Raid Centers along the East Coast, with volunteer civilian "spotters" and workers operating on a 24-hour basis under military supervision.

Bond Sales

At a recent "Million Dollar Dinner" to sell war bonds, featuring the movie star, Veronica Lake, Jacksonville more than doubled the quota, selling over two million dollars worth of bonds.

In all wartime activities inspired by being the site of the finest and most modern Naval Air Station of that branch of the armed forces of the U. S. Government, Jacksonville plays a leading role in helping Florida become Uncle Sam's No. 1 Eastern defense base.

Millions upon millions of dollars have been spent by the government and are continuing to pour in this Peninsula State which has become "armed to the teeth." Florida has been termed by many as "the Gibraltar of the Southern Seas."

In addition to the many encampments and training stations of the Army and Navy throughout the peninsula, Florida has 130 airports, plus many auxiliary fields for fledgling fliers. Recently five air operational training stations for the Navy were commissioned at Fort Lauderdale, Sanford, Melbourne, De Land and Vero Beach.

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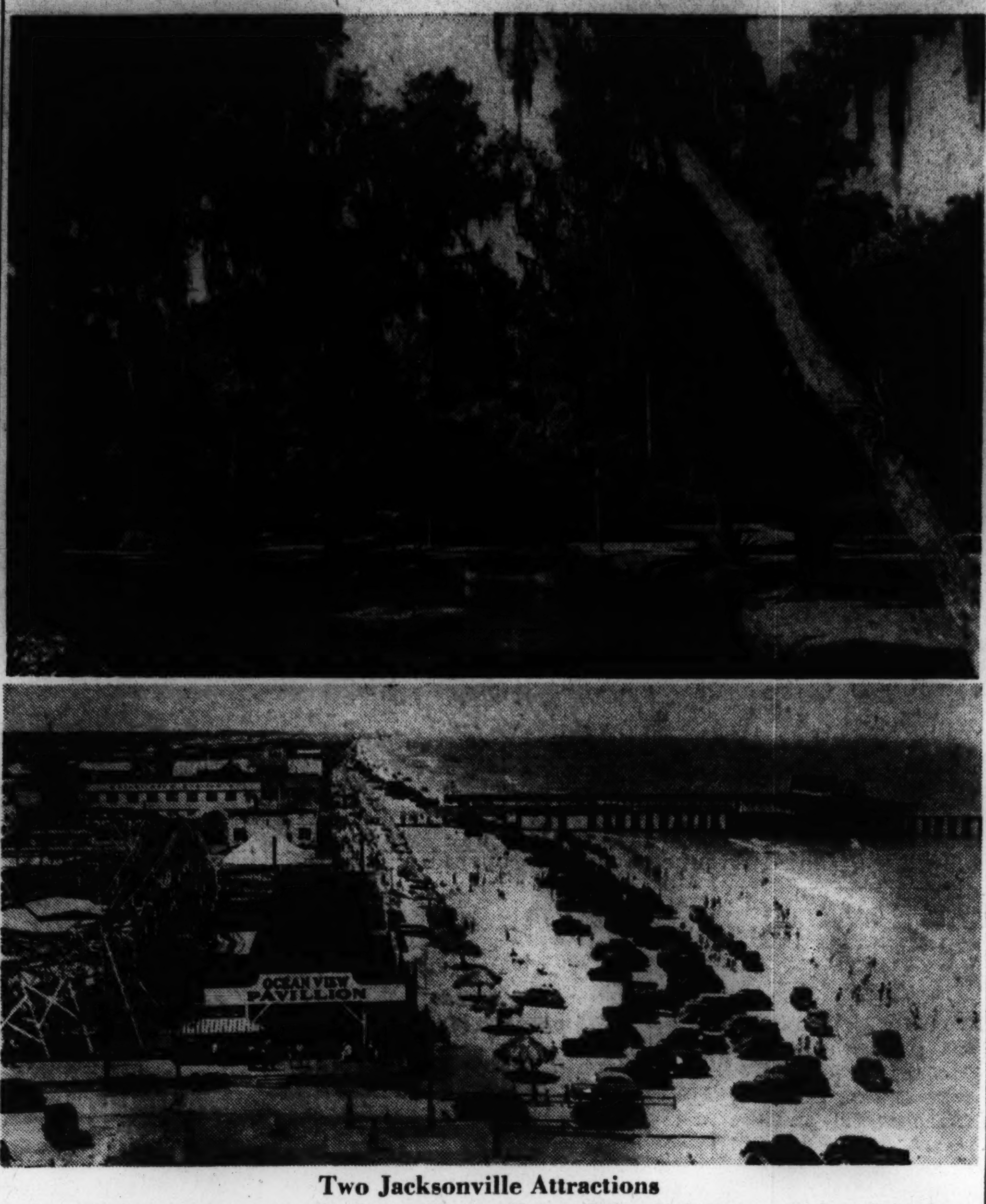

Two Jacksonville Attractions

Upper: Oriental Gardens, where soft, throbbing carillon melodies float from moss-draped treetops. Lower: Jacksonville beach, where bathers can sport on a 600-foot-wide beach at low tide, or bike for 40 miles on hard-packed sand.

New Visitors Are Finding Old History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Historical enthusiasts find much of interest around Jacksonville. Long recognized as an industrial community with excellent visitor facilities, Jacksonville is "being found" by those with the past in mind.

Pilot Town, practically at the mouth of the St. Johns, is the site of Jean Ribault's pioneering venture. It was here that the early explorer and his band of French Huguenots knelt for the first Protestant prayer in North America, May 1, 1562.

Fort Caroline was established at close-by St. Johns Bluff in 1564, more than half a century before the Pilgrims landed upon the bleak shores of Plymouth. Fort Caroline was "eliminated" in 1565 by Menendez and his Spaniards in the first battle in the New World between European nations.

Ancient ruins of "tabby" houses and slave quarters are still seen on Fort George Island, near the mouth of the St. Johns River. These houses constructed of "tabby" or oyster rock, are intriguing relics of a large plantation owned by early slave holders. An unusual dense growth of numerous varieties of trees and shrubs is also found in Fort George Island. A similiar density and variety is not to be found in Northern Florida and Southern Georgia.

Colorful Fernandina has survived the dominance of many flags, including that of a famous pirate. Picturesque Mandarin 12 miles from Jacksonville, was once a thriving port. Now its chief attractions are its orange grooves and Stowe Lodge, home years ago of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

For 30 miles southward, Jacksonville has beach after beach. Many records have been made on these incomparable beaches, which nearly four centuries ago served as a highway for Spanish soldiers marching from St. Augustine against the Huguenot French Fort Caroline.

Jacksonville's beaches are 600 feet wide at low tide, when the sand becomes as smooth as concrete.

Jacksonville Among Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Jacksonville stepped out in the front ranks of big cities of the South by running up a surprising high population figure of 247,468 as compared with 173,965 reported in the 1940 cenus, according to John H. Morris, director of the industrial division of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. The count was based upon actual issuance of sugar ration books which were checked against duplication. This gives Jacksonville an increase of 43 per cent during the past two years which is regarded as a phenomenal increase.

All trends indicate that Jacksonville is conclusively forging ahead as an outstanding center of manufacture, distribution, transportation and finance, authorities claim.

Jacksonville has for many years held power as the financial, commercial and industrial hub of Florida. In addition to its own population it serves 9,000,000 persons making up the southeastern market—Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina.

In addition to its three national banks which serve the entire State, the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta maintains a branch in Jacksonville through which Cuban-American and Florida business is cleared. Two new banks have recently forged ahead as well. They are South Side Bank of Jacksonville, serving the rapidly growing string of suburbs on the South side, and the downtown Title and Trust Company of Florida. Jacksonville is truly the financial stronghold of Florida.

This gateway to the Peninsula is also the focal point in the Southeast for manufacturers and distributors. Its rail, air, highway and water routes give fast, economical distribution service to every part of this area.

Many Camp Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Jacksonville is increasing in popularity as a headquarters for visitors drawn here because of relatives now in uniform located at Camp Blanding or the Jacksonville Naval Air Station.

Reports from tourist showplaces in the Jacksonville vicinity reveal phenomenal attendances as the visitors take advantage of their stay in the sunny southlands. Many find delight in the 18-acre tract of Oriental Gardens, located in South Jacksonville where they are initiated to the flowers, trees and shrubs native to Florida. Stone lanterns, Chinese pagodas, fountains and Oriental ornaments embellish the native beauty of this delightful series of gardens, where music floats from among the tree tops.

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Huge Naval Air Station Plays Major Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Jacksonville's Naval Air Station celebrated its second birthday recently. Commissioned Oct. 15, 1940, with Capt. C. P. Mason, U. S. N. as its first commanding officer, this establishment swiftly has swept into the front as one of the greatest naval air training organizations in the continental United States.

Located 10 miles south of the city, this vast $30,000,000 project extends thousands of acres after acres over what two years ago was comparatively undeveloped virgin land.

Major Role

Playing a major role in America's effort to destroy the Axis, the Jacksonville Naval Air Station, due to its rapid growth and strategic position has also become the headquarters for the Air Operational Training Command, with Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, U. S. N., former chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in command. Admiral Cook was formerly in command of the U. S. S. Lexington and the U. S. S. Langley, and has received many distinguished decorations. He began his career in 1906 in active sea duty on the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, and in 1928 when naval aviation was in its infancy, he completed his flying course at Pensacola and became a naval officer.

The newly appointed Commandant of Jacksonville's huge flying center is Capt. John D. Price, U. S. N. who is supplying a vigorous leadership to the aviation cadets from all parts of the nation and all walks of life. Maintaining the highest traditions of naval aviation, their intensive training course includes military drill, operation and maintenance of aviation power plants, and plane structures, the allied subjects of aerology, radio and gunnery.

Outstanding School

Captain Price distinguished himself in World War I, aboard the U. S. S. Quinnebaugh, when he as gunnery and mining officer planted 6000 mines in the North Sea. He received his "wings" at Pensacola in 1919 and has been on duty with naval air station in various parts of the globe. For two years he was on tour of duty for the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Under his guidance a wide variety of trades and vocations are taught the enlisted men at the station. The Metalsmith School is one of the outstanding, teaching welding, metal plating and major repairs to plane bodies.

One of the largest "super-service stations" in the nation, the Assembly and Repair shop, stretches over seven and one half acres with several additional acres outside as a "parking lot." Into its welding, fabric, instrument and propellor shops every morning come hundreds of skilled workers, Naval personnel, civilians and women to make and repair the delicate parts needed for modern Navy planes. The planes themselves are constantly checked and rechecked to insure their safe operation.

"Boot" Camp

One of the most recent additions to the Jacksonville Air Station is the new recruit, or "Boot" camp where the first taste of Naval life is given to the men. The first class graduated here recently. Taking young men from civilian ranks, it is the job of leaders in this highly important division to indoctrinate them into Navy routine.

Also at this still rapidly growing flying center is the Cook's and Baker's school, which has established itself as one of the largest and most complete in the Nation.

Attached to the Naval Air Station are many small auxiliary fields scattered in various parts of the Jacksonville area. These provide emergency landing fields for the fledgling pilots.

In addition to the 24-hour patrol by Marines an "electric eye" system is installed along the miles of sturdy fence around the borders of the reservation. Any break in this electric beam is recorded in the Marine guard office and the leathernecks are on the spot instantly.

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Birmingham Advances Rapidly to Industrial Leadership of Agricultural South

City's Progress Unhampered by Tradition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Industrial leadership in the traditionally one-crop agricultural South has been pioneered by Birmingham since the city was incorporated in 1871, built around the vast deposits of "red rock" (iron ore), with which the Indians used to paint their faces when taking to the warpath.

Unhampered by tradition, being a "new" city, Birmingham has been able, by looking forward instead of backward, to go ahead by leaps and bounds in the last 40 years while other Southern cities were taking more delight in treasuring memories. Visitors here, after experiences in other parts of the South, are amazed and impressed with the fact that not a single Confederate memorial is listed as a point of interest in the city. This is not to infer that Birmingham citizens do not take pride in the bravery displayed by Southerners in that historic conflict. They do. But since there was no Birmingham until 10 years after the start of that momentous struggle, no wounds were made that required time to heal. The city did not pass the village stage until 1900 and later, long after the carpetbagger and scallawag rule, which left their mark on more populous Southern centers, had passed. Hence, Birmingham has been unfettered by the errors of the past in its enthusiasm for the present and its expectancy for the future.

Today it is the third largest populated center in the entire South, with more than 300,000 in the city and its suburbs. Moreover, the well-stocked stores and fine specialty shops of Birmingham are looked to by more than a million people in North Alabama as their main shopping center.

While contributing iron, steel, coal and other materials to the war effort to the fullest extent of its capacity, Birmingham is today experiencing more than just a war boom. It is making more secure its industrial leadership of the South. And for the gains the South has made during the 20th Century in diversifying its agriculture with industry it can thank Birmingham in large measure.

The melting pot of society as well as of metals, Birmingham has successfully fused into its predominantly Southern population numbers of peoples from European countries who were seeking freedom from shackles that bound their ancestors for centuries, and a chance to work and live in peace. New, bustling, hospitable Birmingham has welcomed them, and used their talents and abilities until now the production of its mills and factories has achieved recognition and appreciation from a war-matériel-minded, grateful nation; and, yes, United Nations.

Keystone

Third Avenue, Busy Thoroughfare in Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham Very Proud Of Its Residential District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham likes to think of itself as the "Industrial City Beautiful" but with emphasis on the "beautiful." The city long ago was dubbed the "Pittsburgh of the South," with its steel mills and iron furnaces belching forth smoke by day and lighting up the heavens at night with their runs of molten metal.

But Birmingham has come to have another reputation—that of having some of the finest residential sections to be found. It has its slums of course as do most industrial cities, but nestling along the slopes and intervening valleys of Red and Shades Mountains are homes which for sheer beauty of setting are unsurpassed. One of these picturesque subdivisions is Mountain Brook Estates which has for its center piece the "Old Mill."

A never failing attraction to visitors to Birmingham is the iron statue of Vulcan, the god of the forge. The next biggest thing to the Statue of Liberty in this country, this huge iron man stands on a 110-foot pedastel which was erected atop Red Mountain. The iron man was erected to symbolize Birmingham's might as an iron producing center and was first exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903. It was only in recent years that he was put on his mountain-top pedestel so that he could look down upon the city, lord of all he surveys. Visitors climbing the statue are rewarded with a panoramic view of the city.

Another tourist attraction in Birmingham is Vestavia, the famous "round house," erected by Mayor George Ward on top of Shades Mountain and also visible copy of the Temple of the Vestal copy of the Temple of the Vestel Virgins in Rome, Italy, and was occupied by Mayor Ward as his home until his passing. Now the place, including its carefully landscaped grounds, is for sale and if any visitor takes a liking to the "round house," it can be bought.

Birmingham is located only 50 miles from Tuscaloosa, the seat of the University of Alabama, noted for its Crimson Tide football team and for its "Million Dollar" band and less than 100 miles from the Tennessee Valley and its giant Wilson, Wheeler and Guntersville Dams which annually draw thousands of visitors.

Smart Shops on Atlanta's Peachtree Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Since post-Civil War days the enticing shops and stores on Atlanta's famed Peachtree Street have drawn an ever-increasing stream of shoppers from near and far. Atlanta merchants have never failed to anticipate their customers' wants and have widely expanded their establishments until today Georgia's capital and the Southeast's largest city is veritably a fashion hunters' and shoppers' paradise.

Peachtree Street's smart shops and stores are said by more than one authority on such matters to rank with Fifth Avenue in New York, and prewar Paris' Rue de la Paix, and they are ably supported by equally excellent merchandise marts, department stores and specialty shops on near-by Whitehall, Forsyth and Broad Streets. To draw the entire shopping district closer together buses known as "shoppers' specials" run through the city every few minutes, being routed so as to take one in front of, or within one block of, practically every store in town in a very few minutes for a five-cent fare. Conveniently located downtown garages are a distinct convenience to automobile shoppers.

Since Atlanta is the master distributing center for the entire Southeast, almost any article of merchandise can be found here if it is to be had anywhere. Retail shops as far away as 500 miles are served by Atlanta wholesalers, so the retail establishments in the city itself have ready access to one of the largest reservoirs of consumer merchandise of every description to be found anywhere.

Store Buyers' Previews

The difficulty in traveling occasioned by the war has hastened the development of a trend begun before the war by various industries manufacturing consumer goods of holding store buyers' previews in Atlanta instead of making southern buyers trek all the way to New York or Chicago to see the latest fashions and designs. As a result Atlanta has rapidly become one of the most important centers of the nation for showing shoes, ready-to-wear clothing, millinery, furniture and a host of other commodities. Scarcely a week goes by now without some industry holding a preview here of next season's models, with buyers from department stores and specialty shops all over the South attending and selecting purchases from the latest and best manufacturers have to offer.

A galaxy of fine restaurants serving everything from Southern home cooking to excellent table d'hote dinners offer tempting dishes that appeal to even the most jaded appetites.

Some of the old established dry cleaning concerns in Atlanta have built up such confidence in the excellence of their work that customers once living here, but having since moved, send their most treasured garments back to be cleaned, even from distances as far away as Kentucky and Mississippi.

Perhaps the best selection of men's clothing to be found in the entire South is offered by the dozens of exclusive men's stores in Atlanta. A complete assortment of Army and Navy officers' apparel is carried by a number of these stores, as well as a wide variety of civilian clothes and accessories.

Early Railroading

Atlanta's large part in the commerce of Georgia and the South did not come about by mere chance. An act of the Georgia Legislature was approved by Governor Schley Dec. 21, 1835, calling for "construction of a railroad from the Tennessee-Georgia line near the Tennessee River, to the Southwestern bank of the Chattahoochee River, at a point most eligible for the running of branch roads thence to Athens, Madison, Milledgeville, Forsyth and Columbus." After being called for a time "Terminus," then "Marthasville," this site came to be known finally in 1847 as Atlanta, the feminine form for the word Atlantic. This was thought to be appropriate, since the railroads which caused the city to be built in the first place connected with the Atlantic Ocean, and thereby gave this section a link in world commerce.

Reception Center Aids 'Neighbors'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Since the opening this past summer of a "reception center" for all Latin-American visitors entering the United States the new joint office of the State Department and Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs has entertained and "looked after" scores of Central and South American accredited diplomats and leading businessmen.

Maintained by the United States Government its main purpose is to further the Good Neighbor policy which has been the theme of the present Administration in Washington since its sweep into office.

The chief job of the staff here is to welcome and entertain all Central and South American dignitaries arriving at or returning from this country.

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Welcome Sign Out to Parents Of Army Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—With Miami Beach out of the tourist picture for the duration and Miami fast filling up with winter visitors this ocean-front community is appealing to hundreds of northerners this year.

Little, if any, military activity has entered into the daily life of Fort Lauderdale although at night there are certain restrictions on the beaches. However, during daylight hours the beaches are as free to the civilian as they were a decade ago.

Accommodations are ample for the winter visitor in Fort Lauderdale. Already the local Chamber of Commerce has received thousands of requests from persons desiring to spend the winter months under Florida sunshine.

Fort Lauderdale doesn't want to encourage the regular "tourist traveler" of a year ago. This type of travel, they admit, is out for the duration. However, persons who are living on small incomes and who are not essential to the war effort are, and will be, welcomed here.

Also, the Chamber of Commerce points out, parents of boys in the armed services stationed in the vicinity of Fort Lauderdale, may be assured of a warm welcome.

Recreational activities, such as golf, tennis, swimming, and just plain sun basking will be available to visitors this winter. Night life will be curtailed somewhat with a dimout beginning at sundown and lasting until sunup.

A number of social events are being planned for evening entertainment, supplementing the regular movies available in and around Fort Lauderdale.

Yanks-Cards in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The World Champion St. Louis Cardinals and the New York Yankees will resume their competition here next spring when they engage in a nine-game series at Waterfront Park. Both league leaders have trained in the Sunshine City for years.

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Come to Harder Hall for a change of scenery in an ideal inland climate and you'll return to your home-front duties completely relaxed and rested. 150 rooms with bath. Steam Heat. Fireproof. Golf at our door. Excellent fishing and many other sports. Attractive American Plan rates. Selected Clientele. Opening, January 5th. Inquire direct to Eltinge Brothers, Mgrs. or New York Office, 630 Fifth Avenue. Circle 6-7250
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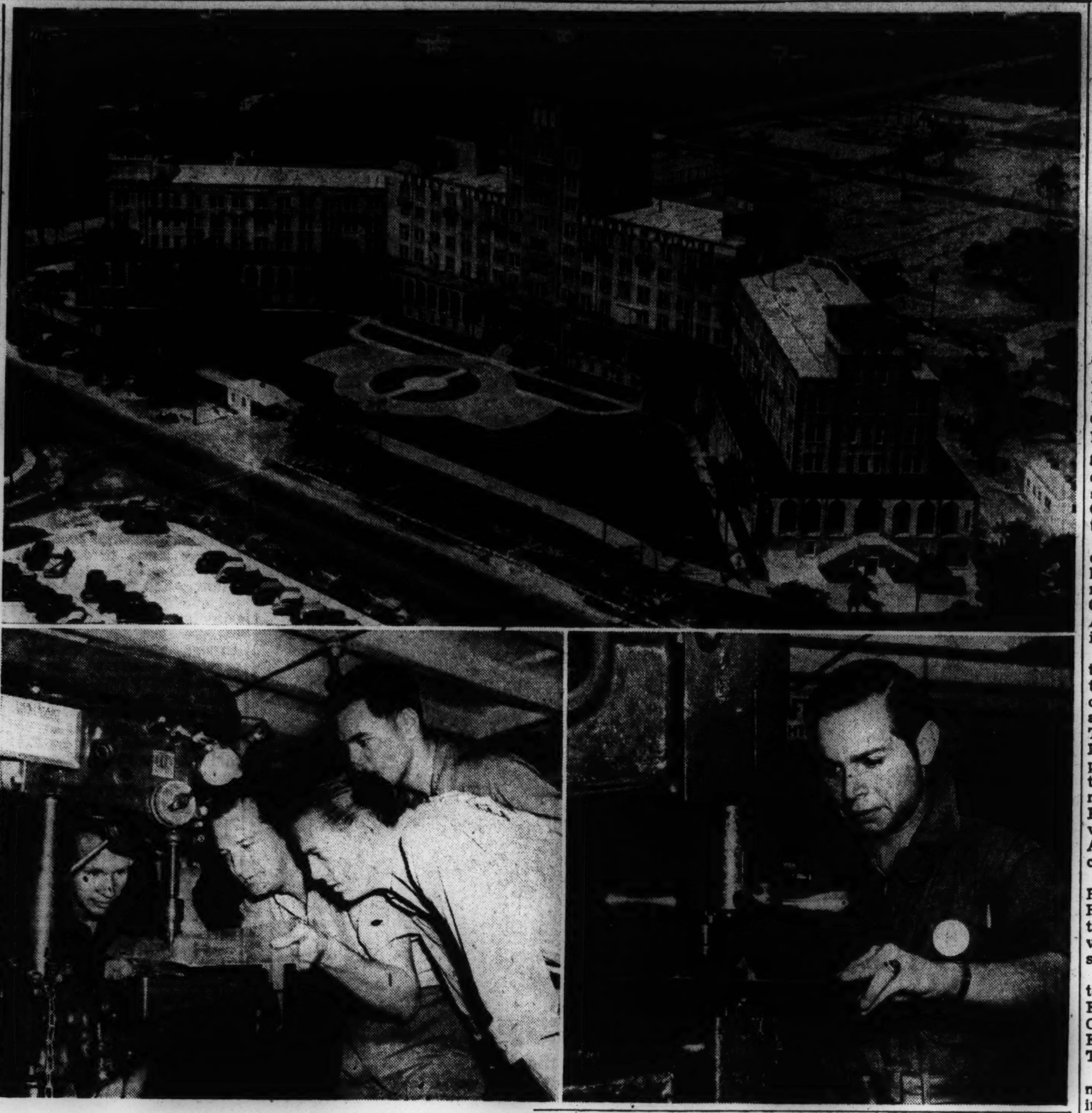

Scenes at Miami Air School

Upper: Technical Division Embry-Riddle School of Aviation, Miami, Fla. Lower left: Students in the Technical Division drilling holes in sheet metal. Lower right: William Rivas Vargas, son of Capt. Guillermo Rivas Cuadra, head of the Nicaragua Air Force, hopes "to become the right arm of his father in Nicaragua. Here he is working in the sheetmetal department at Embry-Riddle,

Daytona Beach Has Room To House Many Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Although activities are somewhat curtailed due to war restrictions and dimout, Daytona Beach still has much of interest to offer winter tourists and relatives of service men.

The government has requisitioned the majority of the hotels, but there are two excellent ones available for tourists and commercial trade.

For those preferring a tourist camp, accomodations for 1000 are available.

Many like to awaken each morning to the pounding of the ocean surf in their front yards. For these, there are 33 ocean front cottage units, consisting of 500 beach cottages with accomodations for 1,500 vacationists.

There are also 752 apartment units and 3,000 other rooms available in rooming houses and private homes that cater especially for the winter trade.

Entertainment and recreation will continue as in past seasons with five community centers under the supervision of the recreation department providing games and amusement. There is plenty of shuffleboard, bowling and tennis, with dances and golf for those who enjoy those diversions. The cultural programs of the Florida Forum series are scheduled at the Peabody Auditorium and the Artists' series will bring nationally famed musicians for concerts.

Daytona's wonder beach with its smooth, hard sand, 600 feet wide at low tide, where 79 automobile speed records have been set, has much to offer the motorist as he drives the 23 mile expanse from Ormond to the Ponce de Leon Inlet. This season with gasoline restriction, beach bicycles are tremendously popular. Rentals are cheap and can be arranged by the hour, day, week, or month. Many visitors find a thrill in pedaling alongside the ocean with the breeze whipping their hair and the salty spray dashing in their faces.

Swimming at Daytona Beach is particularly inviting for parents, for here children may play in complete safety. Feeding the hundreds of seagulls that have become almost tame, is another of the beach pleasures; while other visitors find interesting pastime in gathering coquinas, the tinest of all shellfishes that are found near the water's edge, and make a delicious broth.

Sun bathing and brisk hikes along the beach, gathering sea beans and other oddities washed up on the sand dunes by the tide provides enjoyable recreation.

Recently it was selected as the site of the Navy Operational Training Base and the Army's Second Army WAAC training center with a total of 8,000 WAAC's scheduled for instruction.

Hotels—Resorts

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MIRAMAR HOTEL
N. E. 11TH TERRACE
(3 blocks from First Church)
Overlooking Biscayne Bay
Tropical Gardens, Shuffleboard, Putting, Beautiful, Quiet and Conservative
Rates and Floor Plan on Request

BEVERLY TERRACE HOTEL
3227 Biscayne Boulevard
MIAMI, FLORIDA
80 rooms, moderate rates. Excellent bus service to church, shopping center or beaches.
Managed by
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HOTEL ANDREW JACKSON
Main and Adams Streets
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Rooms From $1.50 Up
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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300 ROOMS — 300 BATHS
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150 ROOMS — 150 BATHS
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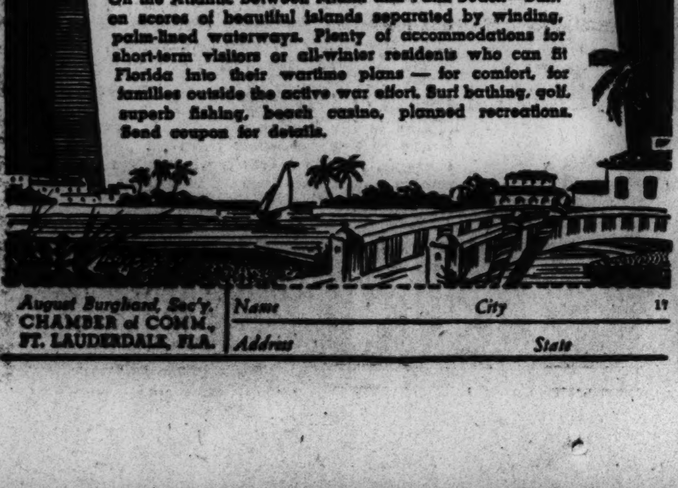

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On the Atlantic between Miami and Palm Beach—built on scores of beautiful islands separated by winding, palm-lined waterways. Plenty of accommodations for short-term visitors or all-winter residents who can fit Florida into their wartime plans — for comfort, for families outside the active war effort. Surf bathing, golf, superb fishing, beach casino, planned recreations. Send coupon for details.
August Burghard, Sec'y.
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FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.
Name City 17
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Shuffleboard Popular

Fort Lauderdale visitors enjoy a friendly game of shuffleboard, just one of many recreational activities awaiting the visitor from wintry climes.

Symphony Concert Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

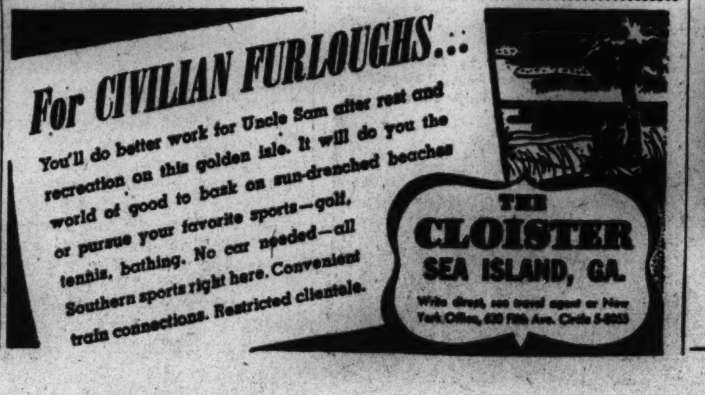
MIAMI, Fla.—The University of Miami Symphony Orchestra will open its 15th concert season on Dec. 13 in Orchestra Hall, Miami Senior High School. The orchestra will present a series of six afternoon subscription concerts this winter. Internationally famous soloists will appear at each concert.

The orchestra will have a new conductor this winter in Modesto Alloo, formerly Associate Conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. He was at one time first trombonist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He comes to Miami from the National Orchestra Association of New York City. During World War I he was in charge of music at Camp Devens, Mass. He received his musical education at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Brussels and at the Verviere Conservatory.

Soloist on the program Dec. 13 is Sergeant Bela Urbanofsky, European-American violinist. He is now serving in the United States Army Air Corps at Miami Beach.

On March 28, Mischa Elman and his violin will appear with the University of Miami Orchestra. This will be his third appearance with the University Orchestra. Other soloists to appear will be Harold Bauer, pianist, on March 7; Maria Kurenko, the Russian singer, Feb. 14; and Euhenia Honeywell, American pianist, Jan. 17. Concluding the season, a chorus of 100 voices will present Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," April 18. In charge of the chorus is Robert Reinert.

Hotels—Resorts



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12 BUSES DAILY From MIAMI
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Flying School For Civilians Active in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With the nation's airplane plants building bombers, pursuit ships, and fighter planes in ever-increasing numbers, Miami is doing its part to train the men to man those aircraft, both in the air and on the ground.

With headquarters here in Miami, the Embry-Riddle School of Aviation, considered one of the largest civil aviation schools in the country, is turning out American, RAF, Civilian Pilot Training Program, and private pilots, along with civil and Latin-American technical students from at least a dozen Central and South American countries.

Besides adhering to this assiduous training program, it is also headquarters for a large detachment of United States Army Air Corps technical trainees under the Army Air Force Technical Training Command.

Center of the organization is the technical division here in Miami, though the entire school is made up of seven divisions, three of which are located in Greater Miami. These are the Technical Division, Landplane division, and the Seaplane Division. In Arcadia, Fla., the school operates Riddle Aeronautical Institute at Carlstrom Field, and Dorr Field at both of which training is given to Army Air Corps cadets in primary flight courses.

At Clewiston, Fla., there is the Riddle-McKay Aero College at Riddle Field where RAF cadets are trained in primary, basic, and advance flight courses under British supervision.

The School's other training center, the only one located out of Florida, is the Riddle-McKay Company of Tennessee, operating Embry-Riddle Field, Union City, Tenn.

The headquarters of the Technical Division in Miami is located in what was to have been a boomtime, million-dollar hotel. The interior, never completed, was to have had 333 bedrooms. In the fall of 1940, Embry-Riddle took over the south wing of the fourth floor. So rapid did this organization grow that in less than two years the Company was using every available room in the entire building, which now houses the executive offices, technical classrooms, workshops, dormitories, cafeteria, and clinic.

The Technical School courses, teaching production, repair, and maintenance of airplanes, range from complete aeronautical engineering down to the short 15-week specialist courses such as welding, radio, electricity, and sheet metal. These short courses are designed to fill the urgent demand for specialists by the Army and war industry.

Of civilian technical students, women are enrolling in increasing numbers for each new class. Previous occupations and ages of the students cover a wide range. Some students come direct from high school and college. Some have been shoe salesmen, house painters, bus drivers, hair dressers, hotel operators, bank clerks. They have been soldiers, ministers, ushers, houewives, models, teachers. There are farm boys and girls, and the daughter of a Chicago socialite, Modrea Mitchell; Edison Marshall Jr., son of the famous fiction writer; Ursala Parrott and her son, both of whom took flying; Babs Beckwith, well-known model; Dorothy Ashe, daughter of University of Miami's President; Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, the last two of whom took flying. Aviation is calling them all.

The technical school dormitories house Latin-American students who are taking instructor-mechanic and service-mechanic courses under an inter-American good-will program sponsored by seven Federal agencies. Graduation of the first group of service mechanics from a six-months course, took place several months ago. Countries represented at the school included Honduras, El Salvador, Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Venezuela, Cuba, Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil.

Hospitality and Patriotism Join Hands in St. Petersburg

By Robert J. McCutcheon
Mayor of St. Petersburg
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Is St. Petersburg in the tourist business this year? Hundreds of letters and personal inquiries on this subject have reached our city officials and citizens devoted for many years to the entertainment of winter visitors from almost every village, city, and State in America.

If "business as usual" is meant by the question, the answer is "no." St. Petersburg, like every other city in the nation, considers the winning of the war, regardless of sacrifice, of paramount importance. But if the question is whether visitors to the Sunshine City are welcome, and accommodations for their comfort are ample, the answer is emphatically "yes."

As part of its war service, St. Petersburg has turned over most of its large hotels and some of its smaller hostelries to Army Air Force trainees. Soldiers, several thousands of them, occupy the beautiful and luxurious seasonal hotels which once catered to wealthy visitors from northern states. But these welcome visitors in uniform are only a fraction of the number for which our city has living facilities. Hotels and apartment houses, private residences and cottages unrequired by the armed service have room for at least 60,000 visitors at one time. St. Petersburg wants these visitors and has patriotic as well as selfish reasons for inviting them to spend the winter with us.

Housing for war workers in the great northern defense centers is one of the major problems in the nation's war effort. Many families not needed in war work are occupying homes which could be used to advantage by executives and employees of plants producing war material. St. Petersburg has ample accommodations, in a delightful climate, for this type of visitors and we are inviting them to sell or lease their homes to war workers and come to the Sunshine City for the duration of the conflict. Many already have done so.

Fuel saving is another reason for wintering in St. Petersburg's sunshine. Most northern homes require a minimum of 2,000 gallons of fuel oil, or the equivalent in coal, for heating purposes during the cold months, whereas one tenth of that amount will heat a home or apartment comfortably in our city.

Entertainment for visitors will be plentiful this winter, although such annual spectacles as the Festival of States have been suspended for the duration. State tourist societies, in which thousands are enrolled, have full amusement programs

Hotels—Resorts

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Overlooking Clearwater Bay
A house for discriminating people. Refined atmosphere. Reputation for excellent food and service. Short walking distance to center of city.
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CLEARWATER BEACH HOTEL and COTTAGES
Modern Steam Heat
125 Rooms American Plan
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Hotels—Resorts

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Rooms and Apartments
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427 Second Avenue North
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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
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"A Delightful Place to Stay"
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The JOHN RINGLING HOTEL
Sarasota, Florida
Will open this season, as in the past, on January 1st, 1943, with moderate rates. The hotel is steam heated and fireproof.
Write for rates and brochure.
Charles H. Carr, Manager

Manatee River... Hotel
BRADENTON, FLA.
CHARLES E. ALLISON, MANAGER
Formerly Manager of the ALLISON HOTEL in St. Petersburg, which has been taken over by the Government.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN 200 ROOMS 200 BATHS

Sunny St. Petersburg
INVITES 60,000 WINTER RESIDENTS
Although the Government has taken over some of our larger hotels for a military training center, St. Petersburg still has excellent accommodations for 60,000 winter or duration residents . . . No increase in rates and rentals. Moderate living costs. Usual variety of recreation and entertainment. No annoying restrictions. Bus and streetcar service throughout city and to beaches . . . Save fuel, protect your health in warm, sunny St. Petersburg. For retired people and others not in military service or war production work, there is no more ideal place to live. Plan now to come.
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F. K. Davenport, Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Florida: Please send booklets and full information.
Address
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ON FLORIDA'S WARM GULF COAST

Availability of Transportation Facilities Key to Nation's 1943 Travel Picture

Survey Shows Transportation Is Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Transportation, which is rapidly becoming America's "second line Front" in winning the war, will present the paradox of both travel benefits and restrictions, with direct influences on the month's travel activities, according to the American Express Travel Service in their Monthly Survey and Forecast for December. Evidenced throughout the country is the American volunteer eagerness to win the war. This cooperative spirit and healthy response will fit into the future transportation picture which gives promise of becoming more acute as war needs expand.

"In the month's preview of the Nation's resorts few sections present a gloomy picture, while many resorts near military operations top all-time records," states Douglas Malcolm of the Travel Service. The transportation code of less civilian travel is sufficiently flexible to meet the health and vacation needs of those who seek sunshine and warmth in the open. The serenity of glowing sunshine is having a recognized place in war, seen at Hot springs National Park, Virginia Hot Springs, Florida and the resorts of the Gulf Coast States. The spirit of the summer vacationist to avoid unnecessary travel is being emphasized in advance reservations for all winter resident guests affecting the South and Midsouth. With the same social backgrounds Asheville, Pinehurst, Sea Island and Aiken are promoting service men aids and renewing sport contests of the horse-and-buggy age, with hiking and horseback riding becoming a major December feature.

New Visitors

The promise of new visitors to the Southlands military camps is already under way as reported by railway officials. In the movement toward the South, Arkansas, Virginia, North and South Carolina are becoming new rest havens for war-weary executives. The resorts of Arizona and New Mexico are reporting similar attendance extended to dude ranches. With the carefree abandonment of Mardi Gras spirit, Gulf Coast resorts of Alabama and Mississippi are preparing to entertain visiting relatives and friends of the armed forces and are extending recreational facilities to shipyard workers. A palatable lesson in California's diversified climate and geography is being maintained by advertising for the duration.

In the Palm Springs area resorts are serving war recreation needs.

The romance of winter is being scheduled throughout all the northlands, with warm spots of welcome to beam cheer from mountain resorts, hotels and farm houses in a sports call utilizing emotionalism and romanticism. Sportsmen of the East are blessed with a snow white terrain matching in excitement and adventure the "Tyrols" of northern Europe. From the mountain peaks of Mount Desert in Maine nearly a fourth of the 2,050 mile Appalachian Trail which stretches down to Georgia offers a white horizon for ski jumping, tobogganing, ice skating and rinks. More than 1,000 ski trails in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are being prepared for winter guests.

Winter night sports, with flood lighted trails on a world of snow, add a romance to the shadowy dark hills of forest pine, and are becoming a prelude to the entertainment gaiety of illuminated rinks and indoor carnival scenes. The Green Mountains are painting their foliage as Vermont prepares for winter sports, and opens the season on Dec. 19th which will include the Nose Dive Slide down Mount Mansfield, the Manchester Snow Valley and the Guilford Street and Bonnyvale tows of Brattleboro. In the eye-filling mountains of the Catskills, the tows will be operated at Phoenicia, Woodstock slope and trails of the Blackhead Mountain slope. Trails on Belle Ayre and other resorts are being improved with enlarged facilities. At Lake Placid the famous Whiteface Trail is being reconditioned and will vie with Mount Hoevenburg in Olympic winter games. This famous resort has some 250 miles of ski trails and is celebrated for its daredevil thrills and bobsled runs. At Old Forge, the Sky Ride and the De Camp trails have been regraded and widened.

Maine, famous for its winter sports resorts, which alphabetically start with Andover and end with Waterville, calls attention to the Pleasant Mountain slopes in Bridgton as typical of the electric tow running cables. The word "Service" blends into Yankee ingenuity in the sport terrains of New Hampshire and is typified by the Belknap Mountain Area extending from Laconia to Guilford. Here, on the slopes of Belknap Mountain, winter recreation encompasses a full program of sports. The big white hills and their lordly chain, dominated by the Presidential Range and the Franconias, spell winter sports typified by Conway, Crawford Notch, Lancaster, and Littleton.

Tows Available

Ski towns of the Berkshires, centered around the State Parks Area, will be available with tows and train-to-slope transports at Bousquet. At Bousquet, a new one and a half mile trail is scheduled for service this winter. In New Jersey, the Matchung Reservation trails extend 25 miles. High Point Park is preparing its 500 foot bobsled run with ice skating and ice boating to become a feature program at Lake Marcia. Pennsylvania's ideal terrain for skiers divides attention between the Pocono Mountain Region and the Allegheny National Forest. Buck Hill, Skytop, and the trails at Delaware Water Gap, Big Pocono and Wind Gap are within easy accessibility of New York. Philadelphia and New Jersey resorts.

Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota offer unrivaled winter sports playgrounds with improved facilities to be extended to service men in the camps of the Great Lakes and other defense war centers. "Keep America Fit and Learn to Ski" is the new slogan of Idaho's Sun Valley Winter Sports Theater. Oregon and Washington offer many winter sports facilities.

Like June in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The average winter temperature of St. Petersburg is within half a degree Fahrenheit of the average for Chicago or New York in the month of June

Hotels—Resorts

SUN-DRENCHED ROOMS!
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SUNDAY: Dinner-Dancing with MISCHA BORR
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daily except Sunday
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Hotels—Resorts

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THESE DAYS, if you *must* travel, you'll find it's under heavy wartime pressure—with hardly any time to relax.
So, when you come to a Statler city, you'll find the Statler Hotel ready to offer you the *three wartime necessities for travelers!* Comfortable rooms, delicious food, and restful relaxation—at rates that fit wartime budgets.
No matter *what* Statler you stop at, you'll find it equipped with all the comforts and conveniences necessary to make your stay a most pleasant one.
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NEW YORK'S FAVORED HOTEL . . .
famous for its Continental Breakfast
at no extra cost — served to guest's room, piping hot, awaiting you when you awaken. Live in this new skyscraper hotel, overlooking Central Park. Convenient to the theatres, Fifth Avenue shops and Radio City. All rooms have private bath and radio.
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Wide World

Radio City as Seen From the Air

A view from the air showing Rockefeller Center, New York. Its construction took 10 years and cost $100,000,000. More than 2,000 firms and corporations are housed within its walls. Left to right, in foreground: RKO Building, containing Radio City Music Hall; the towering RCA Building, and the United States Rubber Company Building.

New York City A Year-Round Vacation Spot

NEW YORK — The attractions that make New York the "wonder city" are at their height during the winter season.

The Metropolitan Opera and approximately 30 legitimate theaters in the Times Square district are having their seasonal offerings, while Radio City Music Hall, the National Broadcasting Company studio tours and other Rockefeller Center attractions, the Empire State Building and scores of motion picture show places are favorites with visitors to New York around the calendar.

Then, too, there are 16 art museums, nine historic museums and six natural science museums which offer programs during the winter season. The Planetarium, connected with the American Museum of Natural History, with its feature showing of the universe in action, is always high on the list of things that must be seen here.

Flowers and wild animals are on view this time of year at the New York Zoological Society and the Botanical Gardens in the Bronx. For the gourmet there are restaurants preparing food as widely divergent in national origin as are this city's inhabitants.

The city boasts of several historic churches, including St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie, St. Paul's Chapel, the oldest edifice in the city, dedicated in 1766; the John Street Church, the first American Methodist church; Grace Church, and St. George's Church. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, when completed, will be second largest in size to St. Peter's in Rome and is one of the finest American church structures.

One thing that perhaps not many persons know about is that New York has winter sports. In its 764 parks and playgrounds of 22,553 acres, there are 29 hills in various parts of the five boroughs for coasting and 15 for skiing. Ice skating is possible in most every sizeable park, for most all of them have small lakes, and in other sections tennis courts and playgrounds are flooded for skating.

Hotels—Resorts

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A popular hotel with readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
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500 quiet, cheerful attractive rooms, 600 Baths . . Rates from: $2 single $3 double
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HOTEL GEORGE WASHINGTON
23 LEXINGTON AVENUE, COR. 23rd ST.

Winston H. Pote.

The snow falls early and stays late in New Hampshire's Tuckerman's Ravine, affording skiers a long season.

N. H. Inn Offers 'Amosphere'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANBORNTON, N. H.—Winter vacationists this year will enjoy the congenial atmosphere of The Inn at Steele Hill Farm, Sanbornton, near Laconia, N. H. This new, modern building, completed in 1941, with its 16 guest rooms, each with tiled bathroom, its automatic coal-fired steam heat, and beautiful furnishings, was planned by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Smith of Boston.

Located on a 1,200-acre hilltop estate, only 2½ hours from Boston, The Inn offers a variety of recreational activities, both indoors and outdoors. An unusual feature is indoor bowling on two standard-size alleys; a full-size badminton court; plus a game room and library. Outdoor activities include horseback riding (six family-ridden saddle horses are available to guests), and hiking on the scenic trails, where at each turn in the road superb views meet the eye; skiing on the open slopes, and skating on a pond near The Inn.

Steel Hill Farm, only a half-mile from The Inn, with 50 dairy cows, beef steers, and sheep, offers much of interest, and both young and old can watch and participate in the varied activities of farm life.

N. Y. Anti-Rumor Brigade Is Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Anti-rumor shock brigades will be established in all five of the city's boroughs, their task the tracing and scotching of subversive rumors, according to plans now under way by the Friends of Democracy organization here.

Dr. L. M. Birkhead, National Director, said 30 neighborhood groups would be trained for the job of spotting rumors which breed disunity, tracing them to their sources, classifying them as to their objectives, and then counteracting them with the facts. Because many wartime rumors have been traced to bars in midtown Manhattan and Greenwich Village, the first brigades have been organized in those districts and will go into action within a few days.

Dr. Birkhead said three rumors now current in New York were that Britain would battle America for trade supremacy when the fighting ended; that China and Japan would sign a separate peace, and that "the Jews were getting rich on the war." The last rumor, he said, appeared in other guises as "Big business is getting rich," "Stalin is getting rich," or "the British are getting rich."

Hotels—Resorts

GOING TO NEW YORK?
SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 DAILY
DOUBLE ROOMS from $4.00 DAILY
Each with bath—shower and radio
Special daily, weekly and monthly rates to government employees.
HOTEL VICTORIA
7th AVE. at 51st ST., NEW YORK

Additional Train Service To Florida Is Authorized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Additional train service to Florida has been authorized by the Office of Defense Transportation and, as a result, the two main routes from the East will each add a daily extra section to their feature trains—the Silver Meteor of the Seaboard Railway and the Champion of the Atlantic Coast Line-Florida East Coast. At the same time, schedules will be lengthened by an hour between New York and Palm Beach-Miami.

Less than a year ago, the railroads were still energetically soliciting patronage; today, they are devoting every effort to handling the ever-mounting tide of traffic and, through the ODT, are urging the public not to travel unless it is essential to do so.

Travel Is Heavy

But to Florida, it developed that the present train service was scarcely adequate to handle even the current business occasioned by military travel to and from the many camps in Florida, as well as relatives and friends of the trainees, visiting them. So the ODT, not only because of this reason but because the State of Florida through Governor Holland had urgently petitioned for enough trains to carry regular winter residents to the Southland, made a special exception to its ruling about additional trains by permitting each route from the North to add a section to one of its all-year trains.

The Meteor's section will be an "advance," leaving New York at 2:35 p. m. in order to permit connections from New England and up-State New York. The regular Silver Meteor will leave at 2:35 p. m. also. The Champion likewise will operate in two sections, leaving New York about 3 p. m. Returning, both will leave Miami very early in the morning, to reach New York the next forenoon.

Inasmuch as there may be some public comment on these schedules, it may be explained that by doing this, it is possible to "fill the run" with only three sets of equipment, as can readily be computed by tracing the runs of each. By contrast, had the new trains operated on the schedule of the Florida Special or Orange Blossom of last winter, four different sets of equipment would have been required.

The schedules of those trains called for departure from New York at 1 p. m., arriving at Miami the next noon. Before the southbound equipment had reached Miami, the northbound trains left there, at 1 p. m., and reached New York too late to turn around the same day. So, by a bit of rescheduling, each railroad is saving about 16 cars daily, in the operation of this winter's Florida services.

To the West Coast, the present schedules will be maintained somewhat as at present, by both the Coast Line and the Seaboard, although the second sections of the Champion and the Meteor will each carry cars for West Coast points also. These two trains are both streamlined, carrying de luxe coaches and standard-type Pullman sleeping cars.

From the Midwest, no extra service will be operated, and it is expected that schedules from Chicago will also be lengthened by an hour. However, there now are three streamlined coach trains by as many diverse routes, in addition to Pullman cars on the same roads and the service is deemed to be sufficient to meet normal demands.

All prospective visitors to Florida are urged to make reservations far in advance, however, and the Northern offices of the railways already are receiving many requests. Unlike former years, when travelers specified the type of space they wished and the day on which they desired it, the queries are quite modest this winter, railroad men state. Most inquirers, either in person or by letter, ask what day they can obtain space and in addition to asking for specific types of accommodations are offering a secondary type of space which they are willing to accept if they cannot get the superior room space which they prefer.

Even the railroads are feeling the rubber shortage this year, for they might well build cars of rubber if enough of it were available, in order that the cars might be stretched to take care of the rapidly mounting number of travelers seeking to ride the trains.

Standees in Coaches

No longer do rail officers remark, as they watch their trains depart from terminals, "We'd better paint faces on the windows so they'll think we have a few passengers in the cars." Today, these same officials are more disposed to practice the art of New York subway guards in trying to squeeze a few more "guests" into each car.

Yet the number of trains which go "overboard" (meaning with more passengers than seats) is still relatively few. On Fridays and Sundays, there are plenty of soldiers on furloughs, with the result that there are standees in many coaches of through trains, but even so, the number of persons on and off at all way-stations is now so great that few standees are unable to secure seats after the train has made one or two stops.

Incidentally, this very number of persons off and on at intermediate points explains the lengthening of most schedules this month, for the original schedules were prepared on a basis of only a handful of passengers changing at way-stations. But now, trains of 16 cars often have a turnover of nearly half their patrons at such points as Philadelphia, for example. This consumes so much time that where the timetables allowed two minutes for the stop, the unloading and loading often consumes as much as eight or ten minutes. Multiply this by several stations and it can be seen where trains lose 15 or 20 minutes in a five-hour trip, even though they run just as rapidly on the line as formerly.

This is just as true in through schedules to Florida as elsewhere, if not more so, because there are many station stops of importance between New York and Miami. Hence, the addition of one hour to the schedules will make it possible for trains to do the added station work and still reach their destinations on time, which is probably more important to most travelers than to find the train falling behind time on a faster schedule which it cannot adhere to.

On one route to Florida this winter, there will be approximately 12 more de luxe coaches and eight more Pullman sleepers than are now operating, this being approximately one third of the customary additional winter service provided.

Hospitality Waits Northfield Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—With general travel under restrictions because of the war, and the need for relaxation to keep fit for the duration, winter vacations will be spent this year at reasonably accessible places. Ideally situated in the beautiful Northfield Hills is one of the better-known landmarks of traditional New England hospitality, the Northfield, at East Northfield, Mass. This fine New England hotel, known far and wide for over 50 years, features a year round vacation program . . . summer and winter sports start at the door and spread out over the Inn's own 250 acre estate.

Easily reached by train and bus direct to the hotel, the Northfield plans its usual winter sports program. Novice and expert skiers can enjoy both slope and trail runs; plus skating, snowshoeing and tobogganing. The well-kept smoothed skating rink is lighted at night as well as slopes around the Inn, and equipment and instruction is available for those who wish it.

Hotels—Resorts

Winter in the North
will be perfectly delightful—the best vacation in years, if spent at The Northfield.
Warm rooms, delicious country meals, modern hotel comfort, game room, winter sports at the door.
Train and bus direct to hotel.
Enjoy a few days here NOW, plan your winter vacation.
A. Gordon Moody, Manager
The NORTHFIELD
EAST NORTHFIELD MASS.

Travel

Florida
Let us tell you about the different ways of going to Florida by rail, air or motor coach. Also about economical all expense tours through Florida. Secure Florida circulars.
CALIFORNIA
Excursion. Tickets and tours arranged daily, visiting places of greatest interest. We secure Pullman and hotel accommodations. Secure particulars. We feature California travel. Estab. 1904. Tel. Cap. [illegible]
COLPITTS TOURIST CO.
261 WASHINGTON ST BOSTON

Hotels—Resorts

All the Outdoors You Want
Our 1200-acre hill-top estate at an elevation of 1100 feet, offers an ideal winter vacation spot close to home. The farm, ½ mile from the Inn, has much of interest to both young and old.
All the Comfort You Like
New, modern building and equipment, completed in 1941, designed for happy hours of both fun and relaxation. Automatic coal-fired steam heat; large fireplaces. All rooms with bath, including meals, $7 to $9 per day.
All the Fun You Wish
Hiking in the bracing air . . . six family-ridden horses to ride on scenic trails . . . skiing . . . skating . . . two indoor bowling alleys . . . badminton . . . game-room . . . library.
MR. AND MRS. NELSON H. SMITH
Owner Management
(We meet trains at Laconia)
The INN At Steele Hill Farm
7 MILES FROM LACONIA, N.H

Enthusiastic Visitors Testify to Pleasures of Vacations in Southern California

Southern California's Beauty Can't Be Eclipsed by War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—There's much to do and see in Southern California, even in wartime.

Although most of the usual props for setting a tourist season are stored away for the duration and travel for travel's sake is not being encouraged, no effort is being spared to extend a hearty welcome to the thousands of servicemen, relatives of servicemen, and "essential" travellers who are visiting this region now.

The New Year's Day football game in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena is probably Southern California's only spectacular event this winter. But the spectacle of high mountains, of orange groves and palm trees, and of a summery sky in December and January—this and the climate are still here, and of course they are always unexcelled attractions.

Starting Points

Nevertheless, metropolitan Los Angeles, including such surrounding cities as Pasadena, Long Beach, Beverly Hills, and the seaside towns, serves as hub and convenient starting-point for reaching numberless recreation and entertainment centers. Almost without exception, their facilities are still being placed at the disposal of newcomers. And gladly.

The famous Tournament of Roses, which has brought its tens of thousands to Pasadena for many New Year's Day mornings, is not to be held this year. As a patriotic substitute, an intercity bond selling tournament has been initiated, with prizes to be awarded by the City of Pasadena as they used to be awarded the handsomest flower-decked floats entered in the Rose Parade.

The annual East-West football classic at the Pasadena Rose Bowl, however, remains scheduled for the first day of the year. The eastern entrant is the University of Georgia. Today (Dec. 12) the outcome of a local game is determining whether the University of Southern California or the University of California at Los Angeles becomes the other contestant.

Regattas Popular

Besides this anticipated event, a steady flow of radio, motion picture, stage, musical, and out-of-door entertainment goes on here. Much of it is unannounced at this writing, some of it, such as Southern California's popular regattas, is subject to unpredictable war factors, but all of it is certain to be keyed to California's flair for diversity.

If the traveler in these parts finds himself faced by the need to exercise ingenuity in getting about, his willingness to be patient with an overburdened transportation system is doubtless going to make the problem less acute for him. It is strongly recommended that he plan excursions so as to be en route when business-bound passengers are fewest.

An example of what he can do comfortably in Los Angeles is the streetcar trip to Exposition Park, where the Museum of Arts and Natural History and the seven and a half acre rose garden are worth his seeing. Football games played at the Coliseum here, incidentally, are open free to the first three thousand servicemen who present themselves—their uniforms being all the admission tickets they need.

Servicemen, by the way, who want to see Los Angeles and its surroundings find plenty of help and encouragement at all USO headquarters and other centers maintained throughout the southland for their benefit. There are three Officers' Clubs in the Los Angeles region—at the Ambassador, Hollywood-Roosevelt, and Beverly Hills hotels. The USO maintains an information bureau in the Union Station.

In Hollywood, the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System are glad to put tickets for broadcasts at the disposal of as many civilians and servicemen as their streamlined studios can accommodate. Tickets for hit radio shows may be secured by civilian visitors through the Visitors' Bureau of the All-Year Club in downtown Los Angeles. The USO conducts desks at both studios for the convenience of men in uniform.

Hollywood, of course, retains its popularity undiminished in wartime. During last month alone, 40,000 servicemen registered at the USO headquarters on Hollywood Boulevard.

Gala Shops

The metal Christmas trees that sparkled with ten thousand lights every night the length of the Boulevard during former holiday seasons have recently been given to Uncle Sam for scrap. Giant Santa Clauses take their place. And the shops wear a gala aspect at any time of the year.

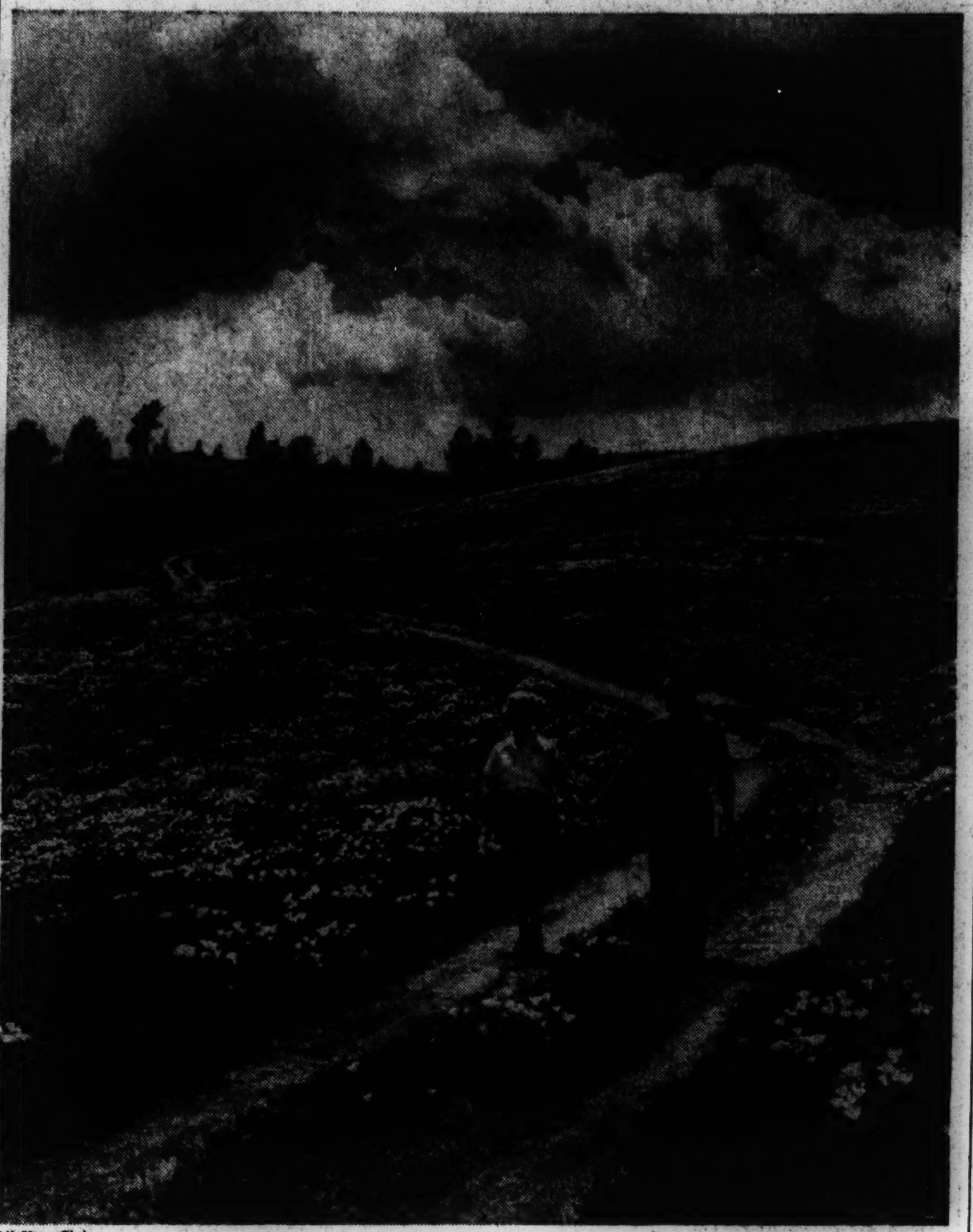
The Hollywood Canteen, located at Sunset and Cahuenga Boulevards, is the motion picture industry's answer to the desire quite natural to servicemen to see some sure-enough movie stars. Instigated by Bette Davis and John Garfield with the help of 40 guilds and unions, it keeps open house to several thousand soldiers, sailors, and marines every day. Among the notables who have contributed to its entertainment are Bob Hope, Irene Dunne, Kay Kyser, and Eddie Cantor. Nearly 3,000 workers in the motion picture industry have offered their services.

Although the civilian visitor still has to content himself with seeing the outsides of the moving picture studios, the USO has arranged to conduct about 200 servicemen through them every week.

Cheer in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Cheer and war work are this year's substitutes for the Christmas tree lanes of past holiday seasons. The wide-reaching dimout order of the Fourth Army sees to it that the only bright lights these winter nights are the stars and the moon. But Southern Californians continue to get about after dark. The Philharmonic Orchestra is at the height of its winter season of evening concerts, and the Pasadena Community Playhouse, which can be reached by streetcar from Los Angeles, offers a well-rounded repertoire.



All-Year Club

A World of Bloom

When the hillsides are covered with California poppies, a walk along a country road is an inspiring thing. This picture was taken near Fairmont in Antelope Valley, Los Angeles County, Calif.

Los Angeles Influx Boosted by All-Year Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Whereas virtually no one came to Southern California in the summer time 20 years ago, last summer visitors to this region numbered 1,751,000.

That tremendous difference, it is generally agreed here, is due to the success of Southern California's good-will organization, the All-Year Club.

In 1921, this region wasn't the synonym for sunshine, sand, and motion picture stars it is today. When people talked about California, they generally had reference to San Francisco, Yosemite, and the redwoods. When they came here at all, it was in the winter, between January and March.

It was a group of Southern California businessmen that decided, in the spring of 1921, that the time had come to rouse this section from its steady but unspectacular growth to the enthusiastic development they considered possible. They held a meeting in the leading Los Angeles hotel of that time. There were three industries of major consequence here then—oil, citrus, and motion pictures. Would building them up furnish the answer as to how Southern California's greater prosperity could be quickly achieved?

They decided not. These were private enterprises. Private interests would most effectively promote them. A community project needed a community product. Obviously, that product was the climate and the scenery.

The Man From Brooklyn

A man from Brooklyn opened up another vista. Why not sell America the all-year-roundness of Southern California? People came here in the winter to escape blizzards and the like. He had in mind their relief from hot summer weather as well. Hence, there sprang from that Hotel Alexandria conference the All-Year Club, and to clinch the point that from Santa Barbara to the Mexican border there were sights worth seeing, it was named the All-Year Club of Southern California.

Cartographers may never have given this region an official designation on the map, but practically everybody in America knows it's here. The Club has given it its place in the sun.

Even the winter tourist season has been greatly expanded. About 200,000 persons used to come here for a short stay after the Christmas holidays. Now, in normal times, the number has come to be about 650,000.

As for financial return, Don Thomas, manager of the All-Year Club, points out that these visitors have come to spend about $200,000,000 a year here This places the tourist business second only to the oil industry, and furthermore, it represents income from the outside.

No one can tell, of course, what the coming and going of servicemen, their relatives, and people engaged in essential travel means for this region now. The one thing that means everything is getting the war won. Californians are proud of their part in that, and the All-Year Club's present nation-wide advertising campaign is set to telling the country about it. Besides, the Club is doing its part to help make wartime travel hereabouts as pleasant and as expeditious as it can possibly be.

Playing host, of course, is one of Southern California's most congenial occupations at any time The Spanish ranchers, who excelled at it, furnish the historic precedent. The pioneering Americans hewed to the same tradition in the way natural with pioneers everywhere. When the All-Year Club became the region's official dispenser of hospitality, it early saw that unselfish service to visitors was every bit as essential as the effort to get them to come here in the first place.

Its program quickly stepped from being merely an advertising campaign to the work of making sightseers feel genuinely at home.

In past years, it has distributed tens of thousands of colorful, accurate guidebooks to tourists, thus showing them how to get around in their own automobiles or by train and bus.

Visitors' Bureau a Boon

The Visitors' Bureau, located in Los Angeles just off Pershing Square in the heart of the downtown shopping district, was opened in 1937 as the Club's own provision for giving personal service to people keen to see all of California in the best way. Its expert staff of "weldcomettes" freely furnishes visitors with maps, hotel recommendations, tickets to radio broadcasts, and directions as to the easiest way to get in touch with Uncle Jasper or Cousin Hettie.

One thing the All-Year Club always remembers, in sharing the prevalent disposition to be enthusiastic about what it has to offer visitors, is that tourists should never be exploited. Mr. Thomas believes that a visitor ought to see just what the resident would enjoy seeing and that he ought to be protected against commercialism.

The Club's program, supervised by a board composed of 75 leading business executives chosen from this area, represents a tested, nonprofit venture in reducing community selling to a planned enterprise. It is unusual in that the participating community is not just one city, but many. In fact, the area represented is eight counties wide, and while Los Angeles is the natural center for such an activity, it serves effectively all the far-flung centers, towns, and play places of Southern California.

Funds for the Club's support come from the county governments of Southern California and from the advertising budgets of many private concerns. Here is a rare instance, then, of public money being spent under the supervision of a governing board made up entirely of men from the private enterprise field.

Part of these men's sincere conviction regarding this work is the contribution travel makes to the well-being of the country as a whole as well as to this section. While they are heartily in accord with both the necessity and advisability of curtailing travel during wartime, they believe that money invested in pleasure trips, after the war, is going to play a sound part in rehabilitating quickly the economic structure of civilian life.

Every award for community advertising that can be won has been won, through the years, by the All-Year Club of Southern California. So far as is known, it stands alone as an example of what many communities, working together, can do to "boost" the prosperity and fame of a wide region.

Sightseeing Fairly Easy in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Despite gasoline rationing, the abnormal load put upon the public transport systems, and the problem of great distances, Southern California is still seeable. Only the visitor has need to bring an extra measure of patience and good humor with him.

One reason why it is possible to see much of California readily even under war conditions is its network of interurban electric trains, said to be the most extensive system of its kind in the world. Three railway companies—Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific—continue to serve this area, and five bus systems are in operation.

Information relative to Southern California's train, bus, and streetcar service cannot be dependably furnished in advance, but the wartime visitor has at his disposal facilities geared to meet the needs of a vast defense-preoccupied population.

San Diego Travel Rationed

The All-Year Club points out that from Los Angeles, center for all travelers who come to Southern California at this time, there are practically no transportation difficulties to be encountered except toward San Diego. Travel in that direction is practically rationed. The mountain resorts and desert playgrounds are depending on a continuance of bus and train travel for their existence this winter.

Palm Springs remains accessible by train from Los Angeles. While several trains serving this destination leave Union Station daily, the early train which makes a direct connection with a local bus just eight miles from Palm Springs village is recommended.

Hollywood, Pasadena, Beverly Hills, Long Beach, Westwood, Santa Monica—these communities may be reached, all in less than an hour, by street car or bus from downtown Los Angeles.

Santa Barbara is on the direct railroad and bus line to San Francisco, with regular schedules operating.

The Los Angeles region is putting gasoline rationing to a severe test. Unlike most metropolitan areas, it has depended largely on automobiles. Distances are great, streetcar and bus services excellent but built to meet a relatively small demand.

Walking, where it is feasible, has become a patriotic privilege. Much of Hollywood can be seen on foot.

China Town and China City are just off the northern edge of central Los Angeles and so is Olvera Street, interesting Mexican settlement.

The All-Year Club, the Union Station, and the bus depots gladly furnish information about how to get where you want to go.

Ancient Fiestas Of Mexico Invite Guests From North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Issuing a good neighbor invitation to North Americans to enjoy and participate in the December-January fiestas, Mexico plans the most brilliant celebrations in its history.

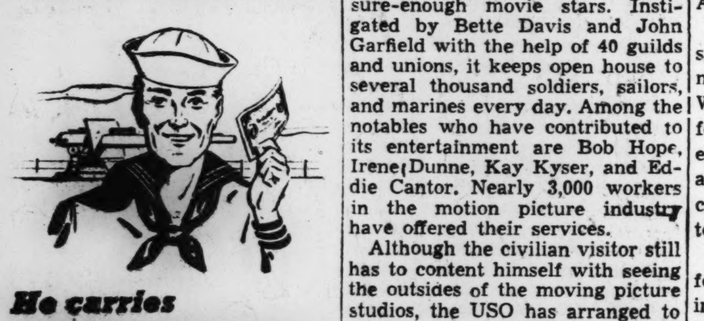
The war has given to the ancient ceremonies a special meaning which will be reflected in ritual and pageantry the length and breadth of the republic. Since there are no priorities on travel within Mexico, and no gas rationing, visitors will find no difficulty in following the fiesta trail.

Pastorales, or nativity plays, are held everywhere, much as they were in medieval Europe. Christmas in Mexico is an unparalleled opportunity to see all the great streams of culture that have made the modern Republic — Indian, Spanish, and western.

Chilpancingo, on the Mexico City-Acapulco highway, attracts artists, natural scientists, and sightseers from Dec. 16 through Jan. 1, when it offers a long list of authentic and rarely performed Indian dances. The costumes, the music of pipe and tabor, and the intricate steps have been carried down through the centuries.

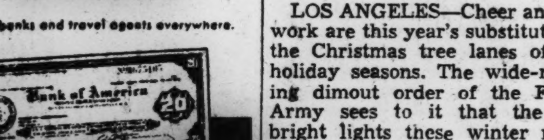
Travel

He guards his travel funds, too!



He carries BANK of AMERICA TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Sold by banks and travel agents everywhere.



Backed by the resources of a two billion dollar bank

Issued by Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, CALIFORNIA

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

London, England, Branch: 12 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4.

Travel

MEXICO

● We shall be perfectly frank. If it is inimical to the best interests of America's war effort, then Mexico would not want you to visit her this winter. But if you are one of the fortunate "furlough" group, or if overwork or tension demands rest and change, then a cordial, warm-hearted welcome awaits you here.

● Your ally south of the Rio Grande is keeping "open house" all through winter and into spring. Hemispheric solidarity suggests this courtesy. As your host we shall do everything in our power to make your visit restful and delightful—and you may be sure that Mexico's sunny, reinvigorating "winter" will bring a quick return to top efficiency.

No passport is necessary, and there is no gas rationing in Mexico. Moreover, your dollar buys more. But make your reservations early so we may send you complete information on when to go and how.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TOURIST DEPARTMENT
MEXICAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION
Mexico, D. F. Mexico

If you plan to visit your boy in camp in Texas or elsewhere in the Southwest, include nearby Mexico. Or if business necessitates a trip to Central or South America, stop over en route. Mexico's new international bridge puts the Guatemalan border only 48 hours from Mexico City!

Hotels—Resorts

LAGUNA HOTEL AT PICTURESQUE LAGUNA BEACH ON THE OCEAN FRONT Far-famed Artists' Colony . . . half-way between Los Angeles and San Diego. Ideal climate the year round. Private Beach . . . Ocean Terraces . . . Colorful Patios . . . Picture Gallery . . . Delightful sunlit rooms with marine and mountain views, each with bath. Rates from $2.00 single up and $3.00 double up. Quiet, restful atmosphere. Beautiful dining room and Coffee Shop, excellent cuisine, reasonable prices. Hourly Greyhound bus service from Los Angeles . . . Fare 82c, round trip $1.53. Write for folder.

SARATOGA INN
SARATOGA, CALIFORNIA
50 Miles South of San Francisco
A delightful place for permanent residence or winter holiday. Central heat, fireplaces. Attractively furnished sleeping rooms, private baths. Abundant sunshine. Beautiful gardens and excellent table.
TELEPHONE SARATOGA 105

THE HOTEL OF PERFECT SERVICE
HOTEL Chancellor
Old-time hospitality quiet dignity. Near Ambassador. From 2.50 single, 3.50 double.
3191 W Seventh St Los Angeles

Hotels—Resorts

El Encanto
SANTA BARBARA CAL
On the Riviera

ON THE COAST HIGHWAY
FRANK J. McCOY HOTELS
Flower Lands of Hospitality!

Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA CAL
173 Miles North of L A
270 Miles South of S F
Orville E. Sammann, Mgr.

ROSSLYN
HOTELS ★ LOS ANGELES
WITH BATH FROM $2.50
Largest popular-priced hotels on the Coast . . . centrally located . . . One block to Pacific Electric station. Our Annex caters to women travelers. Wire our expense—free train busses
Known the world over for luxurious accommodations and excellent meals

STILLWELL HOTEL LOS ANGELES
From $10 Week, $2 Day, all private baths. Famous for hospitality. 2 blks. to Third Church.
838 S. GRAND, Downtown

LOS ANGELES HOTEL St Paul
From $2 day $10 wk.
Fine view of City Near downtown and Third Church. All private baths. 1021 W. 6th

2 CAN LIVE AS CHEAP AS 1
HOTEL GATES LOS ANGELES
6th, Figueroa and Wilshire
RATES $2.00 Day Up, With Bath

Hotel La Ribera
Carmel, Calif.
Lincoln at 7th St. Phone 800
HOME of HOSPITALITY
H. C. Overim, Mgr. Rates from $3.00

Hotels—Resorts

Resort Accommodations—Classified

CALIFORNIA

CARMEL, Gardensyde by the Ocean—Charm and comfort. $2.50 day, $10.50 week including breakfast. San Antonio and 8th. Box 1506.

CARMEL. Sutton Place Guest House—Rooms, cottages, Lincoln and 8th. Phone 796. MARY SUTTON, Box 1326.

DEFENSE WORKERS
See furnished model home, S. E. corner Compton and Crenshaw Blvds., Gardena, near shipyards, aluminum and aircraft plants. $295 down.
Easy monthly payments include interest, insurance and taxes.
E. W. DAWSON CORP., LTD.
Owner—Builders
304 E. MANCHESTER, INGLEWOOD

INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA, E. M. McGOUGH, Realtor. Rentals—Sales—Exchanges. Insurance—Notary Public. 10619 Hawthorne Boulevard. Ph. O. R. 7-3276.

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach Home—For Sale
Seabreeze section, southwest corner Peninsula Drive and Oakbridge, one block from Seabreeze Blvd. Convenient to shopping, bus, ocean, schools and churches.
This attractive home contains six rooms, two bedrooms, two screened porches and full tile bath, "oversize" closets. Thermostatically controlled heater, fireplace, oak floors, hollow tile construction with asbestos roof. Garage, fully equipped kitchen, gas stove, refrigerator, gas automatic heater. This house is completely furnished in every respect, including linens, blankets, silver, china, kitchen utensils, etc. Beautyrest mattresses. Can also be purchased unfurnished. Must be seen to be appreciated. See your broker or owner on premises until January 5th. ARTHUR H. SCHMIDT.

MIAMI — Quiet, airy rooms, innersprings; walking distance Christian Science church; delightful porch; 5c bus fare. 335 N. E. 14th Ter.

MIAMI—Lovely, modern, 4-bedroom bungalow, 2 baths, $700 season; 2-bedroom apt. $350 season; also guest rooms. MRS. I. L. COCHRAN, 911 S. W. 1st Ave. 3-6543.

FLORIDA

MIAMI—DALLAS D. ARMSTRONG—Sales, Rentals and Property Management. 1403 Brickell Avenue. Tel. 37410.

PALM BEACHES—Residential Properties
J. W. EDDY, REALTOR
West Palm Beach, Florida

MIAMI—Pleasant rooms, twin beds; homelike surroundings, adjoining First Church; breakfasts optional; convenient transportation. Mrs. L. W. Krapish, 1837 N. E. Second St. Tel. 3-4588.

MIAMI, FLA.—Large home, residential section, near Biscayne Bay; private bath if desired; sundeck, patio; convenient to restaurants. Mrs. E. R. Hovey, 612 N. E. 57th St. Ph. 7-5091.

MIAMI—Two beautifully furnished rooms, twin beds, private bath; quiet neighborhood; week or season. 2975 S. W. 6th St. 4-1253.

MIAMI BEACH—31 VENETIAN WAY
BELLE ISLE COURT
Largest Apartment House in Florida
1-2 Bedroom Apartments
OPEN ALL YEAR
Developed and operated by
JOHN T. LARKIN
Realtor
Sales—Rentals—Property Management

W. PALM BEACH, FLA.—Sunny, comfortable rooms, bath; in desirable home; spacious grounds, overlooking lake; conveniently located, walking distance town; heat, hot wate. MRS. ELLA D. POTTER, 606 S. Olive Avenue.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Going South? Stop with MRS. JOHN FILLER, 306 Barcelona Road. Beautiful rooms. Tel. 5472.

RIVIERA BEACH—Small cottage, elec. kitchen, hot water; large living room, dinette, bedroom; lovely surroundings; heat; adjoins West Palm Beach. MRS. CARPENTER, Orange Ave.

Sarasota—The CLEARVIEW
Home atmosphere, sunny rooms, twin beds, private baths, heat.

NEW SMALL HOUSE—Sell or exchange for Mass. property. Elec. equipped. L. B. HALL, 2603 Puritan Road, Sarasota.

FOR SALE—Small furn. bungalow, elec. equip.; bearing citrus; near trans.; reasonable. RIDWAY, 711 Bayview Drive, Sarasota.

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA
High-Class Homes
Sale or Lease
LOTTIE M. NELSON, REALTOR

Nobody thought a playground could do this!

1. **Nobody thought** *climate* would help the war effort . . . that outdoor plane assembly lines, year-round flight-testing, and mass pilot-training would result from that sunshine we've told you about.

2. **Nobody realized** that precisely because we're a young, eager land we'd develop new methods to keep smashing records in building ships, barges, landing tanks, guns and other war essentials.

3. **Nobody stopped** to consider that our orange groves would produce a Niagara of juice for the Services, high-vitamin concentrates for the children of Britain, lemon juice concentrates for Russia and powdered lemonade for paratroopers.

4. **Nobody understood** the type of contribution this film and radio capital would make to the production of war-training films, to the selling of war bonds, to entertaining the boys, to uplifting America — to keeping it *thinking* and proud of its destiny.

No — nobody thought a playground could do *this*, and a thousand things more. Neither did we, but we're doing them.

And simply because we *are*, Southern California will be a better-than-ever place to visit after the war. Why not buy war bonds *today* to pay for a vacation here *then?* Just check and mail the coupon for interesting information which we will send you from time to time to help you plan your trip.

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Olympics Facing Tough Assignment Against Canadian Army Sextet at Garden

Former Bruins Head Team Playing Here in Two Games

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics face one of the toughest assignments in all their history tonight and tomorrow afternoon at the Garden when they attempt to defend their unbeaten-at-home record against the strong challenge of the Canadian Army team from Montreal.

The Olympics have faced National Hockey League competition in the Boston Bruins, and in this two-game exhibition series they will be facing practically the same kind of opposition. On the roster of the Army sextet are no less than seven players who toiled in the N. H. L. in recent campaigns, plus a group of outstanding amateurs who would be an addition to practically any club in the league today.

Former Bruins

Two Bruins who skated for Manager Art Ross last winter head the Canadian delegation. They are Des Smith, who once managed the club until he began to spend too much time in the penalty box, and Lieut. Gordie Bruce, who is scheduled to be sent on active duty soon, with his place being taken by Terry Reardon of Canadiens.

Other former major leaguers who will be seen in action this week end are Pat Egan of Brooklyn Americans, Kilby Macdonald and Alan Kuntz of New York Rangers, and Tony Demers and Red Goupille of Montreal Canadiens. In addition the Army group has Roger Bessette, spare goalie for Canadiens.

In Second Place

Coaching this Army team is another former Bruin, Marty Barry, who has led it into second place in the Quebec Senior League and who confidently expects to move into first place before long. The team, averaging 176 pounds, will be much heavier than the 'Pics, who have lost much of their strength in recent weeks.

Among the amateur aces with the invaders are Moe White, Bob Fillion, and Andy Bruce, all highly considered across the border, while Jimmie Peters and Red Doran both saw action in the professional minor leagues. Peters was with Springfield in the American League. and Doran was at Omaha in the American Association.

Change Made

Barry has made a change in one line and will test it in these exhibition games before swinging back into league action at home. He will switch White to center, permitting Macdonald to move to the wing position he played when he won the Calder Trophy as the best rookie in the N. H. L. three campaigns ago. His starting trio is usually Doran at center, with Kuntz and Gordie Bruce on the wings, while the third line sees Andy Bruce at center between Fillion and Demers. His starting defense is Egan and Smith, with Bessette in the nets. Bessette only recently took over in goal for Earl "Leaky" Boates, although Barry is to bring Boates to Boston and may use him in one game.

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics plans to use Bob Jeremiah, Gerry Bauer, and Clarence Schmidt as a starting line, with Red Anderson and Ty Andersen at defense, and Craig McClelland in goal. Harvey McClelland, Ray Chaisson, and Hec Rousseau, and Ed Reed, Fred Maloon, and Russ Priestly will probably be his other two lines. Norm Walker is a spare defenseman.

Tonight's face-off will be at 8:30, tomorrow's at 3:30 p. m.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins, who played Canadiens in their Red Cross game this afternoon, leave early this evening for an engagement in Detroit tomorrow night . . . Tuesday Detroit is here . . . Only game tonight finds Detroit at Toronto . . . Tomorrow Canadiens will be at New York and Toronto at Chicago.

* * *

Canadiens have one of the largest defense pairs ever to see N. H. L. action . . . Jack Portland, 230 pounds, holds down one side of the blue line, and is balanced by Charlie Phillips, 220 pounds, on the other . . . With Babe Pratt returning to score a goal and earn two assists the other night as Toronto beat Chicago, wonder if Rangers are sorry they let the big defenseman go . . . Once before Lester Patrick almost let Pratt depart, but Babe came back to star . . . He is coming back again, it seems, but in another uniform.

By-Play

Train at Home

As we look back over more than 50 years of baseball in the major leagues, we think of the way the teams used to hold their spring practice. The idea of sending their players South or West in the early years of the game never occurred to the club owners.

In those days the players were ordered to report in the city they represented. After they had assembled they began conditioning indoors. In Boston the players used to report at the Boston Y. M. C. A., where they engaged in training which would help get them ready for outdoor work.

Served Purpose

There is no denying the fact that this way did not bring the player to the peak of his ability as quickly as does the modern way; but it served its purpose. And, while it failed to turn in any revenue, it also did not entail the large outlay of money which accompanies the modern spring training trip.

It is, of course, impossible at this time to tell what conditions will be next February, March and April. Were the war to end before then—an eventuality which everyone hopes for—the southern and western training trips might well go on as of yore; but if travelling becomes more difficult, they will surely have to be greatly reduced if not abandoned altogether.

Does Its Share

Baseball has done and will continue to do its share toward winning the war. We believe it should continue to be played in so far as it can be without in any way interfering with the bigger game. And if the contemplated trips cannot be held, we would suggest that the old way of having the players get into condition in the home cities be tried out in 1943.

We would also suggest that the championship races start sometime in May instead of around the middle of April. The later start would give the players plenty of time to get into their best form before the championships start. It would also result in the early games being played in weather much more suitable to playing and watching baseball than generally prevails in April and the early part of May.

G. M. R. H.

Runyan in Navy

HOT SPRINGS, Ark (AP)—Paul Runyan, former PGA golf champion, has enlisted in the Navy as a seaman first class and has been assigned to physical training under Lieut. Commander Gene Tunney.

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Chess

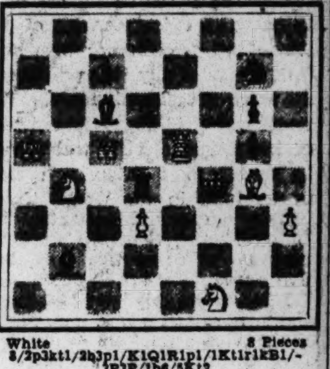
By
Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

December 12, 1942

Problem No. 2511

By Dr. P. G. Keener, Bellevue, Ky.

Black 8 Pieces



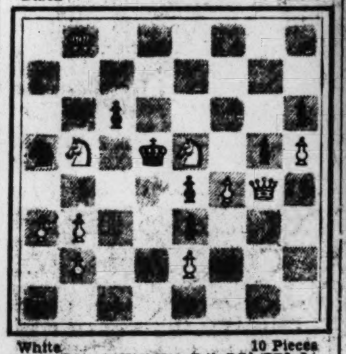
White 8 Pieces
8/2p3kt1/2b3p1/K1Q1R1p1/1Kt1r1kB1/3P3P/1b6/5Kt2

(Dedicated to F. Gamage on his 60th birthday, and contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2512

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
1K6/8/2p4p/ktKt1kKt1pP/4pPQ1/PP2p3/1P2P3/8

White to play and mate in three

(Another of Gamage's early three-movers, rediscovered by E. W. Allen in Tidskrift for Schack, June, 1906.)

The United States Chess Federation yearbooks which for years have been the annual summary of the tournaments of the Federation and which devote considerable space to the affairs of its member clubs and member associations, will have new features of interest in its 1941 edition.

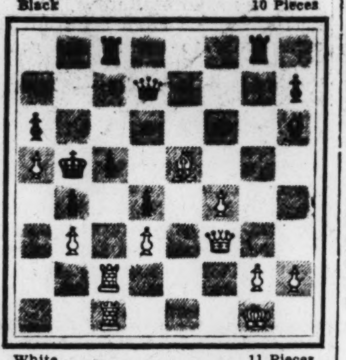
Solutions to Problems

No. 2509. Kt-K4
No. 2510. 1. Q-R7 threatens
2. Q-KKt7
1. . . . . B-Kt5
2. Q-K3!

End-Game No. 643. White wins: 1 Kt-K6, PxKt; 2 PxP, QxKP; 3 B-Kt3 and wins. If 1 . . . BxKt; 2 PxB, QxKP; 3 B-Kt3!

End-Game No. 644

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

(Long-time readers may recall this, but it is well worth a second look. This position actually occurred in a game between S. Tarrasch and three Naples experts, in 1914.)

1941 Yearbook

One of these features will give the problemist something to talk about—a problem department, sponsored by the Chess Problemist Guild of which C. B. Cook, Dallas, Texas, is president

A unique and somewhat revolutionary idea is being incorporated. Mr. Alain White, one of the world's most eminent problem analysts, also the analyst for the Guild, will introduce the "Alain White's All-American Problem Team," consisting of the 11 top problems of the year 1941. It is planned to make this a permanent feature of the Federation's yearbooks and problemists are expected to vie for a place on this team. Mr. White will introduce his first team with an article of comment a la Walter Camp.

The book will go to press soon and may be had by taking out a membership in the United States Chess Federation. The cost is $1 per year ($1.50 if cloth-bound copy of book is desired). Write to Ernest Olfe, Secretary, United States Chess Federation, 422 North Ninety-eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Reshevsky Regains Lead

The championship match between S. Reshevsky and I. Kashdan, who tied in the biennial championship tournament, has seesawed back and forth, the winner in each game being the player of the white pieces, with no games drawn. In the fifth game, played at the Queen's Chess Club, Reshevsky played daringly, sacrificing a P to try to capitalise on his opponent's defensive P structure As usual, both players were in time trouble toward the close, but the attack won over the defense, and Reshevsky now leads 3-2.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black	Reshevsky White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 KtxKt	PxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 B-R6	R-KKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 P-B6	P-KKt4
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	23 Q-B5	R-Kt3
5 PxB	P-B4	24 B-B8	Kt-Q3
6 P-K3	Castles	25 B-Kt7ch	K-Kt
7 B-Q3	Kt-B3	26 QxKP	Q-Q2
8 Kt-B3	P-Q3	27 QR-K	P-KR4
9 Q-B2	P-K4	28 Q-K7	QxQ
10 P-Q5	Kt-K2	29 RxQ	R-Q
11 Castles	K-R	30 KR-K	K-R2
12 Kt-K	Kt-K	31 K-Kt2	P-Kt5
13 P-B4	PxP	32 R(K)-K5	PxPch
14 PxP	P-KKt3	33 KxP	R-Kt8
15 Kt-B3	B-B4	34 RxPch	K-Kt3
16 BxB	KtxB	35 R(K7)-K5	R-R8ch
17 P-Kt4	Kt-R3	36 K-Kt4	Kt-K5
18 P-B5	KtxKtP	37 RxR	Kt-B7ch
19 P-R3	Kt-K4	38 K-B4	Resigns

Amateur Championship Game

This was a critical game for the loser, who was only a half-point behind Jackson, the tournament winner, in the final standing. His 30th move was a blunder, presumably made under time pressure.

Sicilian Defense

Perryman White	Saperstein Black	Perryman White	Saperstein Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 Q-Q2	KtxP
2 P-KB4	Kt-QB3	18 B-B5	R-K
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	19 QR-Q	B-R3
4 B-B4	Kt-B3	20 BxKt	PxB
5 Kt-B3	P-K3	21 KR-K	B-B5
6 P-Q4	PxP	22 RxR	QxR
7 KtxP	P-QR3	23 R-K	Q-B3
8 KtxKt	PxKt	24 B-Q4	P-B3
9 B-K3	P-Q4	25 B-B3	P-R5
10 B-Kt3	B-Kt5	26 P-QR3	Q-B4ch
11 Castles	BxKt	27 Q-K3	QxP
12 PxB	KtxP	28 Q-K6ch	K-R
13 P-B4	P-QR4	29 Q-B6	R-KB
14 PxP	BPxP	30 R-K8	P-Q5(?)
15 P-B4	Castles	31 B-Kt3	Q-Kt5
16 PxP	Kt-B6	32 QxB	Resigns

The sixth game of the match, a critical Ruy Lopez, was drawn, with Reshevsky having the better chances during most of the play. The seventh and eighth games, sponsored by the Chess Review, will be played at the Henry Hudson Hotel, December 13th and 15th.

Trips Canceled

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP) — All University of California spring sports trips, including basketball, track, crew, and baseball, have been canceled by the Executive Committee of the California Associated Students.

Underlying the committee's action, which also withdrew financial support from six minor sports, was an effort to save $30,000 necessitated by a drop in football revenue.

Old Friends in New Regimentals

Stars for Canadian Army Team

They are wearing different uniforms now, but it should not be hard to recognize such familiar faces as Des Smith, left, of the Boston Bruins, and Pat Egan of Brooklyn Americans. They will be seen in action at the Garden tonight and tomorrow afternoon as the Canadian Army sextet challenges the Boston Olympics in a couple of exhibition games.

British Athletes Enjoy Sport Competition With U. S. Forces

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—We have just had in this city an athletic paradox—the Olympic Club beat the Royal Navy at cricket by a score of 98-to-95 and the Royal Navy returned the compliment by defeating Olympians 27-to-22 in a game of indoor baseball.

In the cricket match, the representatives of America's oldest athletic club, under the captaincy of Commissioner W. S. Kennedy, batted first and mainly through the efforts of Harry Hughes (27 runs), Bob Farley (17), Lou Braga (14), and Ray Ockernal (10) ran up a total of 98 runs. Only through the excellent bowling of Telegraphist Edwin Clowes and the sensational fielding of Signalman Stephen Stockley (Yorkshire) was the Winged O total kept below the 100-run mark.

Scant Three Runs

The Royal Navy team got off to a good start with Dudley Blunt scoring 14, Bill Sale 23, Dick Bristow 11, George Kennedy 18, and victory seemed in sight with only four men out and 75 runs on the board. However, bowlers Hughes and Bones of the Olympic Club then struck their best form and disposed of the other six men for 20 runs, giving the American club team the victory by a scant 3 runs.

Then came the indoor baseball game, something entirely new to all of the Britishers with the exception of Welshman Leslie Huish, who had played for Wales in an international baseball game against England. However, what they lacked in game experience they more than made up for in adaptability, and getting away to a 3-to-0 lead in the first inning, eventually ran out winners, 27-to-22. Leading run getters for the Royal Navy were Dick Bristow and Dudley Blunt, 5 each, and John Stege, 4. Joe Sands collected 4 runs for the Olympic Club, Bill Kennedy and Roy Le La Pena 3 each, the team being captained by Commissioner Paul McDonald.

Britishers Versatile

In addition to these two sports the Britishers have given a good illustration of their versatility by providing teams for competition in soccer, rugby, boxing, water-polo, hockey, lawn bowling, and tennis. The soccer team (managed by Petty Officer Guy) has taken the place in the San Francisco Football League competition previously held by a former Royal Navy team. Also it is playing against the high schools and junior colleges of this region as well as the University of San Francisco, University of California, San Mateo J. C., and Stanford University. The trip to Stanford University was an especially delightful experience for the Britishers who, after defeating the Indians, were the guests for dinner of various fraternities and sororities. Harry Maloney, for many years director of minor sports at Stanford did everything possible to make the trip a happy one for the Royal Navy team.

Stars of this group of British soccer players are Sub-Lieutenant John Doig (Albion Rovers of the Scottish League), Leading-Telegraphist Capt. Pat Gallagher, and Bill Sale. Another memorable experience for the Britishers was the introduction of soccer to the Redwood Empire city of Fort Bragg. The citizens manifested a great deal of interest in the ancient British game and at their request Lieut. Dudley Blunt gave a play-by-play account of the game over the public address system. Also while at Fort Bragg the Royal Navy boxing team met and defeated a group representing the United States Army, 5-to-2.

Democracy in Sports

These Royal Navy teams in competition have given a good illustration of active (not passive) democracy in sports. The cricket team consists of five officers and six seamen; the indoor baseball squad of five officers and 5 seamen; and the soccer team is also made up of officers and seamen. Once they step on to the field of competition all rank disappears. Captain Murray Smith and his First-Lieutenant Commander de Jersey attend as many games as possible in which their men are competing and Surgeon-Lieutenant Commander Walford is a member of the hockey team and a consistent supporter of all sports activities.

It would be hard to over-estimate the great work being done by Lieutenant Dudley Blunt in his position as Royal Navy sports officer. Upon him devolves the job of arranging matches and games with various organizations in the cities visited and also the handling of the many details of his different sports groups. An excellent cricketer, having learned the rudiments of the game at Bedford School in England, he has played not only in his home land but in Bombay, Singapore, Shanghai, Hong Kong and now in San Francisco.

Fortunately for the Britishers who visit this cosmopolitan seaport, practically every sport played in the British Isles has been established here for many years and it is easy to arrange games and matches with the various organizations. Soccer, rugby, and cricket were well organized here before the beginning of the present century (the first name on the perpetual trophy for the Northern California cricket championship, this year won by The Olympic Club bears the date of 1905), and lawn bowling was being played here about the same time.

H. Archie Richardson

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pittsburgh Pirates traded Infielder Arky Vaughan to Brooklyn Dodgers for Catcher Babe Phelps, Pitcher Luke Hamlin, Infielder Pete Coscarat and Outfielder Jim Wasdell.

Five Years Ago

Sensational passing by Sammy Baugh sparked third-period rally and carried Washington Redskins to 28-21 victory over defending champion Chicago Bears in playoff for National League pro football title.

Basketball Scores

Results Dec. 11

By the Associated Press

East

Dartmouth 56, Springfield 32.
American University 45, Johns Hopkins 32.
Fort Niagara 51, Buffalo State Tea. 49.
La Salle College 50, Millerville State Tea. 84.
Bates 52, Tufts 41.
St. Lawrence 52, St. Michales 28.
Ellis Island Coast Guard 53, Paterson State Tea. 41.
Philadelphia Coast Guard 46, Rider College 42.
Seton Hall 45, St. Francis 30.
Hampden-Sydney 50, Lynchburg 36.
St. Bonaventure 48, Oswego State Tea. 38.
Lawrence Tech 71, Kent State 56.
Assumption College 44, St. Mary's 20.
Providence 73, Colby 52.

South

Alabama 39, Florida 30.

Midwest

Kansas 44, Rockhurst 40.
Iowa State 46, Drake 34.
Nebraska Wesleyan 42, Concordia 40.
La Crosse Tea. 43, Upper Iowa 35.
Stout 70, Stevens Point 29.
Allegheny 39, Oberlin 36.
Heidelberg 59, Ashland 48.
Ripon 45, St. Norbert 34.
Caterpillar Diesel Peoria 54, Eureka 52.
Hamline 65, Moorhead Tea. 42.
Gustavus Adolphus 36, Mankato Tea. 25.
Iowa Wesleyan 60, Burlington J. C. 37.
Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 48, Wichita 39.
Oklahoma 43, Southwestern (Kan.) 30.
Fort Hays State 67, Kearney Tea. 25.
South Dakota State 53, Cornell 29.
Friends University 53, Northwestern (Okla.) 22.
Washington (St. Louis) 55, Missouri School of Mines 46.
Kemper Military Academy 50, St. Pauls 32.
Western Kentucky State Tea. 50, Southwest Missouri Tea. 33.

Southwest

Texas Christian 39, Kelly Field 30.

West

California 50, California Aggies 20.
Montana State 64, Ricks 25.
Nevada 75, McClellan Field 28.
San Francisco State 69, Mare Island Apprentices 45.
Santa Clara 58, San Francisco A. C. 44.
Southern California 51, Loyola (Los Angeles) 23.
Occidental 41, Whittier 40.
Utah 81, Salt Lake Air Base 26.

Sports Around the Hub

Full Sports Card Tonight

A rather full evening of athletics is carded for tonight, as the local colleges step up their winter schedules. In basketball Clark and Northeastern tangle at the Boston Y. M. C. A., and Wesleyan faces Harvard at the Indoor Athletic Building. In hockey Harvard and Northeastern match strides at The Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton.

In track this afternoon Harvard and Tufts hold an informal affair at Harvard's cage. And in a service basketball game the Coast Guard quintet, unbeaten in its last three games, meets the Fort Banks five from Winthrop tonight at the Eben D. Jordan gym in Charlestown.

* * *

Boston College has only until next Friday to complete its practice here before leaving for the Deep South and its New Year's Day engagement with Alabama in the Orange Bowl. Coach Denny Myers has everybody on hand except Mickey Connolly, whose fullback duties have been taken over by Carl Lucas. Lucas, it is felt, will start the game in Miami.

* * *

New Hampshire's undefeated football team has elected Theo "Tuffy" Fitanides as its captain for next season. Fitanides, an outstanding halfback and broken field runner, comes from Saco, Maine.

* * *

Tufts was nosed out by Bates in basketball last night 51-41, after having led by 11 points in the first 10 minutes of play . . . Dartmouth opened its season by crushing Springfield 56-32 . . . Lowell Textile was dropped by Arnold College 57-50, after leading all the way until the final seven minutes.

* * *

Four Holy Cross Crusaders were placed on the all-opponent eleven picked yesterday by "The Heights," Boston College weekly newspaper. The team: Duffey, Georgetown, and E. Murphy, Holy Cross, ends; Cagle, Clemson, and Hudacek, North Carolina Navy, tackles; Alberghini, Holy Cross, and Zabilski, North Carolina Navy, guards; Starford, Wake Forest, center, and Corcoran, Wake Forest; Bezemes, Holy Cross; Grigas, Holy Cross, and Filipowicz, Fordham, back. Boston College, in an earlier team picked by the Holy Cross players, placed only one man—Mike Holovak—on the Crusader all-opponent eleven.

Many Interesting Angles For Comparison at Miami

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There were a number of interesting angles to last week's annual open golf tournament at Miami, Fla., aside from the fact that it may have been the tournament high spot for some time to come and that it was won by Harold McSpaden, who last year, with 149 as his total for the first two rounds, did not even qualify for the last 36 holes. The top qualifying figure a year ago for the last two rounds was 148, whereas this year it was 154, a fact which in itself implies the inferiority of this year's field.

Let's delve a little deeper into the comparison, however, and give this year's field a litle better break. For one thing, this year's field was just about half the size of a year ago and its absentees represented a veritable Who's Who of professional golf, including such highlighters as Horton Smith, Sammy Byrd, Ralph Stonehouse, Henry Picard, Tommy Armour, Frank Moore, Jimmy Hines, Al. Brosch, Lloyd and Ray Mangrum, Harry Cooper, Paul Runyan, Billy Burke, Joe Kirkwood, Eerie Ball, Marvin Stahl, Gene Sarazen, Tony Manero, Ky Laffoon, Stanley Horne, Frank Moore, Mike, Joe and Jim Turnesa, Leo Walper, Felix Serrafin, Chandler Harper, Les Kennedy, Harry Nettlebladt, and, the five who set the pace last year, beginning with Byron Nelson, the winner, then Ben Hogan, Sam Snead, Craig Wood and Jim Ferrier, who finished one, two, three, four and five last December.

Heafner Faltered

The biggest disappointment in this year's tournament was Clayton Heafner. He took 77 in the first round, failed to return a card for the second and so withdrew, whereas last year he finished seventh with 282, including a final round of 67, and two years ago was the only man who ever broke 70 in all four rounds of one of these Miami opens and yet finished no better than second, because Byron Nelson, with 69, 65, 67 and 70 beat him out by a single stroke.

In last year's much larger and stronger field there were 34 individuals who broke 70 as contrasted with 17 in this year's field, so far as returns are available, yet 17 of those who broke 290 for the 72 holes this year broke 70 in at least one round, as against only 26 last year, or a very respectable showing. Harold McSpaden, this year's winner, was the only one who broke 70 in three of the four rounds, whereas Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan, Sam Snead and Jim Ferrier did so last year, as did Nelson, Heafner and Hogan two years ago. It may be many a year before any other individual will break 70 six times out of eight rounds as Nelson did in two successive years, both times as the winner, with 70 as his top score in both years.

Young Joe Kirkwood

Looking over the individual performances last week I could not help being impressed with the showing made by Joe Kirkwood, Jr., son of the trick-shot star. Last year in the Miami open, Joe, Sr., and his stalwart son had a battle royal for the family honors, even though neither was in the running for one of the top positions in the field. They went into the final round all even on strokes and to them that fourth round was a family contest, pure and simple, in which senior came out on top, with a 70 against his son's 73, wherein he finished with a total of 288 against son's 291.

Even in his supremacy of that occasion, Senior Joe was not over-optimistic about his chances of keeping ahead of his son in the competitive ranks, for he allowed that Joe, Jr., could outhit him by yards, and for that matter could match anybody in the pro ranks for distance. That Joe Senior had some grounds for his optimism on his son's future was fully demonstrated last week, for Junior put in rounds of 72, 68, 69, 70, for a total of 279, 12 strokes better than a year ago, and this time landed sixth place, as against a tie for 37th, a year ago.

What to Do?

Earl Christiansen, popular member of the Miami police detective brigade and a golf zealot, probably is wondering what a man has to do to lead the amateurs in one of these Miami opens. A year ago he was going great for three rounds, all 72's then bounced up to a 78 final, for a total of 295, which left him trailing Dick Chapman, former national amateur champion, by two strokes, and his buddy Bill Stembler by five strokes. This year Earl cracked off 74, 71, 69, 69, for a total of 283, 12 strokes better than a year ago, and then found himself trailing Willie Turnesa, another national amateur ex-champion, with 281. Anyway, Christiansen had the satisfaction of being the only man in the field, aside from McSpaden, who broke 70 in each of the last two rounds.

Pittsburgh Cuts 1,500 Miles From Training Travels

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — William E. Benswanger, President of the Pittsburgh Pirates, has disclosed the Bucs have lopped off nearly 1,500 miles from their spring training round trip to California to comply with the suggestion of Jeseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, that travel be curtailed as much as possible.

Benswanger said the Bucs, contrary to arrangements of other years, would not play exhibitions in New Mexico and Arizona this spring and would stick "strictly to the main line of transportation."

He said the revised arrangements of the club, along with those of the Chicago Cubs and White Sox and St. Louis Browns, other teams drilling on the Coast, had been submitted to Eastman, prefaced with the assurance compliance would be made with any suggestion by the ODT.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gerry Nugent, who apparently prefers to sell the Phils piecemeal instead of in one chunk, had a date with Branch Rickey the other night. . . . The subject of their conversation wasn't disclosed, of course, but Rickey has become a buyer instead of a seller since he left St. Louis and we hear that when somebody offered Nugent $300,000, for the Phils' franchise his reply was that he could get that much for four of his players. . . . Bug Kurland, the seven-foot center who will play for the Oklahoma Aggies, is a real problem child for Pullman porters. He is too big for a regular berth and draws makeshift sleeping quarters.

* * *

Clark Shaughnessy, who scouted the Redskins for the Bears, is not too optimistic about Chicago's chances in the pro football playoff Sunday. In fact, he doesn't see how the Bears can win by more than two touchdowns. . . . But a couple of weeks ago the Giants' Jack Mara whispered that he wouldn't be surprised to see the Bears make it 73-0 again. . . . Incidentally, Sammy Baugh says the Bears' most dangerous back is little Ray McLean, who can do everything George McAfee did and some things better than George. . . . As for the rest, "They hit you awful hard, but they always pick you up," says Baugh.

* * *

Hal Wood, Twin Falls (Idaho) Times-News writes: "ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman's order permitting team baseball travel is one of the finest things that could happen to sports. Because, while the minor leagues may have to carry the brunt of the baseball blow, the retention of baseball in the big top will still provide the incentive and it will assure the continuance of baseball after the war."

* * *

Letter-writing hardly comes under the head of a sports event, but Hugo Germino, Durham (N. C.) Sun columnist, points out that folks who write frequently to their friends in the armed forces can qualify as good sports. Hence he suggests that all sports scribes should occasionally remind their readers to write more often.

* * *

The first Keesler Field open golf championship is slated for a week from Sunday at Edgewater Park, Miss. It will be directed by Sergeant Joseph Mazziotti, former New York pro . . . Corp. Vince Murphy of the Enid, Okla., Army Flying School, taking after his sports-writing dad, forwards the suggestion that Tulsa's Glenn Dobbs may daub Tennessee with whitewash in the Sugar Bowl grid game—and you can figure what he thinks Tackle Homer Paine will be . . . Vic Fusia, former Manhattan College gridder who was the voice of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station team this fall, had an injured foot when the Fliers played Duke. During the second half, when the Navy men were leading 13-0, Coach Hobbs Adams asked Vic if he'd like to go in . . . "What's the use," asked Vic, "we're ahead, aren't we?"

* * *

The National Hockey League's scoring records apparently are due to be wiped out this year. When the Boston Bruins ran up 179 goals in 1929-30, they averaged 4.07 per game. So far five of the clubs are averaging from 3.50 to 4.93 goals a game . . . The Duquesne and Penn State football teams, which don't meet officially, have played three successive ties in practice tilts.

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Tackling Problem of 'Latch-Key Children' by Keeping Them In All-Day Schools

By Julietta K. Arthur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A war project which school officials expect will change the entire educational system in New York, from the first grade through high school, has been launched. When Public School 33 in Chelsea, and Public School 194 in Harlem opened their doors from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. to take care of children of women war workers, for the first time in the New York school system, regular, licensed teachers were appointed to keep boys and girls off the streets.

The All-Day Neighborhood Schools is the way the country's largest city is making use of a peacetime project to meet an urgent wartime need. When war highlighted the problem of what to do with boys and girls whose mothers, as well as their fathers, are making guns and shells or producing the food and clothes that keep us going, the Public Education Association, non-profitmaking body which experiments in long-scale planning, pointed to the Chelsea School, and its six years' pioneering, there.

How to handle the children whose after-school hours were spent "hanging around" or dodging baseballs between trucks is no problem to teachers whose "clientele" extends even to the crowded piers where ships leave daily for the war zone.

"What should we do with boys and girls whose home life no longer exists in an orderly fashion?" This is the question which educators are posing all over the country. Chelsea schoolteachers have one answer.

Under Trained Educators

They say that in peacetime, as now, fathers of their children worked as longshoremen on the near-by docks. And mothers, then, as now, labored in factories or as small shop-keepers. Children are loved, now as then—but there is never any time to care for them. What Public School 33 has done is to supplement what the homes cannot give. That is our national wartime children's problem, and that is why New York's Board of Education, approving the "Chelsea project," is employing daytime supervision by trained educators to ease the mind of mothers working in defense industries.

Here is how the lives of Chelsea district children—by most standards, barren—were made over. What happened in what the Principal of Public School 33 characterizes as a "discouraged neighborhood" can happen in every school in the country, educators say.

Chelsea School is the United States in miniature. Its typical classroom is a mosaic of 16 nationalities. Swarthy Puerto Ricans and dark-eyed Italians and Greeks predominate. Trousers are old, dresses cheap, shoes worn. Children live in stark tenement flats, or shabby brownstone rooming houses. Hundreds of them have never left the city. Up to six years ago one of their chief amusements was "fishing" for nickels and dimes through subway gratings with a piece of string or snatching fruit or vegetables from stalls.

That's where Chelsea School stepped in.

One day in 1936 children took home these notices: "Do you like to make things? Do you like to draw? To paint? To dance? To explore? Would you like to belong to a club? If so, come to the After School Recreation Center from three to five o'clock."

The children came—in a rush (just as they are rushing now wherever the "all-day neighborhood school" is functioning). In one year a hundred and fifty boys and girls—all there was room for—had organized themselves as "The Young Carpenters," "The Dance Club," "The Young Workers," "The Three Musketeers"—formerly "The Buccaneers," a street gang whose members landed too often in Children's Court.

They were too busy now to fall into a policeman's clutches. They painted, danced, hammered, sawed, read about South America, or made airplanes. It was play with a difference. But it didn't stop there.

Today, in Public School 33, third-graders run the penny milk business. The boys—girls, too—who are selling war savings stamps are studying methods of financing this war, and how earlier wars in America were paid for. The children have "adopted" several soldiers, with whom they carry on a lively correspondence. They are finding out the reasons for rationing. Furthermore, what they learn they carry home to their parents, who get help, when they need it, from a trained social worker or from New York's Bureau of Child Guidance.

In educational circles they call what the children do "service jobs"; what began as an effort to take children off the streets has resulted in the kind of program hitherto only available in the most expensive private schools.

Sixth graders, handling the library, know what literature means. They are responsible for the books, live with them, catalogue them, help other children pick them out, even read to the younger ones. What's happening in the Solomon Islands, or in Australia, or in England, becomes real history and geography when fifth graders trace the course of packages—made up of "homemade" paper-and-string gifts—they mail to soldiers and sailors; then they study the mail system itself, and its history.

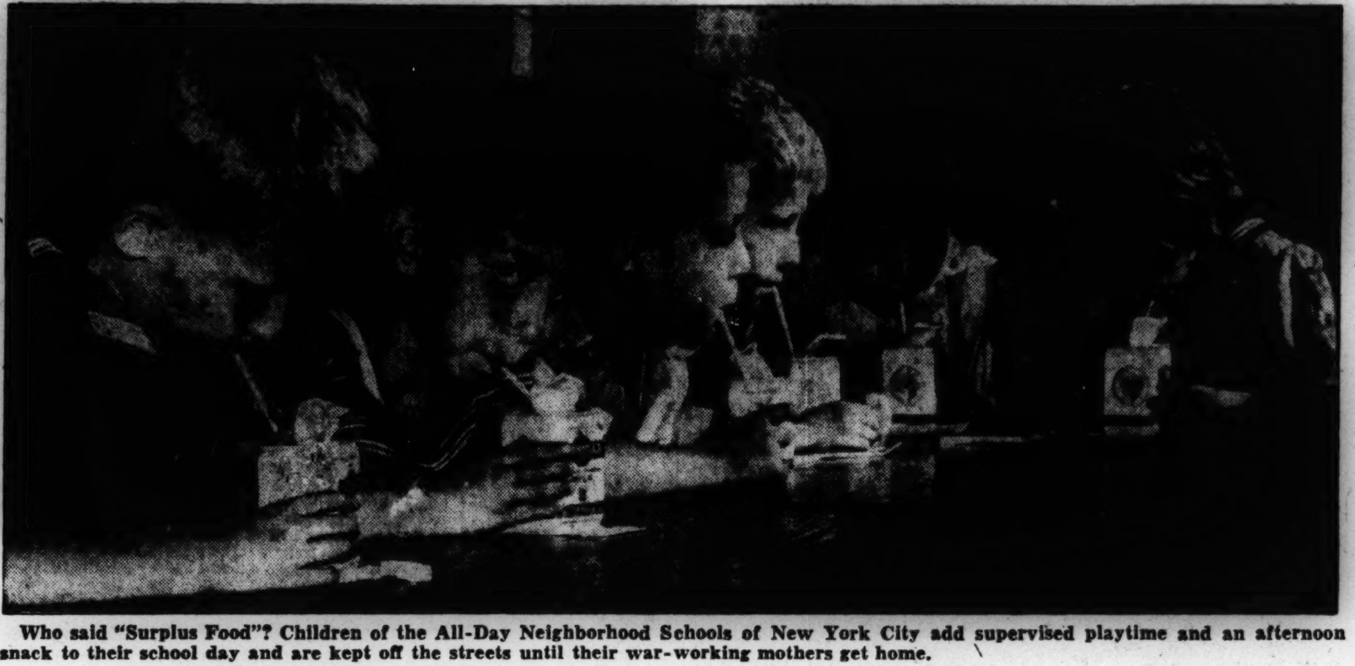
Up in Harlem

Up in Harlem little Negro boys with fingers itching to take hold of delicate machines are going to turn into some of the country's needed mathematicians and physicists some day. They are learning what a machine can do when they operate their motion picture apparatus. They don't "fuss" about drinking milk, and they can tell you more about the government's nutrition program than many a grown-up. They know why some foods are scarce and others are abundant now. They study basic economic principles! They do it by visiting neighborhood stores and wholesale markets. And while they don't know the words—yet—they are contrasting government economy with private economy; they are learning about wise consumer buying and how to change the food habits of a nation in wartime.

The Chelsea and Harlem School ventures are enlarging the scope of what we are accustomed to think of as "education." Operating a school on community principles, so that not the answers children write on pieces of paper, but the children themselves, count, is a war-born measure, and more.

A milestone has been reached. The Chelsea School Project has changed its name. The All-Day Neighborhood Schools have become a part of the New York school system; when peace comes, this wartime measure will stay there.

Public School 33 in Chelsea and P. S. 194 in Harlem are now All-Day Neighborhood Schools, a special project of the New York City School System for taking care of children of women war workers. With the longer schoolday, the children have clubs and a chance to make things.



Who said "Surplus Food"? Children of the All-Day Neighborhood Schools of New York City add supervised playtime and an afternoon snack to their school day and are kept off the streets until their war-working mothers get home.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Pronouns Following Any Part of the Verb 'To Be'

Twenty-first of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say

This	or This?
1. It was *us.*	1. It was *we.*
2. It must have been *him.*	2. It must have been *he.*

The correct sentences are at the right. (Note: This applies to "American" English. Idiomatic use of the objective case is usually heard in Great Britain.)

Pronouns With Verb "To Be"

Have you ever thought about this verb *to be,* which you use constantly? You will soon realize how necessary it is for you to be familiar with every form of this verb.

Notice in the chart below: every form ends in *be* or *been* except in the first column, *am, is, are, was, were.*

Forms of the Verb "To Be"

be	shall be	shall have been
am	should be	should have been
is	will be	will have been
are	would be	would have been
was	may be	may have been
were	might be	might have been
	can be	can have been
	could be	could have been
	must be	must have been

When a pronoun follows any one of these verbs (used as a main verb), the pronoun must be in the subjective case (as *I, he, she, we, they*—because the pronoun refers to the subject).

These sentences should be practiced and learned:

1. It is *I.*
2. It is *he.*
3. It is *she.*
4. It is *we.*
5. It is *they.*

(This means that if you wish to speak correct "American" English, don't say: It is me, or him, or her, or us, or them.)

Look in the chart at the other verbs and verb phrases. (A *verb phrase* means a group of words used like a single verb.)

Let us say:

1. It must be *I* (or *he, she, we, they*).
2. It may be *I* (or *he, she, we, they*).
3. It must have been *I* (or *he, she, we, they*).

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct form. Be certain you can recognize every form of the verb *to be.*

1. It must have been (us, we) whom you met.
2. If you were (he, him), you might think differently.
3. It was (them, they) who went to Mexico.
4. It might be (she, her).
5. Yes, it is (I, me).
6. If you must know—it was (I, me).
7. It might have been (him, he) who lectured.
8. It must have been (us, we) whom they saw.

If you have difficulty saying It is I, It is he, It is she, (and other correct forms), why not write these forms on a sheet of paper and place the paper wherever you work in order to see and to practice these forms until you find them easy to use?

Seems To Be, Appears To Be, Was Thought To Be

What pronouns follow these expressions?

1. It seems to be (they, them).
2. It appears to be (her, she).
3. The sailor was thought to be (him, he).

A *subjective* case pronoun is correct. Thus we say:

1. It seems to be *they.*
2. It appears to be *she.*
3. The sailor was thought to be *he.*

These expressions could be practiced this way:

1. It seems to be *I* (or *he, she, we, they*).
2. It appears to be *I* (or *he, she, we, they*).
3. It was thought to be *I* (or *he, she, we, they*).

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct form.

1. The officer was thought to be (he, him).
2. It appears to be (them, they).
3. It seems to be (he, him).
4. The lad was thought to be (him, he).
5. It appears to be (she, her).
6. It really seems to be (they, them).

Exercise 3

For many persons this lesson needs to be carefully studied. Here is a review exercise.

1. Indeed, it was (him, he).
2. It must have been (her, she).
3. It may have been (us, we).
4. If any one goes, it will be (me, I).
5. It is (him, he).

Conclusion: The verb *to be,* used as a main verb, should accompany the subjective case (not the objective case) pronoun.

Your next lesson begins the explanation of two interesting but frequently misunderstood words *who* and *whom.* As you understand these words, you will find them not annoyances but conveniences.

Answers

Exercise 1 (All subjective case): 1—we; 2—he; 3—they; 4—she; 5—I; 6—I; 7—he; 8—we.

Exercise 2 (All subjective case): 1—he; 2—they; 3—he; 4—he; 5—she; 6—they.

Exercise 3 (All subjective case): 1—he; 2—she; 3—we; 4—I; 5—he.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

This Christmas Let's Give More of Ourselves to One Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pueblo, Colorado

Christmas is coming—a wartime Christmas which American families must learn to celebrate in new ways. Manpower and materials which formerly went into our luxuries must be used to provide necessities for our fighting men. But happiness has not been rationed, and there need be no ceiling on the Christmas spirit even if Uncle Sam does need all our spare cash. This year, let's wrap up a bit of ourselves and our time in our necessarily smaller, more practical gifts.

We'll begin with Dad. I know one man who has a "date" with his wife every Monday night for dinner and a show. She says she looks forward to that evening with an almost girlish pleasure. Wouldn't this be an excellent thing for Dad to start this Christmas? Of course he must enter into it with the right spirit. He'll have to enjoy it himself, and try to entertain her as he did years ago. If he can succeed in fooling the public into thinking he is just becoming interested in the lady instead of having been married to her for 20 years, Dad's 1942 Christmas gift to Mother will be more welcome than diamonds.

Make It a Two-Way

In many homes Dad's relationship with his children seems based on one youngster's conjugation of the verb "give"—"I give, you take, they take." He takes the very understandable attitude that he is fulfilling his responsibility to his children by giving them all the advantages and material comforts he can afford. He loves them, he thinks they are the finest children on earth, but he doesn't really know them. Dad's Christmas present this year to Jim and Mary might well

The Family Forum

No Ceiling on the Christmas Spirit

be a firm resolution to get acquainted with them. Go places and do things with them.

Mother probably gives of herself more than the other members of our family. But she is likely to become too complacent about her unselfishness and devotion to her brood. Is it enough to work so long and hard? And anyhow, do Dad and the children want her to do this to such an extent? Wouldn't they rather come home to find a little dust on the furniture and Mother looking fresh and interested in their day's doings? Dad might enjoy discussing his business problems if she didn't have that absent-minded expression in her eyes which tells him as plainly as words that she is wondering what to order for tomorrow night's dinner.

Mary and Jim would like to confide in her too, if she could forget her housekeeping duties long enough to give them her undivided attention. Also, Mother might make more of an effort to get their viewpoint. Many of our middle-aged convictions are as inflexible as concrete, but are they infallible? If mothers are not prone to take the mother-knows-best attitude toward their children, why do some of our Jims and Marys go to someone else's mother with their most intimate problems? If Mother could succeed in breaking down this mother complex it would be the finest gift she could give her children.

Jim couldn't give Dad and Mother anything they would appreciate more than one evening of his time each week. Perhaps he could bring his girl around and they could play some game or go out on a "double date." One boy, whose mother passed on when he was small, always spent one evening each week with his father until he married and moved to another city. His fiancee said she didn't object because it made her doubly sure he would be a good family man in his own home.

The gift Mary would appreciate most from Jim is to be treated as an equal. If she is having trouble meeting the right sort of boys, it doesn't help to have Jim make disparaging remarks about the ones she does go with. Instead, he could bring around some of his friends, and give her any pointers he can on the serious business of how to be popular with the boys. Jim's Christmas gift to Mary should be to make her feel that he regards her as an individual worthy of respect and consideration, and not just as a kid sister.

Sunday Mornings

Unless there is a maid in the home, Mary has a chance to give Mother a gift any mother would appreciate. Let her get up Sunday morning and prepare breakfast for the family, and take Mother's to her in bed if she enjoys that. In any case, Mother would love feeling lazy and pampered that one morning of the week. At first, Mary may not be able to turn out muffins such as the family are accustomed to, but Mother will think they are the best she ever tasted.

Mary's gift to Dad this year need be nothing more than an enthusiastic response to his present to her. She can confide in him, ask his advice and take it, occasionally at least. She can let him see how much she enjoys being with him. Also, she could remember the present demands on his income and try to save a dollar whenever possible.

Meet Him Halfway

When Jim makes those first Christmas gift advances, Mary must meet him halfway. If he gives her advice on how to act with his friends, she should take it in the right spirit. Her gift to Jim, therefore, is simply her friendship in addition to that blood relationship which so many brothers and sisters seem to consider a barrier to companionship. A lot of Marys are passing up wonderful opportunities for fun and excitement because they never made friends with their brothers.

Can you see the possibilities, once we begin giving of ourselves? The means and the methods will vary with each individual family, but all will be adorned and tied firmly with the same bright, strong ribbon—the true Christmas spirit.

Florence K. Irwin

Tribute to a Teacher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She knows the pathway to delight,
And every child will follow there.
She knows the secret childhood knows,
All shining clean and fair.

We watched her laughing as she pulled
A load of children on a sled;
Her bright hair flowered in the snow
And grown-up years were shed.

How nimble, tender, strong her hands,
Elastic is her busy mind,
In all the little happy plans
Her joyous love designed.

Each child's a jeweled memory
To ornament her glowing tress,
And all her words wear haloes, too,
This lively shepherdess.

June Martin Findley

A Saturday Column

The U. S. to Russians

Motion pictures, books, and pamphlets portraying the United States and England are almost as necessary to the Russians as planes, tanks, and guns, according to observers there. Much effort is being expended by the United States Embassy in Moscow in giving Russians an idea of American life.

British Ingenuity and American Friendship in Britain's Holiday Toys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British Christmas stocking is a utility one this year. Santa Clause, if he manages to secure transport at all, comes with an austere bag. For many children, Christmas toys represent miniature triumphs of skill and ingenuity on the part of parents, aunts, or uncles.

I was given a preview of Penelope Jane's Christmas haul. This is her first Christmas. So it was easier to contrive to make the soft cuddly toys she alternately squeezes and throws around, than the more complicated metal playthings demanded by her seniors, or the rattles and first toys of her juniors.

Penelope Jane's chief acquisitions have been four-footed creatures. As I gazed into the button-eyes of "Larry the Lamb," a vision of white knitted woolen hockey sweater came to me. Yes, I thought I'd seen you before! Larry is part of that old sweater. The wool was unpicked, washed and hung out in skeins to dry. Larry's winter coat was knitted according to instructions in the many pamphlets now available here. He was stuffed from the bit-bag.

And Dumbo

What about "Dumbo" of the long ears, sitting there in the chair? Yes, you've guessed it. That was Father's pullover before he donned Royal Air Force uniform.

The story of Larry and Dumbo is the story of many thousands of other woolen creatures coming from Santa's sack this year.

Then there is the rag-doll. She certainly lives up to her name in these days of kapok shortage. Never before has she looked so smart. Penelope Jane's "Judy" is a shapely minx, with dimpled chin and clothes which take off, a cuddly treasure as precious as any of the prewar beauties with their china faces and come-hither lashes.

From Across the Sea

However, not quite all the toys in Santa's sack this year are homemade. There are one hundred thousand children, at least, in Britain to whom he comes with a prewar cargo, in quality if not in quantity. He has come some three thousand miles from Uncle Sam. The toys he brings are those distributed by the British War Relief Society of America. New York headquarters spent $40,000 on dolls and toys specially selected to take up the minimum amount of shipping space. They are for evacuated children throughout Britain.

I saw some of these toys when Mrs. Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador to Great Britain formally handed them over to the Women's Voluntary Services here. They were a fine collection chosen by members of the American Nursery School Association.

English children who have received toys from previous consignments call their toys by the American names. The spade and pail with which British children used to dig in their sandpits is now rechristened "sandhoe and bucket," the miniature motor is a "touring sedan," the farm-cart a "dray-wagon," a puffer is a "freight-train." Pullboats, loom weaves, landscape pegsets, hobby timber yards, rolydolls, pushaways, baby chu-chus, sadirons, blockstacks and sticker-kits are put to bed in many British toy cupboards each evening after a hard day's play.

New Sources

In addition, new sources of toy supplies have sprung up in Britain in the past two years. Civil Defense workers and members of the National Fire Service have brought toy making to a very fine art in their off-duty spells. Using odd scraps of salvage, in many cases retrieved from bombed houses, they have manipulated fret-saws and smoothing planes to produce strong wooden toys.

In school, too, toy making is on the increase. Many girls' schools make toys because clothes rationing makes it impossible for them to get the materials to do dressmaking. In villages, cones and twigs are used for making toys as they were in the days before the Industrial Revolution brought the mass-produced articles within reach of all. Chestnuts make suites of dolls' furniture; cotton-reels make draughts and chess sets.

These amateur toy makers have made a special effort to fill Santa's sack this Christmas.

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TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE for Advertising of Schools

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1942 volume to date 112,017,000
1941 volume to date 147,953,188

Stock Leaders Irregular In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Leading stocks resumed their slightly irregular shift in today's brief market after a fairly steady performance at the opening.

While gains of fractions were in evidence here and there near the final hour, small declines were plentiful and numerous issues were unchanged.

Blocks of low-priced stocks helped an otherwise negligible volume. Steels slipped and the majority of rail, motors and utilities held at Friday's closing figures.

More tax selling was absorbed without a great deal of difficulty, although offerings here were never urgent. Dividends and earnings again brought in bidders for some stocks. Little motivation was found in the war news.

Among stocks, intermittent improvement was recorded for Northern Pacific, American Car & Foundry, Standard Oil (N. J.), Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, United Aircraft, American Can, and Westinghouse. In arrears at times were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Goodyear, Philip Morris, and Youngstown Sheet.

Some Bonds Rise

Selected rails advanced fractions to more than a point in a relatively active bond market today although the general run of transactions was confined to a narrow range.

Gainers included Delaware & Husond refunding 4s, New Haven convertible 6s, 4s of '55 and '56 and 4½s of '67, North Western 4½s of 2037 and Nickel Plate 3½s of '47.

Also ahead in fair volume were Rock Island 4s and refunding 4s, Milwaukee 5s of '75, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Chicago & Alton 3s of '49 and Frisco "A" 4s of '50.

Under pressure at times were Illinois Central refunding 4s, Wabash 4s of '81, Reading 5s and Cotton Belt 5s.

Utah Light æ Traction 5s, International Telephone 4½s and Portland General Electric 4½s led a small group of higher utilities.

Chilean assented 6s of '60 moved ahead in a generally firm but lightly traded foreign list.

U. S. governments held about steady in quiet dealings on the stock exchange and in over-the-counter markets.

Freight Carloadings Up 2.2 P. C. in Week; 8.9 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 759,621 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Dec. 5.

This was an increase of 16,088 cars, or 2.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 73,754 cars, or 8.9 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 21,108 cars, or 2.9 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This week	Incr. over Last week	Incr. over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	366,584	9,291	†12,262
Less-than-carlot mdse	89,481	7,674	†66,[illegible]9
Coal	161,500	7,937	11,021
Grain & grain prods	44,2[illegible]7	5,199	1,523
Livestock	18,316	1,183	3,685
Forest products	38,990	2,569	†2,015
Coke	14,250	465	1,097
Ore	26,223	†18,230	†9,864

†Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Nov. 28 included:

	Nov. 28	Prev. wk.	Yr ago
Burlington	29,496	33,559	29,421
Ches. & Ohio	37,428	37,290	40,909
L. & N.	33,738	37,182	33,597
New York Central	91,513	100,643	98,850
Nickel Plate	21,868	20,587	21,538
North Western	27,479	29,273	32,424
Lehigh Valley	19,853	20,455	18,340
New Haven	24,941	24,099	27,881
Pere Marquette	10,671	11,295	13,728
Rock Island	27,423	26,975	27,355
Southern Railway	44,318	43,571	46,603
Lackawanna	16,004	16,245	17,511
Norfolk & Western	27,346	25,816	29,959
Great Northern	18,538	18,876	19,818
Northern Pacific	15,125	15,438	15,910
Wabash	17,755	17,469	17,180
Southern Pacific	59,100	54,610	46,575
Missouri Pacific	34,742	34,236	29,879
Pennsylvania	124,245	130,247	134,686

Republic Steel Output Tops 1941

CLEVELAND (AP) — Republic Steel Corp.—the nation's No. 3 producer — announced it already has surpassed its 1941 steel production of 8,116,000 tons.

The corporation, which ranks behind only U. S. Steel and Bethlehem for total tonnage, said last year's figure was surpassed last Friday morning and the balance of the month would bring better than 450,000 more tons despite a loss of about 111,000 tons early this year due to scrap shortage.

Wholesale Produce League Asks Cut in Freight Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to vacate a 3 per cent freight rate increase on the products it handles which was granted to the railroads last March.

The League called attention to the unusual earnings reported by the railroads for the first nine months, and said that in view of "the probability that the final three months will bring 1942 net railway operating income to the highest point in all history, this petitioner concludes that the increased rates no longer are necessary to complete the financial safety of the carriers."

Y—Z

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
23½	15⅜	Yale & T .60a	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	
14¼	10½	Yel T&C 1¼e	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
7⅞	5	Young S&W 1g	8	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	Dec11
37½	28¼	YngS&T 2½e	5	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
87	78	YgS&Tpf5½	1	82	82	82	Dec10
12¼	7	Youngst S ½e	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
19	8¾	Zenith Rad 1e	4	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
2¾	1½	Zonite Pr .15e	2	2	2	2	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Babson Says Proxy Powers Not Utilized

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK CITY—It certainly gets my goat to have letters from small investors complaining that everyone is against them and that they are being robbed and persecuted. No group of people have better protection than have the small investors. In addition to the Securities and Exchange Commission, there are Blue-Sky Laws for nearly every state and a host of other laws thrown in for good measure. Today I especially want to write of the importance of the proxy and the power which small investors have in connection therewith.

Most of the attempts to help small investors have been by legislation. One of the crying appeals is to have salaries of corporation officials reduced. To satisfy public clamor, this is now being done so that the presidents of the largest corporations will receive no more than the heads of certain labor unions! Yet, out of 130,000,000 people in the United States, only 3,000 are affected by such legislation, and their total salaries amount to less than 1/100 of 1 per cent of the total dividends. Most of the other legislation for which small investors are asking can have a very little aflect upon dividends. More legislation is not the answer to the problems of the small investor.

Investors Seen as Lazy

While investors are complaining, they, themselves, hold the cure for their troubles. I refer to the proxies which are sent out once a year and which 95 per cent of investors sign like blind monkeys. Hence, the question: Should a small investor ever sign a proxy unless the dividends received and the company's general policy are satisfactory to him? Certainly, investors who blindly sign and return proxies have little right to complain.

I know of no company whose stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange where the directors and their friends own a majority of the stock. In most cases all the directors combined own only about 5 per cent of the stock. The balance of the stock is usually distributed through thousands or perhaps 100,000 small stockholders.

I am not advising it, but I do say that if you and other small stockholders would only go on a "sit-down" strike and sign no proxies for a while it would be impossible to hold the next Annual Meeting. Then the management would frankly write and ask you what is the reason for your not sending in to them your proxy. You would then have a chance to tell them. The result should be better dividends on your stock. Unfortunately, I fear too many small investors are too lazy to write corporation officials and tell them what they want.

Urges Two-Ballot System

Too much stock of most corporations is held by children, grandchildren and trustees who have no knowledge of the business. The stock has descended to these people who did nothing to deserve it. It almost seems as if too many companies are being operated from cemeteries rather than from efficient offices. Yet, on the votes of these "old friends" too many managements depend. These dry bones need to be shaken and this can best be done by the small stockholders.

One difficulty with Germany, Italy, and Japan is that they have only one political party. The hope of the United States and the other democracies lies with the two-party system. The German, if he goes to the polls, must vote for Hitler. There is no opposition party for whom he can vote. Those of us who are citizens of the United States can go to the polls and vote for the party in power or we can vote for the opposition. This means that a nation is much safer and certainly the citizens are much better off, when there is a strong opposition party.

The same principle applies to corporations. Most corporations are today operated on the Nazi system with one party and one ballot—the ballot being printed so as to keep in power the present management. The future of the American investor is to develop the two-party system with two ballots offered for each Annual Meeting—one indorsing the present managemen and the other appealing for a change in management. When such a voting system exists, you will see better earnings, larger dividends and higher stock prices.

Treasury Invites Bids On $600,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has invited bids on $600,000,000 of 91-day Treasury bills to be issued on a discount basis.

The bills will be dated Dec. 16 and will mature March 17, 1943. Bids will be received at Federal Reserve banks and branches up to the closing hour, 2 p. m. (Eastern war time) Dec. 14.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced today that commercial banks had oversubscribed by $302,063,500 their allotments for the current offering of 1¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1948.

Subscriptions received from the twelve federal reserve districts, Mr. Morgenthau said, totaled $2,360,200,000. The total allotments for the 12 districts was $2,058,136,500.

Commerce and Finance • **Business and Industry**

Morgenthau Says $9 Billion Bond Sale Drive Is Nearing Goal

Small Plants Urged to Unite To Get Orders

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Howard P. Ingels, deputy for New York and New Jersey of the Small War Plants Corporation, declared small manufacturers should organize by communities to obtain war contracts.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the conference of American small business organizations, Mr. Ingels said the great need was for more subcontracting, and declared that big contractors, such as the General Electric Company, were eager to distribute work.

SWPC Has Big Job

He pointed to the vast job his office faced in deciding "who can make what," and urged that local men, who know their communities, get together to the extent of naming spokesmen who will work with him in channeling war contracts to small plants which need the work.

Earlier the conference adopted a resolution in which it declared that labor union work stoppages were "one of the most serious handicaps to our national economy."

Asserting that "it is commonly supposed that the only two parties to union contracts are the employer and the employees," the resolution continued:

"The truth is that there are groups of professional officers, organizers and business agents which usually constitute a third party to the union contract. When some of these fellows do the 'collective bargaining,' instead of wages and working conditions being the primary objectives, it is 'union status,' 'maintenance of membership,' or the 'check-off'—whatever it takes to get the 'professionals' greater power and security.

"The interests of such third party groups are too often not common with the interests of the workers upon whom they have imposed their control.

"Through a network of interrelated alliances no less complicated than corporate holding companies, such third party groups have perpetuated their control."

Corrective Measure

Asserting that during August 266,353 man-days of productive work were destroyed by strikes in war industries, the resolution added: "Whoever deliberately or wilfully acts or conspires to bring about any stoppage of productive work which is an aid to the winning of the war by the United States of America should be looked upon and dealt with as a saboteur."

The resolution directed that it be transmitted to the incoming 78th Congress, and urged that body to make a special investigation.

The conference, ending its two-day session, adopted, among others, resolutions proposing.

A general sales tax, to be passed on to consumers and to end one year after the end of the war.

That there be no further increase in benefits or extensions of coverage of the Social Security Act, and that existing old-age pension programs be re-examined to eliminate waste.

That Government competition with business, especially through service post exchanges, be eliminated.

Blast Furnaces Make New High

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company announced that its six Ensley blast furnaces produced 135,077 tons of iron during November to break their previous record of 132,689 tons during March, 1941.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
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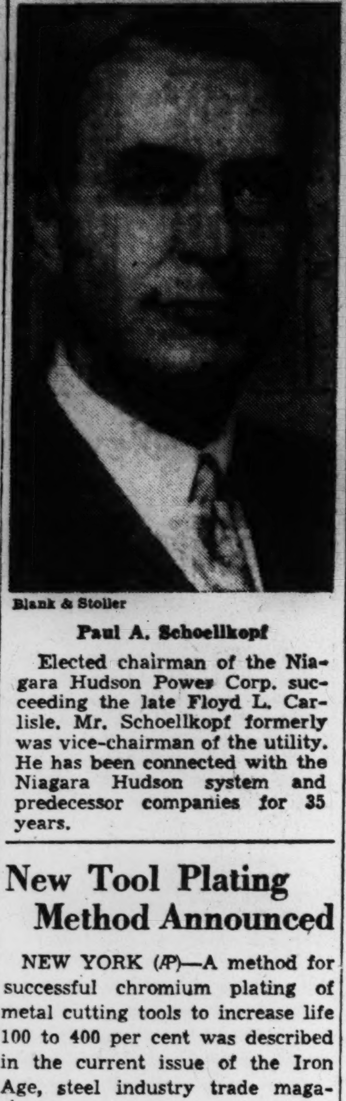
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 11

Heads Utility



Blank & Stoller

Paul A. Schoellkopf

Elected chairman of the Niagara Hudson Power Corp. succeeding the late Floyd L. Carlisle. Mr. Schoellkopf formerly was vice-chairman of the utility. He has been connected with the Niagara Hudson system and predecessor companies for 35 years.

New Tool Plating Method Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—A method for successful chromium plating of metal cutting tools to increase life 100 to 400 per cent was described in the current issue of the Iron Age, steel industry trade magazine.

Developed in the Springfield, Ohio, printing plant of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., it uses a hot oil bath to overcome brittleness which the magazine said ordinarily followed chromium plating of cutting tools.

Iron Age said any manufacturer doing war work was permitted to use the process license free.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The recent publication of the Annual Report of the Bank of International Settlements, and particularly the space which was devoted to it in some sections of the German press, have resulted in long discussions in British political and financial circles regarding the position of the Basel institution in a world war.

Questions asked in the House of Commons on a number of occasions showed that the chief concern of the deputies was to be assured that the B. I. S. was not being used as a channel through which "semi-official or authoritative" discussions were being carried on between certain "reactionary" interests in Britain and the United States on the one hand and the Axis Powers on the other.

The fact that the Frankfurter Zeitung should have devoted 400 words of an article on the Report to its "recommendations for peace economy" seemed sufficient evidence to some circles here that something was being prepared about postwar reconstruction, without the knowledge of Parliament. Further, since under present conditions, Germany was obviously able to dominate the B. I. S., it was also asked why Britain still continued to be associated with its activities.

No Meetings of Directors

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, in dealing with these and other questions, answered that since the outbreak of the war there had been no transactions between the Bank of England and enemy Central Banks associated with the B. I. S. and there had been no meetings of British and enemy bank directors and no business relations between them. Further, no British member of the management at Basel nor the three subordinate officials of British nationality had anything to do with the policy of the management of the B. I. S.

The report, Sir Kingsley Wood added, was issued solely on the responsibility of Mr. McKettrick, the American President of the B. I. S., and had not been submitted to the Treasury or the Bank of England before publication.

With regard to the question of "continued association under the existing arrangements" between the Bank of England and the B. I. S., the Treasury, the Board of Trade, and the Ministry of Economic Warfare were all three said to be agreed that the B. I. S. should not be placed on the black list. Among the reasons justifying such a course would appear to be the following:

1. Withdrawal of British representation would certainly make the position of an American President of the B. I. S. untenable. Germany could at any time summon a meeting of the directors of the institution and she would be within her legal rights in getting absolute control of it. From that point to making the B. I. S. the financial instrument of Hitler's "New Order" would be a very easy and quick move.

2. Even in the "co-ordinated" Third Reich, financial and political dictators do not always see eye to eye and there are indications that the Reichsbank is quite content to continue working with the B. I. S. under the present abnormal conditions.

3. If British representation was withdrawn, Germany would not hesitate to seize the account of 100,000,000 Swiss francs held by the Bank of England in Switzerland, and convert it into a credit with the Reichsbank.

Reich Could Use B. I. S.

All this does not, however, alter the fact that Germany could turn the B. I. S. to its own use, whenever it so desired. For it is obvious that after they have already yielded to the Germans, the satellite countries would not dare to oppose any action at Basel initiated by the Reich. The total French and Belgian holdings are now reported to be "frozen" in New York or London, or held in Switzerland.

What is important is that the voting rights attached to the B. I. S. shares issued to the public remain with the Central Banks to which the shares were originally allotted. Power in the B. I. S. is vested, not so much in the shareholders, as in the directors. According to the 1939-40 list, there are 17 directors made up of British (two), Swiss (one), Swede (one), and 13 who are controlled by the Axis—German (three), French (three), Belgian (two), Italian (two), Japanese (two), Dutch (one). Executive power is vested in the American President of the B. I. S. but should he leave Basel, the Axis directors might decide to choose their own president, who would unhesitatingly carry out their wishes.

The annual report, the publication of which raised these issues, shows that the activities of the B. I. S. have been more and more reduced to a minimum as war has extended over the whole globe. Its main function during the business year, 1941-42, has been the reinvestment of the deposits in its charge. The volume of transactions in gold and foreign exchange remains at a low level. Its total net profits were not sufficient to meet the usual 6 per cent dividend, so that the dividend reserve fund had to be drawn upon to the amount of 2,570,000 Swiss gold francs.

B. I. S. Red Cross Banker

The B. I. S. has, however, developed one new line. It has become the banker of the International Red Cross Committee. But the collection of financial and economic information from all parts of the world continues to be one of its most important functions. Its comparison of war expenditure in the various countries shows that the amount spent by the belligerents on war purposes is in most cases nearly 80 per cent of their total expenditure.

Whatever be the B. I. S.'s activities during the coming months, there is no doubt but that they will be very carefully scrutinized, especially by those people who maintain that "high finance will still continue to follow its own policy however the world may change."

The fear of a German appeasement offensive being launched is ever prevalent in some quarters here, and they maintain that an institution which contains so many German-controlled directors, but not one Russian or Chinese or even American (the American President of the B. I. S. does not represent the U. S. authorities) is at least a good example of lack of political planning among the United Nations.

Spendings Tax as Inflation Barrier Now Getting Attention

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The American citizen, hardly yet conscious of the body blow he will suffer when he starts paying his 1942 taxes, is being mentally prepared for much more drastic taxation next year when the national income is expected to reach about $125 billion. This preparation is taking the form of speeches by public officials, warnings that inflation must be curbed and statements that rationing and price control are not wholly adequate weapons.

The question isn't, of course, whether the higher taxes are necessary, but rather whether the Administration can apportion them with fairness to all elements of the population. Word now comes out of Washington that there is under consideration a Treasury recommendation that one half of Federal expenditures be met by taxes. This would jack up the tax bill from the $25 billion now looked for from 1942 income to nearly $50 billion; that is, if the estimate of $100 billion of Federal spending in 1943 is approximately correct.

The means of obtaining one half of such a monumental distribution of funds will probably be as drastic as this world record-breaking expenditure would seem to require. If the American people are about to pull in their belts to an extent which means $25 billion of taxes as against some $77 billion of war purchases, an increase of $25 billion in taxes to be paid in 1944 on 1943 income would be a punishing levy, forcing a change in living habits that could almost be called revolutionary.

Higher Taxes Inevitable

The fact that the increase is under study doesn't mean that it will be adopted, but that taxes will be higher is inevitable. The ever-present threat of inflation is the goad that compels Congress to dig as deeply as it dares into America's collective pocketbook.

The tax and inflation picture changes with the varying fortunes of the war, the judgments as to its length and the measures taken from week to week to shorten it. Everyone seems to be agreed that there is going to be a big inflationary gap, but there is no general agreement as to its size. It has been put as low as a figure between $5 and $10 billion and as high (for 1942) as $30 billion. Borrowings for 1943 may have to bridge a $60 billion gap unless heavier taxation reduces the deficit.

It is recognized that financing as great an amount as possible from income or savings of individuals is vastly preferable to dependence on the banks. The success of the Treasury's $9 billion basket offering will give an indication how successful voluntary action will be in paying for the war effort. If the hope that at least half of that sum will come out of current earnings or savings is not realized, it will point strongly to the imposition of an enforced savings plan. Even if the loan meets expectations in every respect, compulsory loans out of savings loom ever more probable.

There is one tax to supplement the present income tax which is now getting much attention, but its advocacy by the Treasury is meeting opposition. This is the spending tax which is called an income tax by some, notably Professor Irving Fisher, and by others as a sort of sales tax. In principle there is no difference, especially if a sales tax be graduated.

Argument for Spendings Tax

The spending tax is proposed by those who regard the sales tax as regressive. The spending or graduated tax on consumer expenditures falls upon a person's entire income except that which he saves. It is offered not only as a revenue producer, but as an effective check on consumer spending. In the opinion of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau it will reduce the demand for goods and it will encourage saving. It will not apply to business spending and hence it will not affect price controls.

The sales tax, it is argued, also discourages spending, if the rate is high enough, and so encourages saving. The Treasury, however, points to redemptions in a spendings tax which bars excessive burdens on persons with a low standard of living, whereas exempting whole classes of goods, such as foods, lets off the well-to-do as well as the needy.

Other arguments in favor of a spending tax are that it could be graduated more effectively than a sales tax, is more selective, is collected from individuals and not from firms (whereas sales taxes would be paid by businesses on some classes of goods and so would affect price ceilings), is productive of greater revenue because it includes services purchased by consumers, and finally that it is easier to administer than a retail sales tax.

The distinctive feature of the spendings tax advocated by the treasury is that it consists of two parts, one a flat rate tax of 10 per cent, after exemptions and reductions, to be refunded without interest after the war; the other a surtax levy at progressive rates aimed at higher bracket spending.

Exemptions for the refundable tax would be $500 for a single individual, $1,000 for a married person plus $250 for each dependent. In addition to deductions, there would be subtracted from income all savings, purchases of bonds, amounts paid on debts, life insurance premiums, and payments of taxes and interest. The balance would then be subject to the 10 per cent tax.

Incidence of the Surtax

The nonrefundable tax would be placed on spending after exemptions of $1,000 for a single person and $2,000 for a married couple, with $500 exemptions for each dependent. This tax as proposed would allow the same deductions as the refundable tax and could be collected quarterly with adjustments once a year.

The rate would be 10 per cent on the first $1,000 net, 20 per cent on net between $1,000 and $2,000, 30 per cent on $2,000 to $3,000, 40 per cent on $3,000 to $5,000, 50 per cent on $5,000 to $10,000 and 75 per cent on amounts over $10,000. The surtax would be figured on a per capita basis so that a large family would not be unduly burdened. It would be collected at the source, like the Victory Tax, and made a part of the regular income tax return, so as to reduce administrative difficulties.

The essential difference then, between a retail sales tax and a spendings tax is that the latter includes exemptions and reductions, allows for a postwar refund, and is collected at the source. It embodies the feature of compulsory savings and partakes of the nature of the Ruml plan with its pay-as-you-go principle. It is a plan in line with the social objectives of the New Deal which tends toward a redistribution of wealth, since it would soften the impact of taxation on the lower income brackets and place a heavier tax load on those already subject to increased income taxes.

This column has advocated a graduated sales tax on the basis that every adult or family in the nation should pay something toward defraying the war cost. No one should escape. If the Administration is to hold to the statement voiced earlier that no one should profit from the war effort, it will have to levy proportionate taxes on all whose earnings have increased since the war preparation began. Refunds make a spendings tax more palatable, but it is an illusory advantage since people have to be taxed to pay the refunds.

There are enough good points in the spending tax to warrant close scrutiny by the next Congress. Getting the money and getting it fairly should be the chief criterion.

Treasury Sees 'Victory' Loan Drive Success

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced that the Treasury has achieved two thirds of its goal in the current $9,000,000,000 Victory Loan drive and held out the hope that another major financing campaign may not be necessary until spring.

During the first 11 days of this month, he said, $6,600,000,000 in Government securities were sold, a rate of sale surpassing that of the Fourth Victory Loan of the last war, when $6,993,000,000 in bonds was sold in 21 days.

As a result of the indicated success of the drive, the Secretary said, the Treasury will close the books on the three major issues on Dec. 23.

With funds obtained in the Victory Loan drive, together with money to be raised through other sources after Jan. 1, Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury may be able to function until some time in March or April before another major financing campaign is undertaken. He had previously indicated the Treasury might undertake another big financing in February.

Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury books would be closed Dec. 23 on the Victory 2½ per cent bonds, the 1¾ per cent bonds and the ⅞ per cent certificates, which were the three major issues in the victory loan drive.

The sale of other issues—tax savings notes and savings bonds—will continue, he said.

Of the total of $6,598,000,000 in securities sold so far in the drive, Mr. Morgenthau said $2,358,000,000 were bought by banking sources and $4,240,000,000 by nonbanking sources. In addition $2,000,000,000 in ⅞ per cent certificates will be made available to commercial banks for the first time next week.

Treasury officials were frankly elated at the success of the Victory Loan drive, but Mr. Morgenthau warned there must be "no relaxation of effort" to sell the balance of the securities.

Int'l Commercial Arbitration Body Established in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—An International Commercial Arbitration Commission, having authority to set up arbitration rules of procedure and provide administrative facilities for an international system of commercial arbitration to assist in peaceful settlement of economic controversies between traders of various nations in the postwar reconstruction era, has been established here by representatives of 11 leading international trade organizations, it was announced today.

Dr. James R. Angell, president emeritus of Yale University, presided at the conference at which were represented the American Arbitration Association, British Empire Chamber of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, Inter-American Bar Association, Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, International Chamber of Commerce, International Labor Office, International Law Association, National Foreign Trade Council, and the United States Chamber of Commerce Committee on Inter-American Business Policies.

Middle West Net Equals 41c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Middle West Corp., utilities system, reported consolidated net income for the three months ended Sept. 30 of $1,360,683, equal to 41.1 cents a share, compared with $1,215,819 or 36.7 cents a share in the corresponding quarter of 1941.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net income was $3,184,678, equal to 96.3 cents a share, against $2,574,552 or 77.8 cents a share in the comparable period a year earlier. The comparisons were after adjustment for federal tax provision changes from interim reports previously published.

The consolidated statement did not include operations of the Central Illinois Public Service Co., which is not majority owned.

The Central & South West Utilities Co., which is affiliated with the Middle West Corp., and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $2,571,188 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $2,307,711 in the like 1941 period.

The company said $1,155,000 of the current net income and $685,000 in the 1941 nine months could not be distributed as dividends to the company because of prior years' dividend arrearages on preferred stock of the subsidiary companies.

Executives Elected to Important Posts

(Left) K. C. Gifford, elected President and General Manager, and a director of Schick, Inc. Mr. Gifford formerly was vice-president in charge of sales and advertising for the company. (Right) Ralph J. Cordiner, named to the newly created War Production Board post of Director General for War Production Scheduling. He will work directly under Charles E. Wilson, WPB vice-chairman. Mr. Cordiner formerly was a General Electric executive and for the past three years President of Schick, Inc.

Rise in Newsprint Price Is Imminent WPB Officer Told

WASHINGTON, Dec 12 (AP)—The newspaper industry advisory committee has been informed that a rise in the price of newsprint is "imminent," W. G. Chandler, chief of the printing and publishing branch of the War Production Board, said last night.

The present price for standard newsprint is $50 a ton. Notice that an increase could be expected was given by Mr. Chandler it was learned, at yesterday's closed session of the newspaper group, at which curtailment of newsprint supplies by WPB in 1943 was discussed.

Mr. Chandler confirmed that such notice had been given, but stated he did not know how large an increase was in prospect, noting that the Office of Price Administration, not WPB, is in sole control of prices. OPA spokesmen who were available said they were unable to give any information on the matter.

Prices of standard newsprint have been unchanged since April 1, 1938, although Canadian newsprint mills posted an increase to $53 earlier in the year.

The latter supply 75 per cent of the paper on which American newspapers are printed. Presumably any action looking to an increase would be taken in consultation with Canadian officials. R. L. Weldon, Canadian newsprint administrator, and other Dominion officials have been in Washington this week conferring with the WPB. It was not known whether they also were dealing with OPA on prices.

Utility to Absorb Two Subsidiaries

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Utah Power and Light Company informed the Securities and Exchange Commission it intends to absorb two subsidiaries and issue $44,000,000 of bonds.

The company said by eliminating Utah Light and Traction Company and Western Colorado Power Company as corporate entities it would cease to be a holding company. Utah is part of the Electric Bond and Share Company and Electric Power and Light Corporation holding company systems.

Proceeds from the sale of $37,000,000 first mortgage and $7,000,000 general mortgage bonds, the company said, would be applied on principal, premium or accrued interest on approximately $44,000,000 of its own and traction company's bonded indebtedness.

Mutual Benefit Buys U. S. Bonds

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—John R. Hardin, President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, announced the company had subscribed for $31,000,000 of United States Treasury 2½ per cent bonds of 1963-68.

He said the purchase would bring to nearly $197,000,000 total holdings of Government obligations by the company.

December Payment In Recapitalization Plan

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Bondholders and creditors of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will share in a "Christmas present" of $5,650,000 as a result of a Federal Court decision by Judge William H. Kirkpatrick.

Judge Kirkpatrick granted the company's petition for permission to distribute that amount on and after Dec. 17 to further the progress of its amended plan for a capitalization reorganization under the Chandler Bankruptcy Act.

Payments will be made by Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, and the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., of New York, designated by Judge Kirkpatrick as "paying agents."

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 23 to stock of record Dec. 15. At this time last year an extra of $1 a share was ordered.

Government Asked To Drop Auto As Field of Taxation

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The American Association of State Highway Officials called upon the federal government to retire from the field of automobile use and gasoline taxation so the states could impose equivalent taxes if they desired.

A resolution said the states had pioneered in this specialized field and, with present diminishing automotive revenues, had no available alternative for funds to carry the increasing burden of highway maintenance and reconstruction.

The association also proposed that Congress authorize the use of present, unobligated federal-aid highway funds to make necessary preparations for a post-war program of road improvements.

A resolution said readiness to undertake the prompt construction and restoration of highways after the war would depend on prior planning and early acquisition of essential rights-of-way.

Farm Output Seen Hit By Labor Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that shortages of farm labor and a consequent necessity of using available manpower on the most important agricultural work was beginning to show up in various shortcuts and adjustment that tend to reduce farm production.

Cotton, it said, was not being picked or "scrapped" quite so closely as usual. Some hay, chiefly that damaged by rain, was left in fields. Some sugar cane was said to be going to mills without being stripped, while some low quality friut was left on trees.

"There is evidence," the department said, "of an increasing tendency to turn cattle and hogs into fields of corn, sorghums or peanuts to gather their own feed. Some farmers have delayed weaning the calves or stopped stripping the strippers.

"Some dairy herds, dependent on hired labor, have been dispersed, particularly in areas close to munitions plants where wages have necessarily been high enough to pull men from other occupations."

The department said recent slaughter records have shown unusually large numbers of calves and ewes going to slaughter. However, marketings for slaughter were said to represent close culling and a slowing up in rates of increase rather than liquidation of serviceable breeding stock except in Texas and the inter-mountain region of the West.

Milk production during November was only nominally higher than in the same month last year although there were more calves in the nation's herds.

The department said harvesting of late crops, particularly corn and soy beans, had been checked over a wide midwestern area by winter weather in late November and early December and by labor shortages. Fifteen per cent of the corn crop was said to be still in the fields. Prospects for salvaging unharvested soy beans were said to be rather uncertain in the eastern corn belt where wet weather interferred with field work during November. The department said some buckwheat was lost in the northeast.

Recent rains and snows were said to have interfered with late seeding of wheat in the Pacific northwest.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sloan Urges Taxation Be Fairly Placed

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of General Motors Corp., said yesterday that while current heavy corporate and individual income taxes were necessary, it seemed further requirements "would have to be met in some other manner."

In a message to the concern's 414,000 stockholders Mr. Sloan said that in effect they were making a double contribution to the war, first through payment by the company of taxes on earnings—money that otherwise could be distributed as dividends—and second through payment of individual income taxes on dividends received.

"It is recognized by all today that greatly increased taxation of corporate income and personal income is essential to the aggressive prosecution of the war," he wrote.

"Taxes not only must provide an important source of needed revenue but must serve, among other necessary factors, to help check inflationary tendencies which accompany mounting debt and increased consumer spending power in the face of constantly declining available supplies of consumer goods."

It was important, however, he added, "that there should be sufficient margin to protect the stability of business, from the standpoint of its most efficient contribution to the prosecution of the war as well as its contribution to the reconstruction period that follows."

"While recognizing the needs of the emergency, it would appear that further taxes on investors' income through increases of corporation rates might importantly prejudice the forward position of our national productive economy by weakening the general business structure," he said.

"Furthermore, personal taxes in the higher income brackets have reached the point where any additional revenue to be gained from this source is inconsequential.

"These various considerations would seem to argue that further tax requirements, as the war proceeds, would have to be met in some other manner.

"Attention should here be called to the fact that, with the termination of hostilities and the return of peace, a peacetime philosophy of taxation will again be required."

Mr. Sloan said a scaling down of taxes after the first world war was "an important factor in helping to restore incentive for the investment of savings and to provide an urge to expand economic activity, hence to promote re-employment."

Oils, Fats Supplies For Soap Seen Cut By Allies' Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Oils available for the manufacture of soap will be curtailed by rapidly increasing demands for edible fats and oils to feed this country's Allies this winter, the War Production Board reported.

The Foods Requirement Committee has recommended that no edible fats or oils be used for soap making.

WPB reported that demands for oils and fats, as well as for meat and grain, far surpass the stocks on hand. Despite the increased production of peanuts, flaxseed, cottonseed, hogs and soy beans, there will not be a sufficient supply of edible oils to fill the needs of lend-lease and manufacturers in this country as well, WPB said.

A subcommittee now is considering means of eliminating edible oils and fats in soap manufacturing.

Plans to Increase Cheese Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said its subsidy program designed to encourage a greater production of cheese to meet war needs went into effect Dec. 9.

Under the program, processors are paid 3¾ cents a pound on all No. 1 graded American cheese. They must pass this on to farmers supplying milk for cheese production.

The subsidy makes it possible, the department said, to retain a price ceiling of 23¼ cents a pound set on such cheese by the Office of Price Administration.

The subsidy program was announced Nov. 30 in connection with the department's 1943 farm production goals.

Loans to Brokers Rise $47,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $631,000,000 in the week ended Dec. 9, an increase of $47,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $388,000,000.

Phone Company Sells Bonds

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has permitted the United Telephone Company of Pennsylvania to sell $146,000 of 3½ per cent first mortgage gold bonds at 103 to the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, and 1,500 shares of common capital stock at $50 a share to United Utilities, Inc., parent of the Pennsylvania concern.

British Unemployment Drops to New Low

By the Associated Press

London

British unemployment touched a new low with only 95,442 jobless registered on Nov. 16, it was announced tonight.

A month ago the total was 101,080, a year ago it stood at 168,205 and in October, 1939, the month after war started, it was nearly 1,500,000.

The current figures do not include 23,000 men and women classified as unsuitable for any work.

Retail Sales Continue To Top Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumer buying this week continued to surpass previous like periods but actual sales totals were nearer to last year's levels because of absence of high-priced durable goods from the market, Dun & Bradstreet said.

Another factor paring aggregate sales was the shift of considerable gift buying to October and November.

As Christmas shopping rapidly approached its Zenith, many city retailers lengthened store hours to accommodate shoppers.

The war influence was evident aside from the fact there were reduced supplies of priorities merchandise in that the buying of better goods seemed to be the trend.

Better-than-average sales gains were noted in department, variety and food stores. There were numerous calls for apparel, jewelry and "duration-type" goods while luxury merchandise sales were reported strong in war boom centers.

Medium-priced holiday dresses were active while sales were off somewhat in low-priced lines and some other apparel lines. Turnover in men's furnishings was heaviest in months. Home furnishings sales suffered slightly because of lack of merchandise but small wares and dry goods moved well.

Life Firms' U. S. Holdings Seen Over Fourth of Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Holdings of United States Government bonds by domestic life insurance companies will be about $9,300,000,000 at the end of 1942—more than one-fourth of total admitted assets of those companies, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents said.

Total admitted assets of the companies will be $34,750,000,000 at the end of the year and their holdings of federal securities will be 26.7 per cent of that aggregate. The figures were estimated from data of 49 companies having 91 per cent of total admitted assets of all U. S. legal reserve life insurance companies.

The association's report said estimated increase in federal securities will be nearly $2,300,000,000 in 1942—more than the entire increase in total assets for the companies in the year.

Almost one-third of life insurance company assets, or about $11,000,000,000, will be invested in corporate securities by Dec. 31, the organization added.

New Municipal Financing Listed

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—New state and municipal financing schedule for next week aggregates $4,600,938, a compilation by the Daily Bond Buyer disclosed today. The amount compared with $2,480,579 in the current week and an average for the year to date of $21,186,241.

Two sizable pieces will be offered in the period. Allentown, Pa., will offer on Tuesday $600,000 funding and improvement bonds due from 1944 to 1963. A slightly smaller issue was placed by the city in 1939 at 101.047 for the issue as 1¾.

On Wednesday, Richmond, Va., will receive bids on $3,140,000 public improvement bonds maturing from 1944 to 1963. Last June that city disposed of a new issue about half the size at 98.576 for the bonds as is.

Pullman Co. Net Equal to $5,867,702

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., reported net operating income of $5,867,702 for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1942, compared with $1,826,243 in the same 1941 months.

In October, 1942, the company had a net operating loss of $305,718 against net operating income of $44,133 in October, 1941.

Butler Bros. Shows Sales Gains

CHICAGO—Butler Brothers reports consolidated gross sales for November of $11,827,818, an increase of 22.5 per cent from the $9,654,483 sales for the same month last year. For the 11 months of 1942, sales totaled $112,502,862, against $97,547,061 in the 1941 period, a gain of 15.3 per cent. For the retail unit, Scott-Burr Stores Corporation November sales amounted to $1,236,746, up 15.7 per cent over last year; while sales for the 11-month period were $10,983,037, an increase of 18.8 per cent over 1941.

New U. S. Steel Projects to Be Working Soon

PITTSBURGH (AP)—All the projects of the $289,000,000 plant expansion program of the U. S. Steel Corporation in the Pittsburg district will likely be in operation during the first half of 1943, Irving S. Olds, chairman of "Big Steel," said.

Steel began to flow Nov. 22 at a unit of the projects, which include vast expansions at Homestead, Duquesne and Edgar Thomson Works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel, principal subsidary of U. S. Steel, the industry's largest producer.

Many Records Broken

Mentioning that Carnegie-Illinois has broken 187 all-time monthly production records since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Olds said the subsidiary's total blast furnace products and output of steel ingots this year will each be more than 750,000 tons higher than last year.

Mr. Olds announced the figures at the first meeting U. S. Steel directors ever held in Pittsburgh. They came here to inspect the expansion projects, which began in the summer of 1941.

Sixty-six per cent of the expansion was financed by the federal government.

Mr. Olds and Benjamin F. Fairless, President of U. S. Steel, said at a press conference that the nation has sufficient steel production to meet our war needs.

In answer to a question on the manpower problem, Mr. Fairless said:

"It isn't actually affecting production in our plants at present," but added that he wouldn't go beyond that statement in making predictions.

On the six-day week, Mr. Fairless said:

"It's impossible to put the entir esteel industry on a blanket 48-hour week, but we're striving to work upward toward that point. Our average now is between 42 and 43 hours, but tinplate mills, for instance, are working only three days a week, holding the average down."

Enough Scrap

There is an abundant supply of scrap on hand "at the moment," Mr. Fairless said, but warned that there should be no cessation of scrap collection, as the winter months always present a scrap shortage problem.

"The figures speak for themselves," Mr. Olds said when asked about the problem of iron ore supply. He said: "We expect to top the War Production Board's goal by 600,000 tons in bringing ore down the Great Lakes this year, and we'll have more ore on the docks and at the furnaces at the opening of navigation next spring than we had last."

Mr. Fairless said the problem of iron ore reserves is one "which we needn't worry about in our lifetimes," declaring that he had heard "dire predictions" on this subject at least once a year during the 27 years he had been in the business.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Year-End				
Amerex Holding Corp	37½c	..	12-28	12-15
Benson & Hedges	$1	..	12-26	12-18
Canad Indus Ltd A&B	$1.25	..	12-26	12-17
Chicago Flex Shaft Co	$1	..	12-24	12-14
Cleve. Graphite Bronze	$1	..	12-30	12-19
Crum & Forster	30c	..	12-23	12-15
Do A	40c	..	12-22	12-14
Do B	40c	..	12-22	12-14
Franklin Ry Supply	$1.25	..	12-18	12- 8
General Rwy Signal	50c	..	12-31	12-21
Hilo Elec Light	40c	..	12-20	12- 9
Industrial Rayon	50c	..	12-28	12-19
Intercontinental Rubber	$1	..	12-24	12-21
Interlake SS	$1.50	..	12-23	12-10
Lansing Stamping	20c	..	12-19	12- 5
Maryland Tr	50c	..	12-28	12-18
Milwaukee Terms	$1.50	..	12-15	11-30
Shawmut Assn	5c	..	12-28	12-17
Westinghouse Air Brake	25c	..	12-28	12-19
Accumulated				
Bethlehem Fdry & Mach Co 7 pf	$3.50	..	12-19	12-10
Conc (N.H.) Gas 7 pf	75c	..	2-15	1-29
Ward Baking 7 pf	1.20	..	12-28	12-21
Initial				
Baldwin Loco Wk (new)	$1	..	12-29	12-18
Cont Baking (new)	50c	..	1-23	1- 8
Pepsi-Cola Albany Bott	20c	..	12-18	12-15
Regular				
Amalg Sugar pf	12½c	Q	2- 1	1-16
Bk of the M'hattan Co	20c	Q	1- 2	12-17
Benson & Hedges $2 conv pf	50c	Q	1- 1	1-20
Carriers & General	5c	Q	12-30	12-21
Chem Bank & Tr (NY)	45c	Q	1- 2	12-15
Chic Pneumatic Tool	50c	Q	12-26	12-20
Chicago Tile & Tr	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-16
Chillicothe Paper Co 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	1- 2	12-20
Chicago Pneu Tool Co $3 cum conv pf	75c	Q	12-26	12-21
do cum conv pr pf	62½c	Q	12-26	12-21
Cities Serv Power & L Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	12-29	12-17
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	12-29	12-17
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	12-29	12-17
Clev Graph Bronze pf	$1.25	..	12-30	12-19
Commonw Loan Co (Ind) 5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	12-31	12-15
Cont Baking pf	$2	Q	1- 1	12-18
Cont Gas & Elec pr pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-15
County Bank & Trust Co (Cambridge, Mass)	50c	S	1- 2	12-16
Crum & Forster 8 pf	$2	Q	3-31	3-18
do com A	30c	Q	12-22	12-14
do com B	30c	Q	12-22	12-14
Detroit River Tunnel	$4	S	1-15	1- 7
Dominion Bank	$2	Q	2- 1	1-15
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops	37½c	Q	12-31	12-15
First & Merchant National Bank (Richmond)	50c	Q	1- 2	12-19
First Nat Bk (Pitts)	$2	Q	1- 2	12-31
Do	$2	Q	4- 1	3-13
Florida Power & Light Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-19
Franklin County Tr	$3	S	12-31	12-28
Garrett Corp	10c	..	12-20	12-10
Do conv pf	31¼c	Q	12-15	12- 1
General Railway Signal Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	12-31	12-21
Globe Steel Tubes	25c	..	12-14	12- 9
Harris Trust & Savings Bk (Chicago)	$3	Q	1- 2	12-18
Higgins Industries Inc 6 cum conv pf	30c	Q	2- 1	1-17
Industrial Rayon	50c	..	12-20	12-19
Irving Trust (N Y)	15c	Q	1- 2	12-15
Lerner Stores	25c	Q	1-15	1- 5
McQuay-Norris Mfg Co	62½c	Q	1- 2	12-19
Miller Falls Co	25c	..	12-31	12-10
Do 7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	....	12-31
Minnesota Power & Light Co, 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-15
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-15
New York Power & Light Corp. 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	1- 2	12-15
Patchogue Plym Mills	$1	..	12-23	12-18
Penn Exch Bank (N Y)	30c	S	12-21	12-11
Prov Wash Ins	25c	..	12-23	12-11
Prov & Worc RR Co	$2.50	..	12-31	12- 9
Rensselaer & Sar RR	$2	S	1- 2	12-15
Roch & Genes Val RR	$2	S	1- 2	12-19
Seymour Trust (Conn)	$2	Q	1- 2	12-21
Shawmut Assn	15c	Q	1- 2	12-17
Simplex Paper Corp	5c	..	12-26	12-17
Singer Mfg	$1.50	Q	12-24	12-10
Sterling Trust (Tor)	$1.50	S	1- 2	12-21
Sunray Oil Corp 5½ conv pf	68¾c	Q	1- 1	12-17
U S & For Sec pf	$1.50	Q	12-26	12-19
West Hartford Trust Co (Conn)	80c	Q	1- 2	12-21
Wrigley (Wm) Jr & Co	25c	M	1- 2	12-19
Do	50c	BM	3- 1	2-20
Do	50c	BM	5- 1	4-20

Bureau Director

Todd Studios

Norman Lewis

Elected a director of the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis, Mo., representing the advertising agency group. Mr. Lewis was also recently re-elected vice-president of the First Advertising Agency Group, a national network of agencies operating in 22 metropolitan cities. He is President of the Ridgway Company, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

WPB Order Increases Worsted Fabrics For Civilian Use in '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—A War Production Board order Thursday made available more wosted fabrics for civilian consumption in 1943.

The action, taken to insure adequate clothing supplies for next fall and also to keep worsted manufacturing firms intact during the slack period in military demand for worsted goods, will increase production of worsted fabrics by almost 60 per cent above the rate of output since August.

Effective immediately, the order covers the period to July 1, 1943.

The restriction on the manufacture of blankets containing more than 80 per cent total wool fibers was removed. In its place was substituted a prohibition on the manufacture of blankets containing more than 65 per cent of new wool. As a result, manufacturers can now make blankets containing 100 per cent wool fibers by blending mohair, wool waste, repossessed or reused wool with new wool.

Manufacturers also are permitted to fill orders carrying defense ratings from stocks held as part of their civilian quotas, without the wool being charged against allocation of wool for civilian use.

The order made no change in the quotas assigned for production of floor covering, these remaining at 25 per cent of the basic quarterly poundage.

Kenneth W. Marriner, chief of the wool branch, said the American-grown wool clipped this year is being used for the manufacture of clothing, blankets and other wool items required for the armed forces. As a result, he said, wool dealers and manufacturers will be dependent on foreign wool imports to meet their requirements until next July, when the 1943 wool clip will become available.

Mr. Marriner said the recent sale of some Government-held wool in the Boston market resulted from a misunderstanding.

Philco Corp. Methods Save Tons of Brass

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 (AP)—The Philco Corporation has developed new manufacturing methods that will save 54,505,800 pounds of brass, aluminum and copper a year in the manufacture of M-48 and M-51 artillery fuses and boosters, James T. Buckley, president, said today.

In a letter to stockholders Mr. Buckley declared the new methods substitute steel for brass, aluminum and copper and press work for machine operations.

"Exhaustive tests have indicated," he said, "that the ordnance material produced by these new methods is equally as dependable as previously supplied to the army."

N. Y. Savings Banks Show Further Rise in Savings

NEW YORK (AP)—New York State savings banks reported their sixth consecutive monthly increase in new savings deposits to a total of 5,999,924 and a fourth successive gain in dollar deposits to a total of $5,492,175,459 on Nov. 30.

The Savings Bank Association of New York, in announcing the trend, said it was despite sale of $17,981,866 in war bonds during November, which raised the total sold since the campaign began a year and a half ago to about $400,000,000.

On Nov. 30, 1941, savings accounts totaled 6,069,699 and total deposits $5,541,589.

Business Personal

Coincident with the announcement of the dissolution of the firm of C. A. Preim & Co., R. W. Presprich & Co., member of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Carl A. Preim has become associated with them with headquarters at 744 Broad Street, Newark.

Cleveland Graphite Dividend

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. declared a year-end dividend of $1 on the common, bringing 1942 payments to $2, same as last year. The dividend is payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 19.

Standard Oil Making Sturdy Butyl Rubber

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Company (N. J.) said progress in synthetic rubber and an ever-mounting production of 100 octane aviation gasoline were the outstanding accomplishments of its first year of war.

"The American motorist will be glad to learn that much progress was made this year with butyl rubber," the company reported.

The oil company said it not only was able to incorporate improvements in plant designs which resulted in raising the capacity of butyl plants more than double, but that it improved the quality of this product in the last year.

Good for 10,000 Miles

Standard said tires made from butyl originally lasted for about 200 miles, from 1939 to the spring of 1942 were improved to wear 4,000 miles and "by early summer we were getting some 10,000 miles."

The company said further improvement made it so "that currently a butyl tire will last for more than 20,000 miles at speeds of below 40 miles per hour." Standard added that it "was also heartening to learn that inner tubes of butyl are better than natural rubber."

About aviation gasoline, Standard said, "one of the brightest chapters ever written by the oil industry is the manner in which it responded to this ever heavier demand for 100 octane aviation gasoline."

Shortly before the war, the company said, its engineers and chemists had developed a method of petroleum refining known as catalytic cracking. By means of which a single plant could make basic materials for 100 octane, as well as many other petroleum products.

"Since Pearl Harbor we have placed two fluid catalytic cracking plants in operation" and "five more of these units are being rushed to completion for our company alone" as well as an additional 26 plants being built by the industry, Standard reported.

Large quantities of toluene, base for T. N. T., were currently being produced from petroleum by means of a process it developed in peacetime, the oil company said.

Paratone Oil Discovery

Standard said another product, Paratone, was playing a significant part in the war and when added to oils it permitted them to have a minimum change in viscosity with changes in temperature. Thus, such an oil does not thin out when used in an airplane on the Sahara Desert and also would flow freely at 65 degrees below zero.

"The lack of such a product may well have made Germany's task in Russia so difficult last winter when the much vaunted panzer divisions were often unable to function due to oil having stiffened to the point where it no longer lubricated effectively," Standard said

Tribute to Seamen

The company paid a tribute to seamen who had brought its fleet of tankers through submarine-infested seas to their destinations and praised the nation's railroads for the way they have handled the oil industry's huge volume of rail freight.

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's synthetic rubber production will be sufficient by next October to provide the military needs of the United States, in the opinion of Dr. Vasili I. Komarewsky, research scientist.

The rubber will be of lower cost and higher quality than the natural product, believes Dr. Komarewsky, who has worked with synthetic rubber in Russia and Germany and who has patents covering more than 50 processes.

The scientist, now a professor of chemistry at the Illinois Institute of Technology, gave his views in an address on the history of synthetic rubber before members of Sigma XI, scientific fraternity.

Package Machinery To Pay Bonuses

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The Package Machinery Co. announced record bonuses and payments under the company's profit-sharing plan would be paid Dec. 15 and would total $71,000 for 550 employees.

Of the total, $50,000 will be under the wage dividend plan which gives each employee 12½ per cent of his earnings for the last three months, up to $750, a sum about $12,000 in excess of 1941 payments which went to a smaller number of workers.

Shipments Finished Goods Of U. S. Steel at New Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. were higher in November than for any similar month in the history of the corporation but dropped below those of the preceding month. In the first 11 months of the year shipments were at a new peak by a substantial margin.

Total shipments in November amounted to 1,665,545 net tons, a decrease of 121,956 from October shipments of 1,787,501 tons, but an increase of 41,359 tons over the like month in 1941.

Shipments in the first 11 months aggregated 19,214,522 net tons, an increase of 601,621 tons over 18,612,901 tons in the comparable months of 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
5	2s 55-51 Dec	100	100	100
55	2½s 72-67	100.13	100.13	100.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
2	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	102	102	102
1	Am Int 5½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Am T & T 3¼s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Am T & T 3s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Am W W & E 6s 75	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
9	Atl & Birm 4s 33	28	28	28
6	A C Line 1st 4s 52	83¼	83	83¼
8	A C Line clt 4s 52	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
9	A C Line 4½s 64	61¼	61⅛	61¼
3	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	29¾	29¾	29¾
9	B&O 1st mtg 48 st	58¼	58⅛	58¼
7	B&O 95 st A	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
5	B&O 95 st C	31½	31⅛	31½
7	B&O 2000 st D	28¾	28¾	28¾
2	B&O 96 st F	28½	28½	28½
20	B&O 4s 48	56½	56½	56½
6	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	60	60	60
2	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	60½	60½	60½
3	Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	98½	98½	98½
1	Beth Stl 3½s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102½	102½	102½
5	Boston & Me 4½s 70	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
7	Boston & Me 4s 60	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
11	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	99	98⅞	99
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2	Can Nor 6½s 46	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5	Can Pac 4½s 60	89	89	89
6	Can Pac 4s perp	70	70	70
1	Carriers & Gen 5s 50	102½	102½	102½
3	Celanese 3½s 62	101	101	101
10	Cen of Ga 5s 59C	6	6	6
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23	23	23
1	Cen of Ga Chat 4s 51	28¾	28¾	28¾
6	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97	97	97
67	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
7	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	CM&SP 4½s 89C	45	45	45
5	CM&SP 4½s 89E	45	45	45
10	CM&SP gen 4s 89	44	43⅞	44
7	CM&SP 3½s 89B	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
8	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22½	22½	22½
25	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
50	Chi & NL 4½s 2037	22½	22	22½
10	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22½	22⅛	22½
55	Chi & NW 4s '87	33⅜	33¼	33¼
310	CRI & P 4½s '52A	19¼	19⅛	19¼
13	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
54	CRI & P 4s '88	33	32⅝	32⅞
145	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	18¼	18	18⅛
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Ch & W Ind 4¾s '62	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5	CCC&StL 4½s '77	44½	44⅜	44½
2	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	77¾	77½	77¾
13	Clev Un Term 5s '73	65½	65⅛	65⅛
6	Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1	Col & So 4½s '80	21½	21½	21½
1	Con dis 3¾s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
3	Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	35	35	35
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109	109	109
2	Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	94¾	94¾	94¾
5	Cuba RR 7½s '46 rct	28	28	28
57	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56½	55⅛	56
5	D & R G 4½s '36	20¾	20¾	20¾
5	D & R G 4s '36	20¼	20¼	20¼
6	D & R G West 5s '55	3	3	3
1	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	D & R G West 5s '78	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	111	111	111
1	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	21¾	21¾	21¾
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
1	Elgin Joliet&E 3¾s '70	103	103	103
2	Erie 4½s 2015	53¼	53¼	53¼
4	Erie 4s '95	89	88⅞	89
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	21	21	21
1	Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	99	99	99
5	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	17	17	17
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102⅝	102½	102½
3	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	81½	81½	81½
2	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	51¼	51¼	51¼
3	Housatonic 5s 37	84	84	84
1	Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼s54	104	104	104
5	Hudson Coal 5s62A	41	40½	41
2	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	46	46
1	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
7	Ill Cen 4s 52	49⅛	49	49
1	Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
16	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44⅝	44½	44⅝
11	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
8	Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅝	54½	54½
3	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56	56	56
8	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	40¼	40½
2	Inland Stl 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38¼	38¼	38¼
29	Int T&T 4½s 52	63	62¾	63
30	Int T&T 5s 55	66¼	66⅛	66¼
5	James F&Clea 4s 59	44	44	44
17	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	58	57¾	57¾
1	Kresge Found 3s 50	101½	101½	101½
1	Lac Gas 5s 45	99	99	99
1	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	77½	77½	77½
2	Leh C&N 4½s 54C	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
3	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
5	Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	26½	26½	26½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	99	99
1	Louisiana & Ark 5s 69	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1	McKess & Rob 3½s 56	107	107	107
1	Met Ed 4½s 68	112½	112½	112½
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	68¼	68¼	68¼
6	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15¾	16	16
14	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
3	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38½	38½	38½
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	40	40
2	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31	31	31
5	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4	4	4
3	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
10	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	35⅞	35¾	35¾
4	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	35½	35½	35½
13	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36⅛	36	36
9	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
5	Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	35¾	35¾	35¾
12	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36	35⅞	36
95	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9⅛	9	9⅛
3	Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	44	44	44
4	Mor & Essex 5s 55	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	29¾	29¾	29¾
2	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	35¾	35¾	35¾
2	Nat Dairy 3¾s 60	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3	Nat Distill 3¼s 49	101	100¾	100¾
1	Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13	N Eng RR 5s 45	74	74	74
5	N Eng RR 4s 45	73¼	73¼	73¼
5	New Eng T&T 5s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	NO Tex&M 5½s54	56½	56½	56½
8	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	54½	54½	54½
6	NO Tex & M 4½s 56	50	49½	49½
1	NY & Putnam 4s 93	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
15	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛
9	NYC 4½s 2013 A	45¼	45¼	45¼
3	NYC cn 4s 98	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
20	NYC 3¾s 46	98¾	98⅝	98¾
9	NYC cv 3½s 52	63⅛	63	63
1	NY Chi & St L 6s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74¾	74¾	74¾
21	NYCh&Stl 4½s 78	60⅜	60	60⅜
13	N Y Chi & StL 3½s 47	101½	101⅜	101½
11	N Y Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
2	NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107¾
27	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	43	42⅞	42⅞
6	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	56½	56⅛	566½
20	NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¾	39½	39½
19	NYNH&H 4s 47	36¼	36	36¼
15	NYNH&H 4s 56	36¼	36	36¼
3	NYNH&H 4s 75	8⅝	T⅝	8⅝
15	NYNH&H 3½s 47	34	33⅝	33⅝
4	NYNH&H 3½s 54	34	34	34
2	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33½	33½	33½
4	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6½	6½	6½
1	NY W&Bot 4½s 46	8	8	8
3	NL&O Pow 5s 55A	110½	110½	110½
2	Norff&Sou cv5s2014	35	35	35
1	Norf Sou 4½s 98	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
2	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104	104	104
9	Nor Pac 6s 2047	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54	54	54
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53½	53½	53½
5	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49½	49½	59½
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
10	OgdenLCha 4s 48	10½	10½	10½
1	OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	109½	109½	109½
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3	Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110⅞	110¾	110¾
2	Pac G & E 4s 64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
4	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Para Pict 4s 56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102	102	102
50	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
15	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
17	Pen RR 4s 48	108¼	108¼	108¼
15	Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	Peoria & East 4s 60	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1	Peoria & E inc 4s 90	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15	Pere Marq 4½s 80	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
5	Phila Co 4½s 61	94⅛	94	94
6	Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅞	110¾	110¾
8	Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
108	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	35½	35	35½
3	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103½	103½
1	PCC & St L 4½s 77	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	53	53	53
1	Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	53	53	53
17	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	89⅝	89½	89⅝
28	Readg 4½s 97 A	77	77	77
2	Rem Rand 3½s 56	102	102	102
2	Republic Steel 5½s 54	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4	Republic Steel 4½s 61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	75¼	75¼	75¼
3	St L S F 5s 50 B	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
8	St L S F 4½s 78	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
5	StLSF4½s 78ct st	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
25	St L S F 4s 50 A	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
20	St L SW 5s 52	45⅛	45	45
1	Seab A L cn 6s 45	13½	13½	13½
1	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12⅝	12Z	12⅝
11	Sea A L 4s 50 st	25¼	25	25¼
5	Sea A L 4s 50 unst	25	25	25
1	Sea A L rfg 4s 59	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2	Shell Un 2½s 54	98	98	98
2	Skelly Oil 3s 50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	So Col Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
15	Sou Pac 4½s 68	51⅞	51¾	51¾
7	Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅛	50¾	50⅞
4	So Pac 4½s 69	51⅝	51¼	51⅝
3	So Pac rfg 4s 55	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
10	So Pac clt 4s 49	70½	70½	70½
4	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53	52⅞	52⅞
11	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85	84⅝	85
1	South Ry gen 6s 56	88	88	88
8	South Ry gen 4s 56	67¼	67¼	67¼
5	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
8	Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅛	105	105
3	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	65½	65½	65½
3	Tex & Pac 5s 80D	64¾	64¼	64¼
14	Third Ave aj 5s 60	20	20	20
1	Third Ave 4s 60	59¾	59¾	59¾
1	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101½	101½	101½
2	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108	108	108
10	Un Pac 3½s 71	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	93	93	93
13	Unit Drug 5s 53	99	98¾	98¾
43	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	99	98⅜	98¾
34	Utah P&L 5s 44	99	98¾	99
18	Wabash 4s 81	42½	42¼	42½
2	Wabash 4s 71	81	81	81
2	Warner Bros 6s 48	103	103	103
4	Westn Md 5½s 77A	95½	95½	95½
30	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	36¼	36¼	36¼
2	Western Un 5s 51	86	86	86
4	Western Un 5s 60	82½	82½	82½
2	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1	Wilson & Co 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
10	Wis Cen 4s 49	51	51	51
1	Young T&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Antioquia 7s 45 A	15	15	15
1	Antioquia 7s 45 B	15	15	15
5	Argentine 4½s 71	81½	81½	81½
3	Australia 4½s 56	76	76	76
11	Brazil 8s 41	36½	36	36½
1	Brazil 6½s 26-57	33¾	33¾	33¾
8	Brazil 6½s 27-57	33½	33½	33½
2	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	33¼	33¼	33¼
2	Buen A 4¾s 77	67¼	67¼	67¼
5	Buen A 4½s Apr 76	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
5	Buen A 4¾s 75	69	69	69
2	Canada 3s 66	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Canada 2½s 45	100½	100½	100½
1	Chile 7s 42	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Chile 6s 60	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
60	Chile 6s 60 asd	18½	18⅜	18⅜
2	Chile 6s 61 Jan	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
3	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	51½	51½	51½
46	Cuba 4½s 77	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	El Salvador 8s 48 ct	18	18	18
6	Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	11	10½	10½
3	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	9	9	9
15	Mex 10 4s asd 45	12½	12½	12½
7	Peru 7s 59	13½	13½	13½
2	Peru 1st 6s 60	13¼	13⅛	13¼
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	14¾	14¾	14¾
3	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	San Paulo 7s 56	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1	San Paulo St 7s 40	62	62	62

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,484500; previous day, 7,744,000; week ago, 5,278,000; year ago, 4,982,000; two years ago, 5,738,040; Jan. 1 to date, 2,180,868,650; year ago, 1,996,648,550; two years ago, 1,559,942,450.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
16	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	101¾	101¾	101¾
100	Alum Co Am (6e)	102	102	102
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	107½	106¾	106¾
100	Alum Goods (.85e)	12½	12½	12½
350	Alum Ltd (h3a)	83	82¾	83
30	Am Book (1½e)	21	21	21
300	AmBoxBoard (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Am Cyan B (.60a)	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
700	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
700	Am Gen (.15e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	25½	25½	25½
1100	Am Maracaibo	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Am Republics (.35e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1400	Am Superpow	1/16	1/16	1/16
2400	Ark Nat Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	Avery & S pf (1½)	15½	15½	15½
200	Babcock & Wil (1½e)	17½	17⅜	17½
100	Baldwin Loco war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Barium Sta Stl	1	15/16	1
200	Basic Refract (.40e)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
600	Beech Airc (1e)	9⅜	9	9
100	Berk & Gay Furn	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Bliss (E W) (2)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
100	Blue Ridge	¾	¾	¾
800	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	¼	¼	¼
700	Braz Tr L&P (1e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Brewst Aero (.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Bridgpt Mach	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Brill A	2	2	2
100	Brown Rubber	½	½	½
200	Buf N&EP	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
400	Bunk Hill & S (1)	9½	9⅜	9⅜
100	Cab El Prod	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Callite Tung (¼e)	1½	1½	1½
25	CanCar&Fpf(h1¾k)	22	22	22
1500	Can Marconi (h.04e)	⅝	½	9/16
25	Carnation (1a)	37¾	37¾	37¾
300	Carrier Corp	7	7	7
100	Catalin Am (.10e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
80	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	86	85¾	85¾
100	Cen Ohio Stl (1.10e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Cessna Airc (1e)3	8	8	8
50	Chesebrough (4a)	78½	78½	78½
25	Childs pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Cities Service	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Claude Neon Lts	¼	¼	¼
200	Cleve Trust (½e)	5	4⅞	5
100	Colonial Airl	4	4	4
200	Colo Fuel & I war	1	1	1
40	Col G&E pf (5)	22¼	22¼	22¼
800	Conn Tel & El	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	ConsG&EBal(3.60)	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
10	Con(G&EBl pf C(4)	103	103	103
100	Copper Range ¾e	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Cor & Rey pf 7k 10g	78½	78¼	78¼
300	Creole Pet (½a)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1100	Crocker-Wh (½e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Croft Brewing	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Crown C Pet (.20g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Crown C Int A (.40k)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Crown Drug (.10e)	1	1	1
100	Crystal Oil Ref	¼	¼	¼
100	Cuban Tob	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Darby Pet (1)	8	8	8
100	Davenp Hos 1¾e	15	15	15
200	Dobeckmun ½e	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Draper Corp	57	57	57
400	East Gas & F	⅞	¾	¾
175	East G&F 6 pf (3k)	18¾	18½	18¾
100	East G&F pr pf (4½)	43⅞	43¼	43¼
200	East Sta Corp	3-32	3-32	3-32
7400	El Bond & Sh	1¾	1½	1¾
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	40¾	40¾	40¾
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	38½	38¼	38¼
100	El P&L war	5-32	5-32	5-32
400	Equity Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
175	Equity Co $3pf(1½k)	20	20	20
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	7	7	7
400	Fairchild En & Air	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Fansteel Met (¼e)	8½	8½	8½
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	52	52	52
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Fuller (G A) (2g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	Gen Alloys	1/16	1/16	1/16
110	Gen Share pf (6d)	52½	51½	51½
100	Gen Finance	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen Share	3/16	3/16	3/16
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	99	99	99
100	Glen Ald Coal (2e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
25	Gt A&P nv (5e)	72	72	72
50	Gt Nor Pap (2)	25	25	25
300	Gt NY Brew	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Gulf Oil	36	36	36
300	Hat Cor Am B (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Hecla Min (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Hewitt Rub	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Huyler's	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Hygrade Fd	3½	3½	3½
400	Ill Iowa Pow	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	2	2	2
100	Ill Iowa Pwpf	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1300	Int Petrol	12¾	13	13
100	Int Util pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Irving Air Ch (1a)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
100	Jacobs (F. L.)	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Kingston Prod (.10)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Le Tourneau (1)	25⅜	24¾	25⅜
300	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Line Material (.35e)	6½	6½	6½
50	Locke Stl Ch	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
350	Long Is L pf B	20	19⅝	20
500	Louis L & E (.40)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
10	Louis P&L 6 pf	97½	97½	97½
100	Lynch Corp	19	19	19
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Mesabi Iron	13/16	13/16	13/16
1500	Mid West Corp	4	4	4
500	Mid West Ref.	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Miss Riv P pf (6)	97	97	97
200	Molybdenum (¼)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Monogram Pict	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Nat Cont	8¼	8	8
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
175	Nat P&L pf (6)	84⅝	84½	84⅝
100	Nat Un Rad	11/16	11/16	11/16
200	Nat Refin	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	106	106	106
25	N E P A 6% pf	27	27	27
50	New Eng T&T	87	87	87
100	NJ zinc (3e)	55¼	55¼	55¼
200	NMex & Ariz Ld	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	NY&Hon Ros (2.55e)	18	18	18
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	103	103	103
10	NY Wat Svc pf	36	36	36
2000	Niag Hud Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Niag Hud	50	50	50
60	Niag Hud	32½	32½	32½
200	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	3	3	3
2200	Niles-Bem-P (1e)	8¼	8	8
25	Nor Am L & P pf	55¼	55¼	55¼
200	Nor Am RayA(2¼e)	22	21⅞	22
100	Nor Am Ray B (2¼e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	17⅜	17¼	17¼
100	Ogden Corp	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18¼	18⅛	18¼
60	OklaNG cv pf(5½)	110	110	110
1200	Paintepec Oil Ven	4	3⅞	3⅞
500	Pa Gas & El A	1/16	1/16	1/16
70	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	79½	79	79
50	Pa Salt (6¾e)	150	150	150
300	Phillips Pkg (½e)	4½	4½	4½
700	Phoenix Sec	7¾	7⅝	7¾
100	Pitts Pl Gl (3½e)	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
100	Pleas V Wine (.30e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Polaris Mng (.03e)	⅜	⅜	⅜
2000	Premier Gld (.06)	1/16	1/16	1/16
25	PugSdP&L$6pf	45¼	45¼	45¼
10	Quaker Oats (4)	68½	68½	68½
400	RKO opt war	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	Rwy&Lgt Sec (¾e)	7½	7½	7½
50	Raym Conc (1a)	12½	12½	12½
100	RelianceE&E(1)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Republic Avia	3	3	3
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Rice Stix D G (1e)	6	6	6
100	Rome Cable (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Root Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Ryerson & Haynes	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	St Regis Pap	1½	1½	1½
200	Salt Dome Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
110	Scran-SBW pf	44½	44½	44½
400	Segal Lock & H	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Shaw W&P (h.90)	13	13	13
100	Sherwin-Wms	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
100	Solar Mfg (.20e)	2	2	2
400	So Coast	3½	3⅜	3½
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
100	Spalding	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	St Oil Ky	12⅜	12¼	12¼
100	St Pow & Lt	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Std Stl Sprg (1e)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
100	Ster Br Strs (.60g)	2½	2½	2½
200	Sterl Brew (.30e)	1	1	1
25	Stetson (JB)	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	Stroock & Co (2½e)	14	13½	13½
100	Sullivan Mach (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Taggart	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Tampa El (1.70e)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
200	Technicolor (¼e)	7½	7½	7½
100	Tilo Roof (.60e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Todd Shipyds (3e)	55¾	55¾	55¾
10	Toledo Edis 7% pf (7)	108	108	108
100	Trans-lux (.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Transwest Oil (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
10	Tubize Chat	4⅝	4½	4⅝
50	Tubize Chat A	37	37	37
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	2	2	2
600	Ulen Realiz	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Unexcelled Mfg (½a)	3	3	3
100	Unit Airc Pr (1)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1200	Unit Gas	⅝	9/16	⅝
50	Unit Gas pf	116½	116½	116½
500	Unit Lt&Pow A	¼	¼	¼
1800	Unit Lt&P pf	21¼	20¾	21¼
25	Unit Shoe M	62¼	62¼	62¼
400	U S Foil B	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Univ Cons Oil (1e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Univ Corp vtc	7	7	7
200	Utah-IdahoSug (.15e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Utility Equit	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Way Knit M (1¾e)	11½	11½	11½
100	Wilson-Jones (1⅛e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
800	Wright Harg (h.40a)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞

Total stock sales today (estimated) 70,000 shares; year ago, 113,110 shares.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
Wheat			
Dec.	1.30½	1.30⅝	1.24⅛
May	1.33	1.32⅞	1.27¼
July	1.33½	1.33¼	1.27⅞
Sept.	.....	1.34¼	.....
Corn			
Dec.	.87¼	.87⅜	.78⅜
May	.91⅛	.91⅛	.83⅛
July	.92¼	.92¼	.84⅞
Sept.	....	.92¾	....
Oats			
Dec.		.51½	.51⅜
May	.53⅛	.53⅛	.55½
July	....	.53⅛	.53⅜
Soybeans			
Dec.	....	1.64¼	1.71
May	....	1.69¾	1.75⅞
Rye			
Dec.	.70⅛	.70	.67⅛
May	.75⅛	.75	.73⅛
July	.77¾	.77⅜	.75⅛
Lard			
Dec.	....	13.80	9.77½
Jan.		13.80	9.95

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				91.5	92.0
March				91.b	91.0
May				90.b	91.0
July				89.5b	91.0
Tops					
December	121.5	121.5	121.5	120.b	120.5
March	120.0	120.0	120.0	119.5b	119.9
May				118.2b	118.5
July				117.b	117.3
October				115.8b	116.0

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	19.27	19.27	19.07	19.09	19.23
March	18.80	18.82	18.74	18.77	18.80
May	18.62	18.64	18.55	18.62	18.65
July	18.54	18.54	18.46	18.51	19.55
October	18.51	18.51	18.39	18.48	18.51

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 12

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	79½	79½	79½	79½
2.00	Boston Edison	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	63	63	63	63½
1.70d	Bos Her-Trav	13¼	13	13¼	13
..	East G&Fuel	75c	75c	75c	75c
4.50	East G&F pf pf	44½	44½	44½	44⅞
..	East M SR pf B	22½	22½	22½	22½
.20d	Lamson	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
5.00d	Mergenthaler	35¾	35¾	35¾	35
5.75d	N E T&Tel	86½	86	86¼	86¾
	Old Colony RR	40c	40c	40c	20c
.60d	Shawmut Assoc	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
1.80d	Torrington	30	30	30	30
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	63	62½	62¾	62½
..	Utah B & T	22c	22c	22c	25c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Oil Equipment Ready

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Officials of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., declared that pumping equipment for the Texas to Illinois oil pipe line constructed at their plant already had been shipped or would be supplied on or ahead of contract dates. The statement followed remarks in a press conference at Washington by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes that opening of the line, scheduled for next Tuesday, would be delayed because of inability to get pumping equipment.

English Note Use at New Peak

LONDON (AP) — The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England reported an increase of almost £12,000,000 in note circulation to the record total of £889,324,000, for the twelfth consecutive weekly advance. Gains of £22,395,000 in government securities and more than £11,000,000 in private deposits also were recorded.

Stock Exchange Seat Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements were made for sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership for $25,000, a decline of $2,000 from the last previous transaction.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
22	As P&L 6s 2016	96	95¼	95¼
1	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	106½	106½	106½
7	As Elec 4½s 53	44¾	44½	44½
2	As G&E 5s 50	11½	11½	11½
2	As G&E 4½s 49	11½	11½	11½
3	Bell T Can 5s 60 C	117	117	117
2	Birm El 4½s 68	104	104	104
5	Boston Ed 2¾s 70 A	101⅛	101	101⅛
1	Cen Ill E&G 3¾s 64	105	105	105
15	Cen St El 5½s 54	10¼	10⅛	10¼
2	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	48	48	48
6	Cities Ser 5s 69	83½	83½	83½
3	Cities SCer 5s 58	83¼	83¼	83¼
10	Cities Ser 5s 50	84¼	84⅛	84¼
16	Cit S P & L 5½s 49	84	83¾	84
14	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	83¼	83	83¼
1	Con G&L Ba 3s 69	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
22	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	83⅛	82¾	82¾
2	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	East G&F 4s 56 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
3	Elec P&L 5s 2030	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
2	Fla P&L 5s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	91½	91½	91½
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	89	89	89
9	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90	90	90
2	Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Ind Svc 5s 50	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Ind Svc 5s 63 A	78	78	78
9	Inters Pow 6s 52	35½	35½	35½
23	Inters Pow 5s 57	75⅞	75½	75⅞
4	Jackon G 5s 42 st	47¼	47¼	47¼
3	Midland Val 5s 43	52	51	52
2	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	108½	108½	108½
2	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	97	97	97
9	N Eng G&E 5s 50	46½	46½	46½
10	N Eng G&E 5s 47	47	46½	46½
11	N Eng Pow 3½s 54	83¾	83½	83½
5	N Eng Pow 5s 48	77½	77	77½
2	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
12	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102⅜	101¾	102⅜
4	Scullin Stl 3s 51	81¼	81¼	81¼
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	100½	100½	100½
10	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
5	So Cal Ed 3s 65	102⅛	102	102
1	So Ind Ry 4s 51	51	51	51
6	Stand G&E 6s 51	64¾	64½	64½
3	Stand G&E 6s 57	64	64	64
2	Stand P&L 6s 57	64½	64½	64½
5	Tex El S 5s 60	105½	105½	105½
1	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
25	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	97⅛	96½	96½
1	Utah P&L 4½s 44	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
6	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Russian 6½s 1919	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	Russ 5½s 1921	2½	2½	2½

Total bond sales today, $425,000; year ago, $418,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants (war) Warrants.

Motor Plant Adopts Joint Security Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 12—Protection of two kinds is provided at the plant of the Continental Motors Corporation here as a result of the operation of a recently established Joint Labor-Management Air Raid Protection Committee.

First, the factory property is well guarded against damage by air raids. And second, and perhaps of just as much importance, the organization is given some measure of protection against work disruption as a result of bad worker morale. In other words the system builds up that morale, as well as building up a physical guard against physical danger.

Worker-management co-operation has proved possible and mutually beneficial in two fields. One is in the matter of ideas or suggestions for production improvements. The other is this matter of air raid precautions. Experiences at the Continental plant illustrate the possibilities in this direction.

In August, Local 380 of the United Auto Workers-C. I. O. offered to the management the union's full co-operation in a plan to safeguard the factory and its workers. Within three days C. J. Reese, Continental President, had accepted and offered in return the 100 per cent co-operation of the corporation.

The first step in the protection plans was formation of a joint committee equally representing labor and mangement. Second was the training in two weeks' time, of more than 500 wardens. Maintenance men were organized into emergency crews. All Plant Protection men were given the regular OCD warden course. The organization now includes altogether some 1,000 men. Other workers in the plant of course co-operate and contribute in various ways and are always on call for special duty.

A central control room was established, 12 sirens installed, 50 first aid boxes located strategically, fire-proof sheds erected with telephones connected to the control room, and pails, shovels, sand bins, and spray tanks placed in readiness.

The necessary contacts between the workers and the plant management produced almost immediately a better understanding, even on problems not connected with air raids.

The union reported that "not only have plans been perfected that will save lives and much property in our vital industries, but the morale of the workers has lifted considerably due to participation in the program."

Simpler Catching of Fish Coming Before State Group

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Atlantic States Fisheries Commission, an interstate organization of 10 seaboard states, approved plans for the simplification of systems of catching fish, and ordered the plans submitted to the governors and Legislatures of the member states.

Concluding a two-day meeting, Executive Secretary Wayne D. Heydecker of New York City said the next session of the Commission would "probably" be held in New York in March.

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PURCH REPRES: Elec or Radio exp	$2400
ELECTRONIC ENGR: Excellent oppt	Gd Sal
METALLURGIST: 1 PhD; others, exp	Arr
CONTROLLERS: West, gd openings	$6-15000
WAREHOUSE MGRS: Rtl chain exp	$5500
PATENT ATTORNEY: E E Degree	Arr
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR: Thoro exp only	$18000
INDUS RELA DIRECTOR: Metal mfg exp	$12000
PROJECT ENGR: Centrifugal blower exp	$3000

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
127 Federal Street, Boston

Exec sec, personnel office, Springfield	$40
Secy investment office, under 28 yrs	$25
Jr or semi-sr acct, good exp	$35-$40
Clerk-typists, many openings	$16-$20

BOOKKEEPER
Experienced, to take full charge of highly detailed set of books through adjusted trial balance. Knowledge of stenography desirable, but not essential. Apply by letter stating qualifications, age, and salary expected, THE UNIVERSITY OVERLAND EXPRESS, Inc., 852 McGrath Highway, Somerville, Mass.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	36c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
(Continued)

COOK, experienced; white, references; own room; excellent salary; chambermaid-waitress employed; immediately or for Jan. 3. Telephone Scarsdale 4315, reverse charges from N. Y. C. or near by or write essential information. Write Box R-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED general maid; 2 adults, 2 grown children; good home and wages; live in. Call Bigelow 4868, Newton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, near Boston; father, 2 grown daughters in school; write giving full details. Box H-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Resident experienced teacher for a small school, one who loves children and would like to teach a class of three or four and play with them and mother them out of school hours; must have a bright, cheerful disposition; preferably a woman who has had children of her own; beautiful home bordering on Narragansett Bay; beginning salary $30 a month. Box L-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

DEFENSE WORK
Girls Wanted—under 25 years; must have nimble fingers for dexterous work; good working conditions; light work.
Northeastern Products
1140 Washington Street, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman, Protestant, desires cleaning, mornings, no laundry, no Sundays. Write Box J-4, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN: Christian Scientist, very active, eager to work in defence factory. Unexperienced but willing to learn bench work. IMBERT, 145 EAST 53rd St., N. Y. C. Tel. Plaza 3-3560.

YOUNG married lady, educated in Europe and South America, with baby (husband, Harvard student, to be inducted), wishes position in private home as governess, companion, housekeeper, mother's helper; pay secondary to good home. MRS. WILTSHIRE, Gibson Terrace, Cambridge, Mass. Eli 1391.

ANTIQUES

The BOSTON ANTIQUE SHOP
Has a splendid stock of old-fashioned things in furniture:—china, glassware, mirrors, clocks, Swiss music boxes; andirons, fenders, and numerous other useful and decorative Antiques. Write us what you want. We send photos.
BOSTON ANTIQUE SHOP
59 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

DRESSMAKING

MAISON FRANÇAISE
Robes et Chapeaux. Dressmaking. Remodeling. COMmonwealth 7705. 282 Dartmouth St., Boston

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE MIRROR, 6 ft. 8 in. high, 5 ft. 4 in. wide; gilt frame, Victorian, good condition; shelf at base 11/in. wide, brackets; reasonable price; call at any time. Box K-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

Furs NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

GENEALOGY

Do you know YOUR FAMILY HISTORY?
Florence MacLea Zerbe, Genealogist.
9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts

HEATING REPAIRS

BOILERS AND PIPING repaired and insulated. SHAWS, 143 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 4073.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Lincoln National Bank of Chelsea, Chelsea, Massachusetts, will be held at its banking house, on Broadway, corner of Fourth Street, in the County of Suffolk, City of Chelsea and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on January 12th, 1943, at 8:30 A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.
FRANCIS P. MARONEY, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION WANTED

MEXICAN-SPANISH conversational lessons wanted by man with limited Spanish knowledge. Address Room 1046, 50 Congress St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES Remade only $5.00. (Using old ticking) Box Springs Repaired.
48-Hour Service.
Wells & Co. Show Room, 393 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Com. 2821

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C. Lo. 5-8600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6788

PUBLIC NOTICES

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
December 9, 1942

The following regulations for the Sale of Horse Meat or Products containing Horse Meat are adopted as provided by Section 31 of Chapter 111 of the General Laws as amended by Chapter 285 of the Acts of 1937:

"Section 1. No person shall sell or offer for sale "horse meat" or products containing "horse meat" unless said "horse meat" or products are conspicuously marked, labelled or tagged "horse meat" or "horse meat product," as the case may be, in letters not less than one inch in height."

"Section 2. No person shall sell or offer for sale "horse meat" or products containing horse meat, unless said horse meat or products have been inspected as provided by law with respect to the suitability of such meat for food."

The above regulations shall become effective at once.

G. LYNDE GATELY, M. D., M. P. H.
Health Commissioner, City of Boston

A true copy, Attest:
JOSEPH A. CAHALAN, Secretary

REPAIRING

VACUUM cleaners rebuilt $7.50. Toasters, electric heaters repaired. BOSTON ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO., 625 Tremont St., Boston. Com. 0263.

SHOE REPAIRING

MODERN SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Chas. G. Taminosian, Prop.
1012 Main St. Fort Myers, Florida

THUMB INDEXING

ALL EDITIONS of Textbooks, Any color, New or used, RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., Inc., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tal. 3400

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St. Walker Bldg., Boston, Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3306—Cabinet, antique repairs; mattresses, cushions, pillows renovated.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARY BEARD'S
400½ N. 20TH STREET
Miss Estelle Patton, Dietitian
LUNCHEON 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
DINNER 5:30 to 8 P. M.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

FREE ESTIMATES
STA-RITE SHINGLES
FOR
SERVICE and BEAUTY
ESTES LUMBER CO.

● *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*
FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 3-1133

Martha John
LIGHT
Soprano Tenor
Concert—Opera—Instruction
7928 4th Avenue South Phone 9-7641

JIMMY WILSON STUDIOS
Home of "Dramatized Photography"
Phone 4-2258

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, MGR.
Phone 3-6963

MOBILE

Gifts from Reiss Bros. are your Assurance of Perfect Satisfaction
Buy Fashions from Specialists in Fashion
REISS BROTHERS
204-206 DAUPHIN STREET

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

FRANK H. STOLL
5 North Royal
Men's Clothing
Hats and Furnishings

THE HOLLYWOOD SHOP
Exclusive styles at popular prices
Dresses, play clothes, formals
220½ Dauphin Street Mobile, Ala.

HAMMEL'S
FOR OVER 50 YEARS MOBILE'S BEST STORE
Dress Up at Hammel's

SERVICE HARDWARE COMPANY
Household Hardware
Builders' Supplies
854 Government Street, Mobile, Ala. Phone 3-2348

FIFTH AVENUE LINEN SHOP
All kinds of gifts of hand-made linens and infants' wear
6 St. Emanuel St., Mobile, Ala.

"As Modern As Tomorrow"
Mary Anne Billie's
RougeBox Beauty Shoppes

130 N. Ann Street	2-9757
130 N. Ann Street	2-9658
155 Contl Street	2-9351
706 S. Broad Street	2-9783

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Family Wash Service
Empire
PHONE C-[illegible]

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Florida

CORAL GABLES

KELLS PRESS
45 Coral Way
Unusual Printing at No Greater Cost
Phone 4-5845

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

Joe's Shoe Service
140 Volusia Avenue—806 Main Street
Daytona Beach, Fla.

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

CUSTER & CLARK
Florists
KAY KENNEDY, Manager
Corsages, cut flowers, plants, shrubbery. Greenhouses at N. Ridgewood and Third Street
HOLLY HILL — VISITORS WELCOME
Box 347—Daytona Beach, Fla. Tel. 164

FORT LAUDERDALE

MINNIE'S LITTLE HAT SHOP
Fall Hats, Bags, Belts
Costume Jewelry Featuring Custom-Made Hats
Opposite Champ Carr Hotel
613 E. Las Olas Boulevard

Season's Greetings
FORT LAUDERDALE FURNITURE CO.
Buy War Bonds
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

BROWARD BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
"Home Bank"
Member Federal Reserve System, also Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MODERN SHOE REBUILDERS
We Call For and Deliver
322 S. Andrews Avenue Phone 2343

TYPEWRITER JONES
Supplies Rentals Repairs
WORK GUARANTEED
23 S. E. 2nd St. Phone 928

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

Have you tried shopping at the
BEACH GIFT SHOP
We will be pleased to see you.
MRS. W. C. WHELESS
3009 E. Las Olas Blvd.

READ'S
Department Store
DRY GOODS — YARNS
Interior and Drapery Department
Cor. Wall Street and S. W. First Ave.

LOOK US UP
We Sell Real Estate
We Rent Homes
WALKER WHITE, Realtor
EUGENE H. SMITH *Associate*
23 S. E. Second St. Phone 928

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

VIRGINIA DONALDSON
Beach Wear
For Men, Women, Children
3005 E. Las Olas Blvd. "At the Beach"

MIDDLETON'S
Jewelers—Silversmiths
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
229 South Andrews Avenue

M. S. WILLIS Jr.
Shell Gasoline
Lubrication and Oil
Official Tire Inspector
S. Federal Hi-Way and 9th St. Phone [illegible]

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE
(Continued)

MARTIN'S ICE CREAM SHOP
Everybody likes Martin's Ice Cream. "We make our own."
Sandwiches—Candies
829 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 2440

Kokanour
REG. REAL ESTATE BROKER
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
17 EAST LAS OLAS BLVD.

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Dry Cleaning and Laundry done in Ft. Lauderdale
538 and 700 N. Andrews Avenue
Phone 533 and 267

The Towne Beauty Shop
Where Quality is a fact, not a boast.
Skilled BEAUTICIANS
608 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Phone 879

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

Where Quality Reigns
ROBBINS
Style Center for Men
Tropical Hotel Bldg., S. Andrews Ave.

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Albert and Evelyn Sleek formerly of the Albert Beauty Salon, associated with us.
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

"KICKERNICK"
for your
Christmas Glamour
SLIPS GOWNS PAJAMAS BED JACKETS
THE GOSSARD SHOP
14 TROPICAL ARCADE

Rowley Battery & Electric
Willard Batteries
Delco—Auto Lite
Official Parts and Service
615 N. E. First St. Phone 1535

ROYAL TYPEWRITERS
Have Gone to War
J. M. TAUL
Still Gives Service
Sweet Building Arcade Phone 472

THE BARNETT NATIONAL BANK
"Visitor Accounts Welcome"
Member Federal Reserve System
Deposits insured under FDIC
The only National Bank in Broward Co.

BOOKS—GAMES
VICTROLA RECORDS
RENTAL LIBRARY
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
FRIGIDAIRE
REFRIGERATORS AND RANGES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
OPP. CITY HALL—112 S. ANDREWS AVE.

CECIL B. SEAY
REALTOR
1715 S. Federal Highway
Phone 1660

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

J. D. BRYAN INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

For Christmas
Waterman Pen Sets
Eaton Social Stationery
Latest Books—Kodaks
Kelcy Photo & Book Shop
810 East Las Olas Boulevard

COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Grocery Produce
F. B. MILETT
Western Meats
EMIL HOFFMAN
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 9327

FORT MYERS

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued)

ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
FURNITURE, RUGS, DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
HENRY STREET

FORT MYERS NUT SHOP
1311 First Street
Specializing in Gift Packages of Tropical Fruits, Fruit Candies, Jellies, and Florida Souvenirs.

GOFF JEWELRY CO.
Serving Florida's West Coast
1115 First Street Fort Myers, Fla.

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

JEANNETTE'S SHOP
Always the Latest in Smart Millinery
37 Patio De Leon

New arrivals in Pottery, Lamps and Glassware, as well as one of the nicest lines of Christmas Cards we ever have shown.
MILLER'S GIFT SHOP
NEXT TO WESTERN UNION

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DICKINSON'S HARDWARE
Devoe Paints and Duo Therm Heaters
"WE DELIVER"
222-224 N. First Street Phone 255
Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

LAKELAND

Benford's Bootery
Quality Footwear
For Men and Women
124 SOUTH KENTUCKY AVENUE

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunda.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES **Certified DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

Shop **SEARS-MIAMI** *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

GULF PRODUCTS **GULF** TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

ALWAYS COURTEOUS SERVICE
And the Knowledge and Ability to Fit Feet
DUNLAP SHOE STORE
10 N. E. First Street, Miami

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
Member of Miami Chamber of Commerce
Florida Souvenirs
Alligator Leather Goods
Costume Jewelry and Bags
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET

French and Home-Made Ice Creams
Sherbets of All Flavors
COCONUT GROVE BAKERY
Phone 4-3215
3029 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

ORLANDO

Look your best in styles designed individually for you
at
"THE GLORIA HAT SHOPPE"
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

THE COTTAGE SHOP
Year-round specialty shop for Infants—Toddlers—Children to 6 years.
Inexpensive Gift Line for Grownups
Food Palace Court Orlando, Fla.

The Whistling Oyster
Famous Gift Shop
Near Patio in Washington St. Arcade
Orlando, Fla.

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla Phone 9707

JOHN S. HORST AGENCY
R. C. LEEDY ASSOCIATE
All Kinds of Reliable Insurance
30 East Church St. Phone 2-3713
Orlando, Fla.

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

NEW'S DRESS SHOP
111 S. Orange Avenue Orlando, Fla.
Carry ½ sizes for short or tall women in sizes up to 52—$4.97 to $14.97 — making alterations unnecessary.

RUTLAND'S
Doorway to a Man's World
Fine Quality Apparel
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Dobbs Hats—Florsheim Shoes
Service Men's Outfits
NEW LOCATION
65 N. Orange Ave. Orlando, Fla.

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
TIME-TESTED PAINT
LINOLEUM
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
228 N. Orange Avenue Phone 6001

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SEE NEXT PAGE

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name..
Street..
City.............................. State..........

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

REPAIRS and MAINTENANCE
Lumber Paints
Roofings
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
MILLS AND NEBRASKA
Phone 23112

PURCELL CO.
We clothe the family and furnish the home with nationally-known merchandise.
Orlando, Fla.—Also
Sanford, Fla. Lakeland, Fla.

FRANCES SLATER
Smart Gowns and Wraps for dinner and evening
San Juan Hotel Bldg., Orlando, Fla

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

WILLIAMS STATIONERY CO.
Gifts—Stationery
Rental Library
Typewriters Cleaned
319 Main Street

SARASOTA STATE BANK
IN SARASOTA
Complete Banking Facilities
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS·VARNISHES·LACQUERS·ENAMELS
Get Your Paint Supplies at
MOWRER'S
Corner Orange and Main Streets

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

STAR PRINTING COMPANY
320 S. Orange Ave. Telephone 2880
Sarasota, Fla.

"THE GIFT BOX"
Gifts for All Occasions
Christmas Cards
Mary and Preston Hall
213 Main Street

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

Kickliter Hardware Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
B. L. P. Paints, Varnishes and General Hardware
440 Main Street Phone 2795
Open Front Store

MAIS FOOD SHOP
Staple and Fancy Groceries—Meats
Free Delivery
Pineapple Ave., Halton Bldg. Phone 2290

THE BLOSSOM SHOP
Flowers and Gifts
Phone 2331—241 Main Street

See the
Louise Hat Shop's New Location
243 MAIN STREET
Featuring new fall millinery, all shapes and sizes in newest shades—moderately priced. Gage, Rhoades and California hats included.

Season's Greetings
KEELS FURNITURE CO.
Next to Florida Theatre

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA FLORIDA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

Tree-Ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
Shipped to all points in U. S. A. and Canada
WISE FRUIT CO.
U. S. ROUTE 41

SEARS
For Greater Savings
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
230 Main Street Phone 2157

Telephone 2229
POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SHOPPE
12 Lords Arcade

Lightfoot Printing Company
PRINTING
364 W. 11th Street, Telephone 7157

NATHANS
At 5 Points
For Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Red Cross Shoes Beach Wear

The Eleanor Gallery
(ELEANOR JOHNSON)
Gifts
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
229 South Palm Avenue
Sarasota, Fla.

The Nautilus
W. S. GUYNUP
Florida Theatre Building
Specimen Shells
Shell Jewelry of Distinction

PEERLESS MEN'S SHOP
338 Main Street
Sarasota, Florida

Send a box to the loved ones back home
They are delicious
Midway Groves
ON OLD BRADENTON ROAD

Vitality Shoes — Selby Shoe
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Stor
Phone 2610 354-356 Main Street

Signs
Cragin Sign Co.

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Lakeland Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

SADYE NATHAN
of Hollywood, Calif.
Beauty Studio
Expert Operators in Every Branch of Beauty Culture
528 LINCOLN ROAD PHONE 5-9741

BURNELL STUDIO
Portrait
Commercial Photographs
225 South Palm Avenue

Best Wishes
HAMILTON'S STANDARD SERVICE
Main and Osprey Phone 7181

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 93-001 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Buffalo Cleaning and Tailoring Company
"Established 30 Years"
Laundry and Repair Service
127 Third St. N. Phone 70-544

ENRICHED 'SUPER SOFT'
•
it's BETTER BREAD
BELL BAKERIES
426 Preston Ave. South

CHAMPION SHOE REPAIR
"Discount to Service Men"
119 3rd St. North
OPP. WILLIAMS PARK
Phone 56-195

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: S-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

ELKES PONTIAC CO.
The South's Finest Complete Shop
• Motor Wheel Alignment • Body Painting • Wrecks Rebuilt
406 HARRISON STREET

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

• *Florida's Leading Furriers*
HABER'S
613 Franklin Street
- Marvelous Values in Furs and Fur Coats
- Up-to-the-Minute Frocks

WEST PALM BEACH

Riviera
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

MARY FROEHLICH'S
Beauty Salon
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving and all other lines of Beauty Culture
Distinctive Reliable Service
210 DATURA STREET PHONE 8242

WINTER HAVEN

Frederick's Men's Shop
Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits
Arrow Shirts
267 West Central Avenue

THE LAKE REGION COFFEE ROOM
MRS. F. J. DE HAVEN, Prop.
Lunches and Dinners 60c up
Delicious Food
Attractive Surroundings
Lake Region Hotel

EDWARDS MEN'S SHOP
Manhattan Shirts, Pajamas and Sportswear
Coker Building

JUHLER'S *for Gifts*
Large Assortment of Lingerie
Robes—Sweaters
Bags and Jewelry
Fitted Cases
JUHLER'S

HAVEN FLORAL CO.
Flowers by Wire to All Parts of the World
Cut Flowers—Ornamentals
Potted Plants

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

FLEET'S Department Store
PHONE 26-094
Winter Haven's Largest Dept. Store
Quality-Right Prices

BALFOUR BROS.
Hardware
Phone 23031 62 Fourth St. N. W.

THE STRICKLAND OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Equipment, Typewriters, Greeting Cards, Fountain Pens, etc.
252 West Central Ave., Winter Haven, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HILAN MATTRESS CO.
Expert Renovating
Work Guaranteed
JACKSON 2332
E. P. AKINS, Prop.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Byck's
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Departments at Your Service

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Joe N. Neel Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
Bakery
Delicatessen
216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

Harrold & Scandrett Co.
General Insurance
First National Bank Building
Phone 6731—6732

ELECTRICAL GIFTS
Toastmaster—Mixmaster
Lamps—Coffee Sets
Appliances
PUTZEL ELECTRIC CO.
420 Second Street Phone 6050

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Make Wood-Peavy's Your Christmas Shopping Headquarters

With their Georgian Gallery in which they are showing a complete line of Period sofas and chairs together with a beautiful assortment of furniture accessories and their eight-room cottage, showing the newest styles in home-furnishings, they have every facility to assist you in your Christmas selections.

Wood-Peavy Furniture Co.
Triangle Block

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6673

SAVANNAH

GIFTS
Give Luggage and Leather Goods
Lasting, useful.
Gold marking free.
MOYLE'S
Troy T. Rimes, Prop.
32 BROUGHTON WEST

"RICHARDSON"
"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

ANNETTE'S DAIRY
Milk for the kiddies
PASTEURIZED
2431 Habersham Street

Choice Luncheon Meats and Fruit Cakes
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

Barrett Beauty Shop
141 Bull Street
Try Our Undine Wave
PHONE 6919

MASON, INC.
Stationers
18 West Bryan Street

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints—Varnishes
Lacquers—Enamels
134 Whitaker St. Phone 3-6643

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

PARKER & KLUG
Eight State Street, East
Fine Furniture
Carpets • Draperies
Decorators

STUBBS HARDWARE CO.
INCORPORATED
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE AND SPORTING GOODS
121-123 Congress Street, West
Johnson Sea-horse Outboard Motors

WE CHECK YOUR SHOES FROM TOE TO HEEL
They are carefully and neatly repaired with serviceable soles.
Complete shoe service for the entire family.
EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton Street Phone 20275

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE
Damp Wash—Thrifty—Rough Dry — Family Finish.
A Service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
Toys—Wheel Goods
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
PHONE 3-4134

Crossword Quiz Answers

	L	A	K	M	E	
M	■	N	■	Y	■	A
I	N	D	■	L	O	G
D	U	R	E	R	■	A
A	T	E	■	E	A	T
S	■	W	H	A	L	E
	R	■	O	■	P	
B	E	P	P	O	■	S
A	D	O	■	T	I	N
L	■	T	I	T	T	A
F	L	A	■	A	S	K
E	■	T	■	W	■	E
	M	O	R	A	Y	

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European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/8 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 8d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO—HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAUSITE-FELIX am See
Modern Comfort · Terms 9.- 10.-
Propr. P. Schlupp, früher Hotel Minerva

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station Every Comfort Moderate Terms
Phone 3200 P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

E. ITIN-SCHNEIDER
Metzgerei - Wursterei
Delsbergerallee 49 Basel
Telephon 4.58.33
(BUTCHER)

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher Gypserarbeiten sowie Edelputz
(PLASTERER)

PAPETERIE
SCHWESTERN ECKENSTEIN
Güterstrasse 244
(Stationery)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

BERNE
BUFFET DE LA GARE
Well known First Class Restaurant
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.80 to Frs. 4.-
S. SCHEIDEGGER-HAUSER

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
"Bäreck"

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Wollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 im Tiefparterre BERN
UNTERWASCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

CIOLINA u. CIE. A. G.
Marktgasse 51, Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent Waving
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FOUNDED 1837 TEL. 23.208

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

GENEVA

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear. Tailored and Ready-made. Hosiery—Shirts.

Quality Groceries and Drug Store
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

W. DANZ
Jewellery — Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

LAUSANNE

ORFEVRERIE
BIJOUTERIE
ANTIQUITES
Edwin DICK
1, Rue de la Paix

Annabelle
Le bon magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOURG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

VIREDAZ
PAPETERIE
Commerciale et sociale
Tel. 2.23.66 Metropole 11 bis.
(Stationery)

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent and Finger Waving
RITTER
17, Rue Centrale Tel. 2.64.86

TROUSSEAUX • NAPPAGES • MOUCHOIRS
Tissage de toile de Langenthal S A
LINEN Rue du Bourg 8, Lausanne

E. MEYLAN-REGAMEY
Avenue du Theatre 16
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
GOLD and SILVERSMITH
Repairing Moderate Prices
TEL. 2.38.09

CONSERVES
FRUITS LEGUMES
Fresh fruit and vegetables received daily
HENRI MÉGROZ
6, Grotte—Tel. 2.59.49 Home Delivery

ALBERT PITTET
Maison Fondée en 1847
Membre Fleurop
Horticulteur
Fleuriste
Grainier
Tel. 2.85.11
Rue Marterey 40.46
Florist

NEUCHATEL

Produits Laitiers
CHEESE—BUTTER
Les Fromages Gerber de qualité s'achètent chez
PIERRE PRISI
Rue de l'Hopital

MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon 2. Tel. 5.28.14
Librairie—Papeterie
BOOKS—STATIONERY

La Maison de confiance par son choix et sa qualité se recommande
Boucherie ROHRER-MATILE
Rue de l'Hôpital
(Butcher)

ZURICH

SONNEN DROGERIE!
SEEFELDSTR. 66 SEEFELDSTR. 127
Tel. 4.23.16 Tel. 4.52.68
Kräuter, Drogen
Chemikalien—Sanitätsartikel
Farbwaren, Parfumerien.
Wir liefern gerne ins Haus
(GROCERS)

Sämtliche **MALERARBEITEN** werden von fachgemäss ausgeführt
TEL. 68.844
FRITZ ANDERMATT
ZURICH 6
(Painter and Decorator) Im Eisernen Zeit 17.

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

GOODWILL

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 1 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
IIII
can always be found at
Louies
IIII
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY
IIII

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET. DURBAN

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New "JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 25479

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & GEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West Street Phone 20331

W. L. COUSINS
House, Land, and Estate Agent
Administrator of Estates
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy. Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
448, UMBILO ROAD P. O. BOX 208
PHONE 56267 DURBAN

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

JOHANNESBURG

MRS. H. LISSACK'S
Private Commercial Classes
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited number accepted, so enroll now for four to nine months' course of Pittman's Shorthand and Rhythmic Touch Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and luncheon-hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application. Telephones, 33-3562 and 33-7120.
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday Street

Fairhaven Private Hotel
Charlton Terrace (off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of city. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and Table Tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church.
PHONE 24-2505

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Phone 34-2042
CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty) LTD.
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings, etchings, sculpture, by leading Continental and South African Artists
Take lift Third Floor
325-6-7, Grand National Buildings
Cor. Pritchard and Rissik Streets
JOHANNESBURG

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

OUR POLICY
IN SIX WORDS
·DEPENDABLE GOODS·
·UTMOST VALUES·
·FRIENDLY SERVICE·
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS
TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR
JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
G. M. C. TRUCKS
195, Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189. Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181, West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS
P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
PETROL ● OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
'The Home of Good Things to Eat'
157-159, Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical
Ranges, Crossley and Philips Radio.
and Cold Spot Refrigerators
190, CHURCH STREET PHONE 3288

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable
Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235, Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive
Departmental Store
BECKETT
MURRAY
& CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods
cost less

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and
Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth
Brisbane, Australia 'Phone J-2366

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and
Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-036, 40-232

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

Auckland's Leading
Leather Goods Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
890 Queen Street 270 Karangahape Road

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for
Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS
AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists
in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing
and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP
Shop: Hereford Court
Factory: 123A Cashel Street
(Opp. Ballantynes)
Full Catering Service for Weddings
and Parties
Decorated Cakes sent throughout
New Zealand and Abroad
TELEPHONE: 33-478

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make the D. I. C.
your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent
standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D.I.C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123

At the busiest corner in the City
JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTONS
MOST POPULAR
SHOPPING CENTRE

STAR
STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and
Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours,
Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

Wood Carving

By Irving Bacchus

If wood working and the ordinary channels of wood craft are becoming a bit monotonous, consider the variations which the artistic wood hobbyists have developed.

Skillful wood carving is one craft that remains independent of the inroads of the machine. The best work of this type still demands the individual touch of an artist.

How about plaque carving? Begin by securing a simple picture which appeals to you. A piece of pine will serve as material. Place the picture over a sheet of carbon and pencil in the pertinent details. Rough out the central object with a carpenter's chisel and then wade in to the details with a sharp knife. Sandpaper as necessary.

Pictures of fish and animals are good subjects for this type of wood carving. As your skill develops in adding the details, turn to harder woods and to genuine wood etching. Oak is often used for this purpose. The tools must be sharp and the procedure exercised with care. There is no eraser on a wood chisel. No treasure of the craftsman's hands is more beautiful than a wood etching.

Portraits in wood constitute another interesting variation. For beginning this hobby secure a line drawing of some well-known personage. Transfer to wood and begin carving. A few hobbyists prefer inlaying wood portraits. Several shades are needed but remarkable faithfulness to depth of shadows is obtained by this ingenious craft.

These harmonizers were carved from wood by Dr. A. R. Woodall, Clay Center Kansas.

Chip carving is another process which the discerning craftsman enjoys. He who has an eye for detail and intricate design will enjoy this hobby. Once the craftsman gains the knack of choosing designs and the trick of skillful chipping, it's a hobby of great and careful detail. Perhaps you have noticed beautiful jewelry boxes, trays, chairs, magazine racks and other articles made unique by the hands of a careful craftsman. Many of these hobbyists are unable to meet the commercial demand for their handiwork.

Saving in Britain

Britain's salvage experts have now got the job narrowed down to a fine art.

Each bus ticket is only 1-5000th part of an inch thinner than in pre-war days, but it represents a total saving of 450 tons of paper pulp in a year.

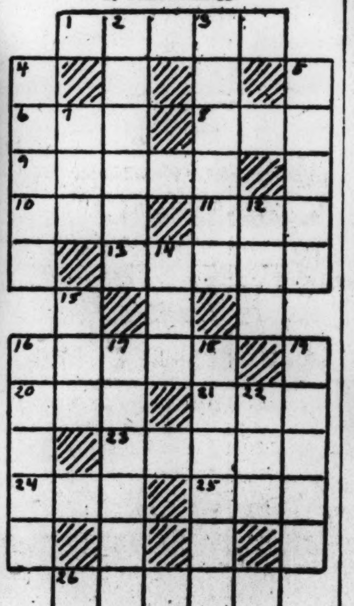
Cans of powdered household milk now have their contents stamped on the tin instead of on a paper wrapper. The saving on every million tins represents 110 3.7-inch shell containers.

London's Metropolitain Water Board delivers its bills and letters in envelopes made from obsolete forms, saving the purchase of 4½ tons of paper.

Government typists, by closer spacing and other economies, save 5,000 tons of paper yearly.
—Associated Press

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What operatic character sings so-called "Bell Song"?
6—1 Across lives in what country (abbr.)?
8—Bulky piece of timber is what?
9—What painter and engraver introduced light and shade into engraving?
10—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
11—Would you eat, hum, or row a dariole?
13—Cry of "There she blows" should make you think of what creature?
16—Who is hero of a narrative poem by Lord Byron?
20—Bustle.
21—Bronze is an alloy of copper and what?
23—What is first name of Ruffo, operatic baritone?
24—What State of U. S. has about 80,000 lakes (abbr.)?
25—Request.
26—Who is hero of Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty"?

Down

2—What was first name of 7th President of U. S.?
3—Who is the Deemster in Hall Caine's novel of that title?
4—What king bathed in the river Pactolus?
5—What is a boy's playing marble?
7—What is dry fruit of certain trees?
12—Who is the "Adrian renegade" of Byron's "Siege of Corinth"?
14—What is a twining Eurasian vine?
15—What is color of Nancy Etticote's nose in Mother Goose riddle?
16—What operatic composer was son of a dancing master?
17—What vegetable is extensively grown in Maine and Idaho?
18—What river is principal tributary of the St. Lawrence?
19—What creature has a great many ribs?
22—Possessive pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Forewarned

"I hear that Farmer Jones' hired man left him."

"Yes, he said he couldn't stand the cold."

"Why, it's no colder on the farm this year than usual."

"No, but he heard over the radio that farm labor was to be frozen this year."

Found!

A lawyer came to London to locate a young woman who had fallen heir to a large fortune. The police were called in to aid in the search, and placed the case in the hands of a clever and personable young detective. Several weeks passed by without any information, and the lawyer was beginning to feel deeply concerned over the matter, when the young detective appeared and smilingly informed him he had located the heiress.

"Where is she?" asked the lawyer.

"At my place," replied the detective. "I married her yesterday."—Wall Street Journal.

Daily Anecdote

Guest Is Always Right

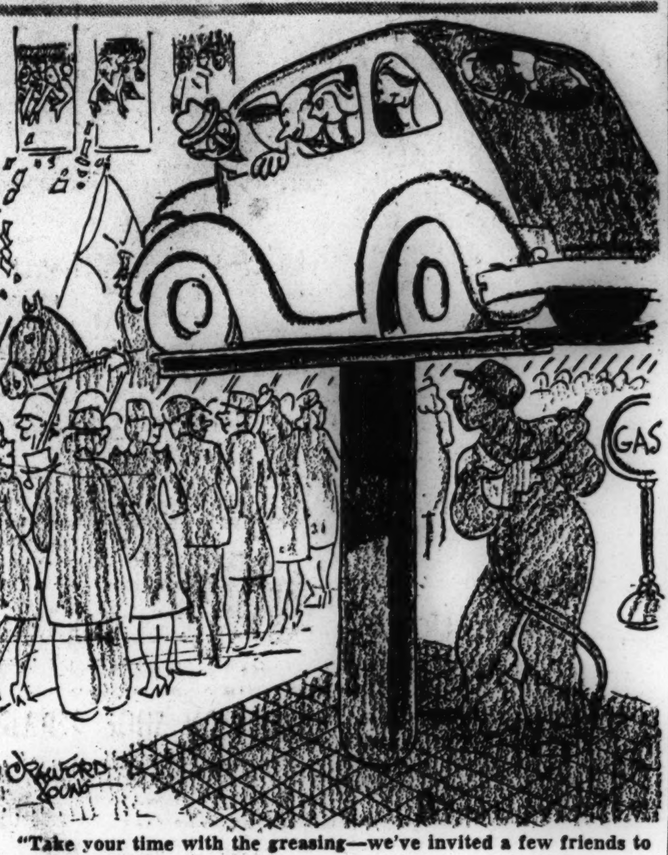
King Edward VII of England was a wonderful host.

Once, when he was Prince of Wales, he gave a dinner for the visiting Shah Nasr-ed-Din, of Persia. Among the courses was one of asparagus, a delicacy unknown to the Shah. The Oriental potentate considered it for a time, discovered that the head alone was nice to eat, ate it accordingly and flung the rest of the stalk over his shoulder.

The diners were somewhat flabbergasted, but the tactful Prince, not wishing his Persian guest to feel that he had done anything ridiculous, promptly followed his example, throwing his own stalks over his shoulder. Naturally all the courtiers imitated him in turn, and the servants were soon amazed to see the air suddenly full of flying asparagus stalks from one end of the room to the other.

Just for Fun

Crawford Young



"Take your time with the greasing—we've invited a few friends to see the parade."

Daily Quotation

In love of home, the love of country has its rise.—
DICKENS

Looking Ahead

If the chemical industry provides an expected million tons of synthetic rubber by 1944, it will be duplicating the record of the natural rubber industry in one twenty-fifth the time.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: The employment of feminine streetcar operators would assure at least one woman a seat on each car.

Des Moines Register: Wish we had some of that "17 Billions and No Place to Spend It" the statisticians figure there is kicking around in the United States.

Detroit News: A typical small boy, investigated in the East, had 29 articles in his pockets. We say typical as there was no handkerchief.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Ducks Also Pleased

(Associated Press)

Denver

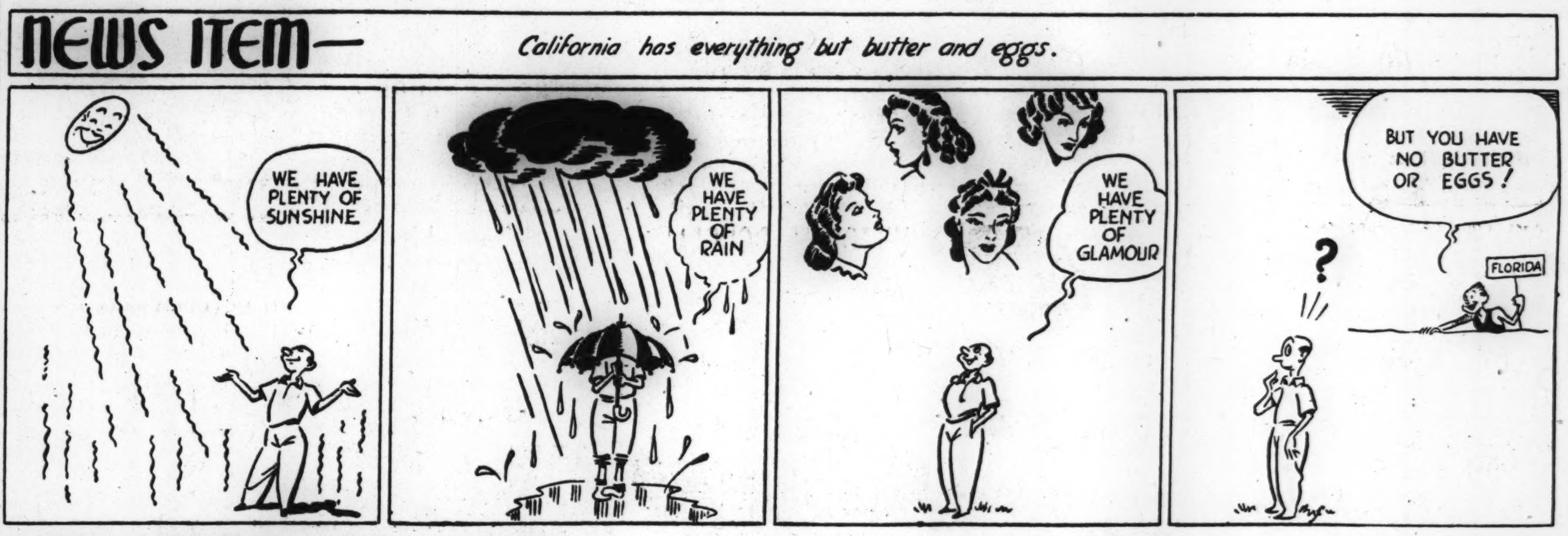
The helping-hand policy: Six Denver residents were duck hunting. They reached their favorite spot, took a gander at a neighboring field, and saw that Farmer Eldon Waggner needed help. They put their shotguns aside, pitched in and helped harvest 15 tons of beets.

Americana

Girls who serve in USO canteens now call themselves "duration damsels." . . . Older women form sewing groups called "Keep-the-boys-in-stitches" clubs. . . . Have you seen those placards placed inside windows of parked cars: "Warning—Anyone changing tires on this car is NOT the owner. Call police." Good idea, but be sure to take card down before you fix that flat.—Quote.

A Verse for Today . . .

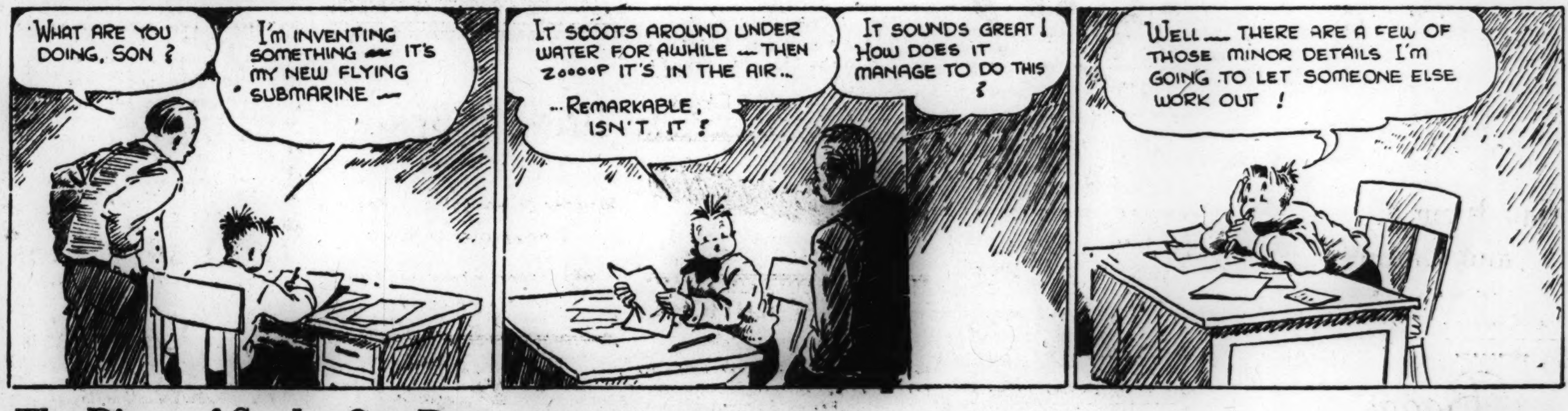
I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.—
II TIM. 1:12



NEWS ITEM—
California has everything but butter and eggs.
WE HAVE PLENTY OF SUNSHINE
WE HAVE PLENTY OF RAIN
WE HAVE PLENTY OF GLAMOUR
BUT YOU HAVE NO BUTTER OR EGGS!
?
FLORIDA

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Good Idea*

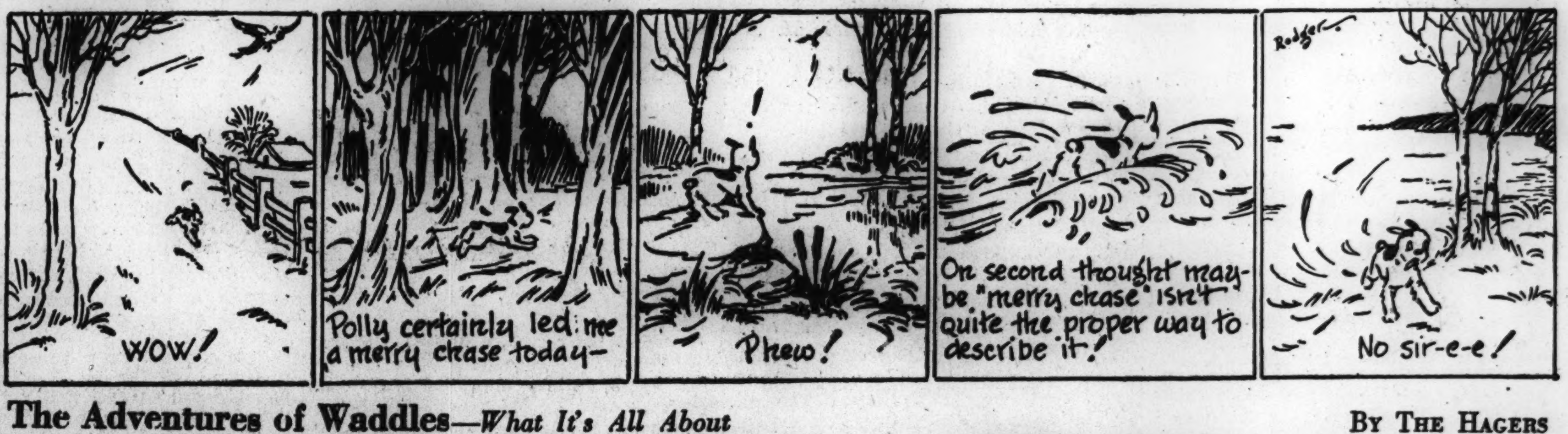
BY LE PELLEY



WHAT ARE YOU DOING, SON ?
I'M INVENTING SOMETHING — IT'S MY NEW FLYING SUBMARINE —
IT SCOOTS AROUND UNDER WATER FOR AWHILE — THEN ZOOOOP IT'S IN THE AIR..
...REMARKABLE, ISN'T IT !
IT SOUNDS GREAT ! HOW DOES IT MANAGE TO DO THIS ?
WELL — THERE ARE A FEW OF THOSE MINOR DETAILS I'M GOING TO LET SOMEONE ELSE WORK OUT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Polly—Have a Heart!*

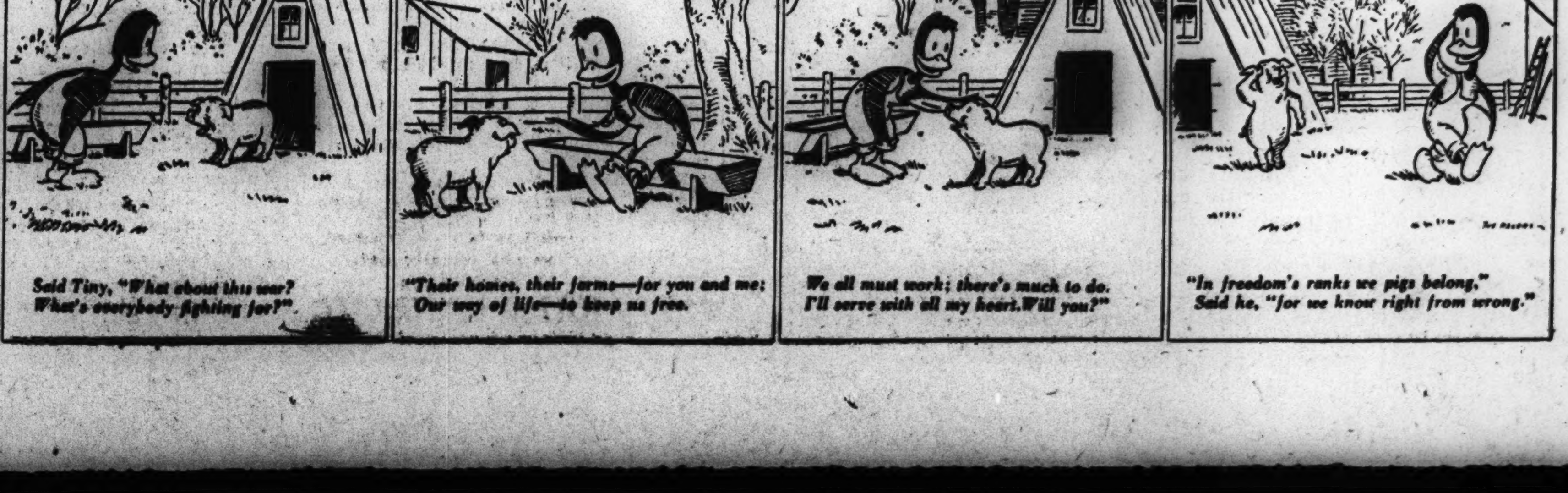
BY RODGERS



WOW!
Polly certainly led me a merry chase today—
Phew!
On second thought maybe "merry chase" isn't quite the proper way to describe it!
Rodgers
No sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*What It's All About*

BY THE HAGERS



Said Tiny, "What about this war? What's everybody fighting for?"

"Their homes, their farms—for you and me: Our way of life—to keep us free.

We all must work; there's much to do. I'll serve with all my heart. Will you?"

"In freedom's ranks we pigs belong," Said he, "for we know right from wrong."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1942

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America and "The Empire"

The Axis' attack on the United States may have convinced Americans that the mortal enemies of the British Empire were also mortal enemies of America. But the United States' entry into the war has changed some American opinion about the British Empire only to this extent: that, whereas before Pearl Harbor the defense of that empire seemed to them none of America's business, now they would make the "liquidation" of it, to use Mr. Churchill's word, an immediate American objective.

Apparently the relation of American defense to those outposts of British power which are still colonial possessions is not sufficiently understood by all Americans.

The liquidation of British control over Singapore was in line with the demand for an end to empire; but it was as severe a blow to American interest and security in the Far East as it was to British, and it was a blow to freedom everywhere. Hong Kong is another chapter of recent liquidation that Americans should read carefully. It is significant that criticism of British control over both these colonies today arises not from the fact that Britain was unwilling to give them up but that it was unable to hold them.

Interrelated with American defense likewise are British possessions in the New World. In the West Indies, for example, as Lord Halifax pointed out the other day, British power helps to screen the coasts of the Americas against attack from Europe. One question Americans must face in all discussions of imperial problems is: How much of the British Empire can Americans afford to see liquidated before a better system of collective defense has been developed?

Of course, when Americans talk about "the Empire" they usually mean India, the freedom of which already is pledged. But they do not always distinguish between the Indian problem and the colonial problem as a whole, and frequently they show an indiscriminate aversion to an "empire" that exists only in their own imaginations or in outdated history books. They give no thought to liberal trends within the British system which have transformed much of the Empire into a Commonwealth, and which are being accelerated today.

After this war there will be many and deep changes in the status of peoples who have known only partial freedom, or no freedom. Public opinion in Britain is as sure a guarantee of such changes within the British Empire as is agitation elsewhere. That these changes should come is right and inevitable. But that they should be made an issue between allies fighting for freedom, while both need the defense facilities that colonial outposts have provided, is at least unfortunate.

Some people talk as if the cause of this war were the British Empire, in which case Americans should be fighting on the side of the Nazis for its destruction. And in which case the Axis made an unexplainable decision on December 7 and 11. But the decision is not unexplainable, as every American who shoulders a gun or buys a war bond testifies. America was a bulwark of world freedom, and the Axis seems to have considered the British Commonwealth and even the Empire in somewhat the same light.

Humanity, the Conqueror

When Dr. Goebbels recently attempted to counteract faint evidences of a rebirth of German moral sense, with the propaganda: "A man returns to his wild primeval forms and events sink back into the barbarous times. It no longer matters what is moral and civilized—only what promises success counts," he reckoned without that formidable foe of barbarism, humanity.

On the same day Dr. Goebbels's statement was reported, a news item related the acts of the commander of a German submarine which surfaced near a cluster of lifeboats filled with survivors from a torpedoed British ship. The officer took the women and children aboard the submarine, where they were fed and warmed during the night. In the morning they were returned to the boats which had been towed by the sub, and promise was given that a message would be sent calling for assistance for them.

Such instances may not be plentiful, but authentic ones should be welcomed. For they cast a glimmer of light through the dark stretches. While the German people have been badly, sadly wrong, it would be contrary to all reason to suppose (as some persons have supposed), that all of them have been turned into barbarians. Hidden under the mesmerism of racial superiority, moral blindness, and instigated hatred, the qualities of humanity still await their inevitable expression. It is on those qualities that the Germany of the future must be built.

Time in Its Flight . . .

It was last July when Henry J. Kaiser proposed turning the shipyards into cargo plane factories. And remember the howl? Today, five months later, it is confirmed in Washington that the Army has awarded the Andrew J. Higgins Company of New Orleans a contract for 1,200 big carriers.

While these ships are not comparable to the 70-ton Martin Mars which Mr. Kaiser had in thought, available information indicates they are to be in the general class of the 28-to-40-ton transocean clippers. This is added evidence that the services are rapidly falling into line on the whole idea of carrying men and matériel by air. The Mars itself has been converted into a cargo carrier for the Navy, while several big Sikorsky boats have been added. The Army's transport service has been greatly augmented in recent days. We hazard the forecast that within the year contracts will have been let for planes having something like the capacity of the giants Mr. Kaiser proposed.

In the normal run of things, taking into account the usual inertia and resistance that greets a new idea, we suppose that the emergence of the cargo plane has not been overly slow. But it is still worth remembering that if the scheme had been acted upon with dispatch last summer, and if Mr. Kaiser had been able to keep his promise the United States would today be one-half the distance to the 5,000 ships in ten months.

Where would Hitler have been were he not able to rush troops and supplies to Tunisia by air? Where would the United Nations be now if they had a sizable fleet of those huge flying boats shuttling to North Africa?

Stabilization in Detroit

The Detroit stabilizing order, having the objective of freezing some 660,000 persons in their jobs, will be watched as the first mandatory and blanket effort of the War Manpower Commission to exert its new authority. As it is, the iron fist in this first order is only thinly gloved in velvet, despite the fact the Commission can, at this stage, enforce its order only by indirection.

The mechanics of the order are simple to state, but they may prove difficult to enforce. In effect, agreement has been obtained from labor organizations and from employers that workers shall not transfer from one plant to another unless they have releases from their present employers. Thus workers are not to shop around for better jobs, employers are to cease "pirating" labor.

Labor is tossed a bone in the promise of employers not to recruit workers from outside Detroit, while employers are given assurance that some of the abnormal turnover in help will be decelerated. No direct power of enforcement is held, but the co-operation of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission has been promised to the extent that contracts will be revoked in offending plants, which is power enough.

While the total effect of all this makes it an extremely mandatory action, and something which Congress has not yet contemplated, so many loopholes are left in such vague provisos as the one by which a man can change jobs if not employed "at full skill," or if he has "a compelling personal reason," that only a good deal of voluntary cooperation on the part of individual workers can make it succeed. If this cooperation is not forthcoming, the task of enforcement will approach the impossible.

The war is decimating the police forces. Are some of us going to look surprised and foolish when a sweet young thing pops up on a motorcycle and hands us a ticket out of her handbag?

And when they're looking for real tough timber for commandos, who could stand up under the attacks of our professional gents of the hockey rink?

Considering Adolf's difficulty in exterminating it, mightn't it be called the Russian bearcat?

Our Readers Say—

Poll Taxes in South Carolina

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prior to and during the "debate" in Congress as to the poll-tax issue, I read many articles and many editorials from various sections about this issue.

There appears to be a general misunderstanding as to the poll-tax payment requirement, that is, in so far as South Carolina is concerned.

I note in an editorial captioned "Senate and Poll Tax," the following: "While in practice the poll-tax laws operate against Negroes particularly, this is simply because a large proportion of them do not pay it, particularly where voting requires payment of all accumulations."

South Carolina laws require that one have a poll-tax receipt in order to vote in a general election. South Carolina did not pass this law to keep Negroes from voting. My recollection is that the law was passed in 1702 when there were very few Negroes, if any, in the State. Therefore, the argument that it was created for the purpose of disfranchising the Negro becomes nil.

A general election was held in this State about the first of last month. In this town of more than 6,000 people, less than 300 voted.

In August we hold a Democratic primary election at which time our candidates for the various offices are nominated. Being a one-party State our election is practically settled in that primary, so we figure, why bother about voting in the General Election unless there are important Constitutional questions?

To show further that the object of the law is not to disfranchise the Negro, let me say that women in South Carolina are not required to pay a poll tax. And in the general election in this city the first of this month, not one single Negro woman voted.

The argument that the poll-tax law should be abolished because it disfranchises the Negro will not stand.

W. W. PEGRAM

Chester, S. C.

Thousands of Miles From Home

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a "private" who is interested and willing to fight for a future of democratic social controls involving freedom of race, color, and creed, as well as guarantees to all individuals of minimum standards of food, clothing, shelter, medical care and education with a maximum of liberty, I'd like to express my appreciation to The Christian Science Monitor.

When thousands of miles from home nothing is more discouraging than to read local newspapers with their petty politics, sensational news and advertisements. I have in mind a particular paper which devoted about 300 per cent more space to Errol Flynn's escapades than to a meeting of Herr Hitler and his friend Mussolini.

The Christian Science Monitor, unlike any "printed-for-profit" newspaper, is distributed in many strategic places where soldiers congregate, giving them a universal, past, present, and future interpretation of current events written by objective observers. It can be relied on. A soldier's thanks and gratefulness.

H. L.

Randolph Field, Texas

Scrap in the City Streets

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your readers asks why "junior block patrols" of Boy and Girl Scouts cannot be organized to pick up scrap off the streets, thus not only adding to the salvage pile but removing tire-destructive bits of metal. On the surface the recommendation is constructive—but obviously the street is no place for little boys and girls to be. The job can be done efficiently with machines—if cities can get the machines.

Road magnets are used by the public transit systems in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia for this purpose, according to the American Public Works Association. In Chicago, a battery-powered magnet is attached to the bottom of a special service truck, and in October this machine collected more than 1,600 pounds of tin cans, nails, hairpins, paper clips, bottle tops, tobacco tins, bolts, and other pieces of scrap while traveling over 195 miles of streets. The Missouri State Highway Department clears the roads in the same manner.

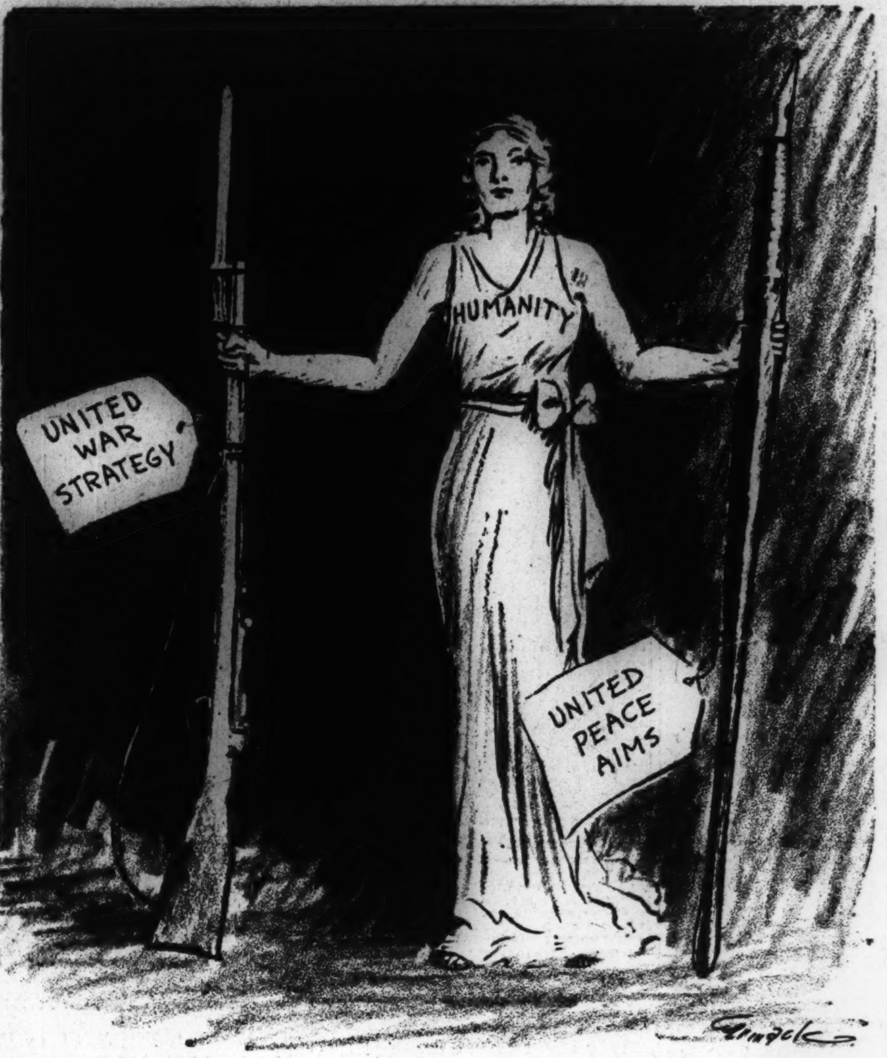
Electrical magnets may be hard to come by now; there are not as many tires rolling over America's paved roads and streets; fewer flivvers are scattering bolts, and more valuable scrap probably can be obtained more cheaply—but it's an idea for after the war it seems to me.

JUNIUS

Brookline, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Twice Armed



North . . South . . East . . West

Badger State Politics

By Frank L. Perrin

In Wisconsin's stirring and sometimes greatly troubled political camp, confusion—even since the November election battle—has suddenly become more confounded. The passing of the Governor-elect, Orland S. Loomis, lone victor in the ranks of the decimated Progressive Party command, seems to have posed a perplexing and difficult problem. Whatever the decision as to the succession, it is at once apparent that preference shown for a Progressive candidate in the elections will, of necessity, count for nothing in the net result. And this, logically, shortens whatever chances the leader of that party may have had of re-election to the United States Senate.

Wisconsin students of politics and estimaters of political trends in the State, have been busy since November in endeavoring to explain, to themselves, the defeat of Gov. Julius P. Heil, candidate for a third term, and the endorsement, with the exception of the Governor, of the entire Republican ticket. Even Mr. Loomis's friends seem to agree that the vote for him was a protest vote, rather than a popular endorsement of a Progressive Party candidate as such.

* * *

Until the question as to the right of legal succession is determined, either by agreement and compromise, or by the courts, laymen and lawyers, experts and four-corners debaters, will take a hand in the discussions as to the meaning and intent of the law. The Lieutenant Governor-elect is the present incumbent of that office. As to his right to succeed to the Governorship should a vacancy occur before the end of the present Governor's term, the first Monday in January, there can be no slightest doubt. But it may be argued that this right carries over and qualifies him, not as Governor-elect, but as the designated successor to the Governor to be seated in January. Those thus contending will insist that the mantle of succession can fall upon him only from the shoulders of one whose prior right has been determined by the State's electors.

The situation, puzzling as it is, supplies a question of eager discussion in a community in which a vast majority of the voters are politicians. The reign, the rise and fall of the La Follette dynasty, served to sharpen the interest of all the people of the Badger State. The voters, individually, have learned to appreciate their power and privilege, as well as their responsibilities. One long familiar with the ebb and flow of the political tides in Wisconsin is constrained to conclude that there occur there few if any political accidents. There have been, there as elsewhere, instances of misplaced political judgment. But these have been marked, happily, by many worthy and commendable political reforms since the years before the Senior La Follette, then unselfish and without overweening personal ambition, unseated the strongly intrenched "Old Guard." From these reforms have stemmed many which have been beneficial in the national economy. But his efforts, valiant in their inception, did not greatly raise the standards of the State in its Legislature or in the National Congress.

As to the right of the present Governor, defeated for re-election, to remain in office until a legal successor is elected by the people, much doubt is expressed. Doubt is also expressed as to the right of the Lieutenant Governor, even if Governor Heil were considerately to pave the way by resigning before the end of the term. He might, in the emergency, continue to act as a holdover Governor, but not so clearly as the legal successor to a Governor-elect who never actually became Governor-in-fact.

* * *

The defeat of Governor Heil in November in a contest in which all but he on the Republican roster of nominees were victorious, is not easily explained, even on the assumption that his party is historically opposed to the third-term policy, locally and nationally. Those of his friends and partisans who may have been even reasonably critical of his administration should, it is evident, take into account the fact that Federal authority had gradually usurped, even long before the present war emergency, the normal and supposed vested authority of State executives and legislatures.

Wisdom and reasonable foresight must be exercised, before it is too late, to prevent perpetuation of the powers temporarily yielded to centralized authority in Washington. It is an historical axiom that even a benign dictatorship, created in an emergency, absorbs and jealously retains in and for itself, all powers usurped or carelessly yielded by the people whose welfare and safety it professes to safeguard.

The Wide Horizon

Films for War

By Frank Daugherty

Probably no American industry was more adapted than was the film industry to turn from peace to war on the morning of December 8, 1941. It had, for one thing, had more warning. When the lights began to go out over Europe, following 1933, among the first to be extinguished were those in the projection machines behind American films, picturing the democratic way of life.

But every measure designed to suppress the American film has only succeeded in making apparent its usefulness in the new national arrangements; and it is quite possible that in the immediate future we shall see the American film, at least, assume its long neglected function as one of the most potent educational mediums of the era.

Long before the war the United States Government realized that the film must be one of the chief weapons. The relationship between Hollywood and the Government agencies was a gradual growth, but it is probably proper to assume that the Signal Corps was the first to make a concerted effort to learn about film, which it did as a part of its experiment in visual education in military training. The experiment was to prove invaluable in the present emergency.

For the past eight years, the Signal Corps has sent officers to Hollywood to study film-making at first hand, and it is under the supervision of seven of these officers that the technical advisers from other Army departments—infantry, artillery, cavalry, the engineers, the medical corps—have worked in the production of the training films.

* * *

More than sixty technical films have now been made, approved by the War Department, and sent by a system of distribution which includes large central film libraries at the biggest camps, to camps and units all over the country. Another sixty films are either in process of being made or waiting for Government approval in finished form. Hundreds more will be made.

The films include such subjects as hygiene, military courtesy and customs, instruction to the soldier; run through technical subjects such as mortars, howitzers, anti-aircraft and other guns; and include cavalry and machine gun drill, motor vehicle driving, battle formations, and counter-intelligence.

They are not designed as entertainment. Their only purpose is military instruction.

None of them presents very difficult problems in film-making, yet some of the best film talent has been used in their making. Director John Ford (now Commander John Ford) and many another movie leader has given his time and talent unstintingly. Studios do not charge overhead for films produced on their stages, and all equipment and facilities are made available without cost. Workers in the lower salaried brackets, however, are paid; bit actors, laborers, assistant cameramen, etc.

These films are not dramatic in nature, and are not supposed to be.

"In fact, we have found," said Col. Melvin E. Gillette of the Signal Corps, "that the less emotion the films have in them, the more effective they are."

* * *

Under the auspices of the War Activities Committee, a number of short subject "victory" films have been distributed since Pearl Harbor. These have titles such as "Safeguarding Military Information," "Tanks," "The New Spirit" (a Disney film), "Any Bonds Today," "Firepower," "Letter From Bataan," "They Refused to Die," "Private Smith of the U. S. A.," etc. Others being made will be concerned with rubber salvage, metal saving, sabotage, ship-building, nutrition, civilian front, keeping fit, scotching rumors, and hoarding.

The adaptation of a large number of the Disney studio personnel to the making of Government films means that a total of 75,000 to 100,000 feet of defense films for the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Navy, the Department of Agriculture, the Canadian National Film Board, and other agencies, is to be turned out by this studio this year on a cost basis.

Frank Capra's new film unit for the Army has not yet been clearly defined here, though Major Capra is actively at work.

The work of Commander Ford's camera unit with the Navy is already beginning to appear on the screens of the commercial theaters, the unit having done yeoman service at Midway and in Alaska, and even in Iceland. The Midway battle was startlingly good, as far as the film itself is concerned.

Director Mitchell Leisen is forming a camera unit at the moment for work with the Coast Guard, and to make training films for this organization.

Repealing the Wage-Hour Law

The proposal to repeal the wage-hour law has led to a lot of discussion, much of it revealing an utter lack of understanding of the law in question. The wage-hour law, it must be remembered, does just two things—it sets certain minimum wage standards and it provides that, if a worker works more than 40 hours a week, he shall get special overtime pay for the excess.

Neither of these provisions is actually preventing the maximum utilization of our manpower. The time and a half rule for overtime is, however, discouraging the employment of men for periods much in excess of 40 hours. When a 48-hour week means a 52-hour pay check, such a work week becomes economically burdensome.

So repeal of the 40-hour law would first of all be a repeal of the provision for special overtime pay. It would give those now working more than 40 hours less pay, and would thus by itself tend to discourage the worker from putting in long hours. Only in combination with some positive enactment as to a new standard work-week would repeal compel longer hours.

When the President objects to repeal of the law, therefore, on the idea that it might lead to the 70-to-80-hour work-week which has proved undesirable in Germany, he is suggesting an effect that repeal would certainly not have. Mr. Roosevelt in such matters often jumps to exaggerated conclusions.

It is admitted that the work-week under the law is now 48 hours in many war plants and that it averages between 46 and 47 hours. In some plants even now the 60-hour week is the rule and in many some men work that long. The point is that all work beyond the 40 hours of the "normal" week is considered extra work, both in the matter of schedules and in the matter of pay. That is psychologically wrong at a time such as this.

In a time of stress it would be quite proper to consider the 48-hour week the normal week. That would be psychologically valuable, for it would dispel the notion that a worker employed eight hours a day six days a week is overstraining himself in aiding the war effort.

Surely any normal, able-bodied man or woman, used to his or her job, can put in six days of eight hours with little more strain than was felt under a five-day week. It must be kept in mind here that the 40-hour week was conceived originally in depression days, not to save workers from exhaustion, but to spread the little work available over as many employees as possible, and still give them all enough pay to live on.

There are thus two questions which must be considered in this matter of modifying the wage-hour law. The first is what shall be the standard "war emergency" work week. The second is where time and a half pay shall begin, if at all.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 12, 1942*

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PRETTY AS HER PICTURE IS THIS MEMBER OF THE U. S. NAVY WAVES • *Page 8*

A BUSINESSMAN'S PLAN FOR PEACE . . . . *By Henry I. Harriman* . . . . Page Seven

Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

SPREADING THE NEWS TO EVERY VILLAGE AND FARM

Mrs. Smith in Maine (Top) Rings Up a Neighbor About the Scrap Collection. Two Massachusetts Leaders (Above) Check Their Lists Against the County Map

The Neighbors

By Rosanne Anderson

A SMALL ARMY of Neighborhood Leaders a voluntary group organized within the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, is the core of a nationwide network covering more than 3,000,000 square miles. In a year millions of rural families throughout the United States have been reached by these Neighborhood Leaders with important news of wartime measures; not only reached, but stimulated to action.

In December, 1941, County Extension Agents and Home Demonstration Agents, working through state leaders and Department administrators in Washington, began developing plans to enlist not only every farm community in all 48 states, but every family in each community. The foundation for such a vast communications program was already laid. Even in the early days of the Extension Service, its workers found that their effectiveness could be multiplied many times whenever local people would carry to their neighbors information on better ways of farming and homemaking, for rural people were naturally more receptive to the voice of a neighbor than to that of a stranger. So a corps of volunteer community leaders came into being. Through the years, working closely with each county extension staff, these leaders grew adept in persuading farm people to try government suggestions for farm improvement. And when World War II brought its problems and made its demands upon the whole country, a corps of at least 750,000 men, women, and young people were serving their communities as trained volunteer rural leaders.

Here was a sturdy organization made to order for the important and complex task of knitting rural America into the war effort. At once the Extension Service made plans to increase the number of these leaders and to provide added training for them. The goal set to carry on the wartime program was two Neighborhood Leaders, a man and a woman, for not more than 20 farm families the country over. Translated into national statistics, that meant a volunteer staff of 800,000 leaders in 250,000 farm neighborhoods, plus 300,000 "block" leaders in 150,000 rural nonfarm units, and as co-ordinators, 90,000 community chairmen in 45,000 rural communities.

Word comes out of Washington that every person, regardless of age, position, or training, is needed to help the Government in, say, the scrap drive. The State Extension officials get word to the County Leaders, who immediately pass it on to the Neighborhood Leaders. Usually there are printed leaflets in simple language giving the important message. Neighborhood Leaders distribute these when they make their rounds to supplement word-of-mouth directions. At the same time, the usual extension methods of "education"—radio programs, news bulletins, pamphlets, and meetings—are also used to supplement the work of the Neighborhood Leaders. And, usually, a time limit is given the Leaders for the completion of their circuits.

Of course, the Neighborhood Leaders in each state, sometimes in each county within a state, have different approaches to work out in reaching the families on their lists. Rural communities in states like Pennsylvania, for instance, lie close to towns and small cities. There the habits of thinking and living are very like those of urban centers. This is also true in many of the Midwestern states, where excellent roads have ended isolation and where fine productive farm land makes possible a good living. Families in such rural communities are easily reached by telephone. They listen regularly to radio programs. They attend political rallies, Parent-Teacher meetings, and other community gatherings. They read a newspaper daily. Among such families, news is spread quickly. What they need is stimulation to action rather than information.

The rural communities of some of the Southern states present quite different problems. There is less facility in communications and transportation. Many of the families to be reached have neither telephones nor radios. Frequently they live miles up a dirt road on a mountainside, and are shut away from any life beyond their own hills. Here the Neighborhood Leader plays an important part in linking to the war effort those who might otherwise be forgotten men and women. In many communities, Neighborhood Leaders must interpret the new regulations and reasons for them. On occasions, the Leader meets with resistance and in such cases must employ patience and understanding.

That the Neighborhood Leader plan works well has been proved. The check-as-you-go method of conducting an experiment was followed, and the evidence and conclusions tabulated in four widely differing states—Massachusetts, North Carolina, Maine, and Iowa—before the Neighborhood Leader system spread out over the entire country. It took only the results of the first two experimental areas, Massachusetts and North Carolina, to prove the place of the Neighborhood Leader system in the general plans of the war effort.

In Massachusetts, the "Minutemen," as the Neighborhood Leaders there are called, first tested out response to salvage and order-fertilizer-early campaigns. These campaigns began in January. Berkshire and Essex Counties were chosen for the tryout, and by lot 23 neighborhoods in 12 communities within those two counties were selected as the test communities.

When the signal came from Washington, the Minutemen in the chosen communities got busy. It was a new job to many of them, but an exciting and a challenging job. They spread the word with all the vitality and appeal of the earlier patriots from whom they took their name. For the scrap drive, they were armed with telling facts. For example,

Take Charge

and Katharine Gault

the tin in 60 tooth paste tubes would solder electrical connections on one army training plane. There is usually enough metal in a broken-down farm tractor to make 38 .30 caliber machine guns. In handling the fertilizer campaign, the leaders pointed out that serious problems lay ahead—possible shortages, shipping difficulties, limitations of nitrates. The call for scrap was an appeal to patriotism. The fertilizer drive involved an understanding of wartime conditions affecting transportation and the chemical composition of fertilizer.

When the results of the Minutemen's drive were checked to see what they had contributed, the record told a story of success. Of the Massachusetts families reached by Minutemen and other extension methods (radio, news stories, bulletins, etc.), 79 per cent turned in scrap. When regular extension methods were employed but no Minutemen, only 48 per cent of the families turned in scrap, according to report.

The results of the fertilizer campaign were perhaps even more astonishing. While today, of course, fertilizer price ceilings and nitrate limitations have been imposed in every state, in January, 1942, the problem was only in the making, yet some 80 per cent of the families reached by regular extension methods, plus Minutemen, bought fertilizer early. Only 25 per cent of the families in the test communities responded to regular extension methods, it was stated.

Follow-up assignments in Massachusetts touched such farm problems as farm labor and how to assure an adequate quota, hay shortages, and the dairy farmers' need for an adequate supply of roughage. Emphasis was placed on local and state phases of the problem—and once again the response showed the effectiveness of the leader plan.

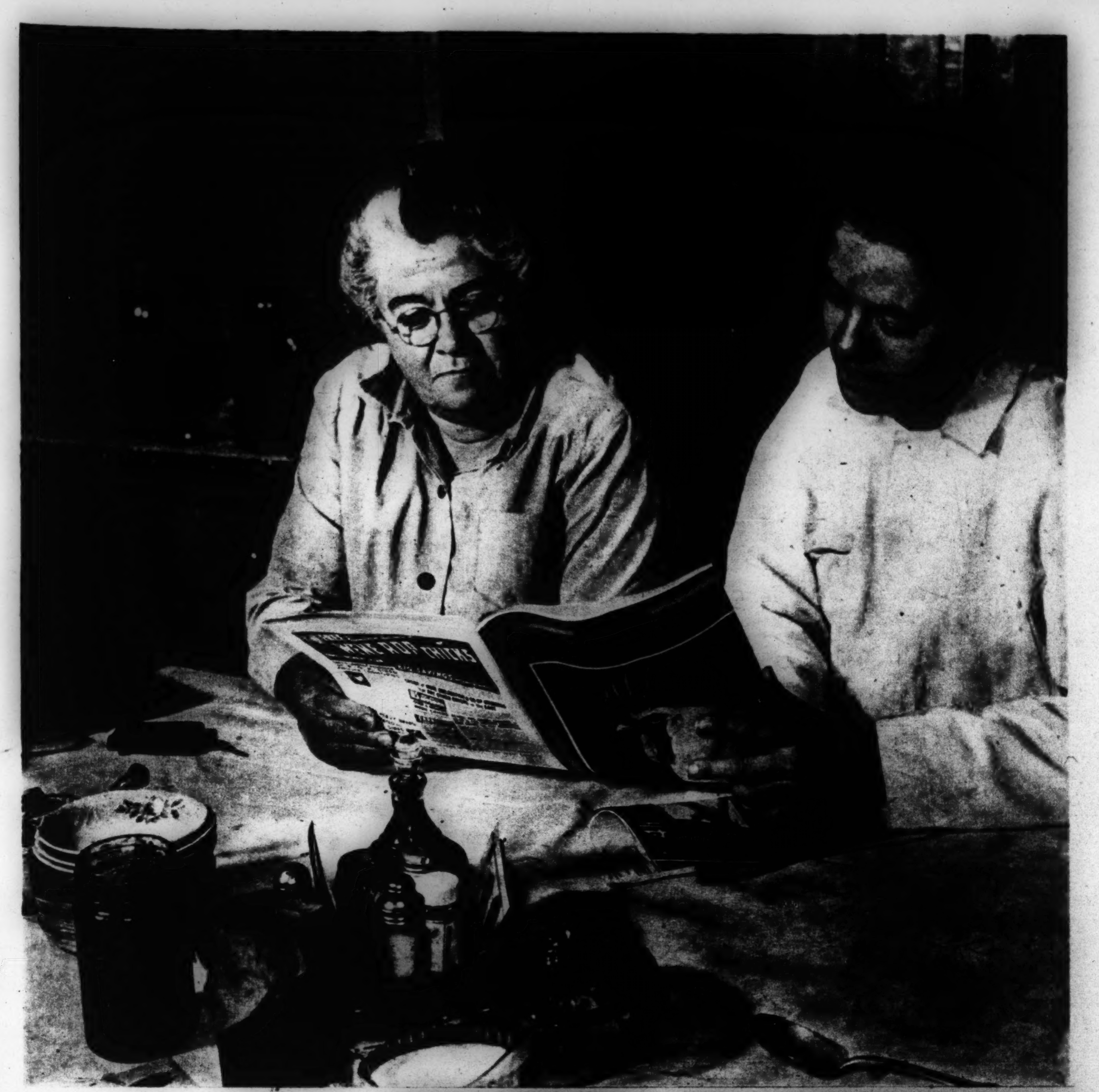
In North Carolina, where the rural picture differs from that in Massachusetts, similar Neighborhood Leader tests in all four initial campaigns which made up the program brought the same definite results. The war stamp and bond drive and the Victory garden drive had once again the patriotic motif, but the repair-farm-machinery and the plant-edible-soybeans campaigns required information and understanding. Of the four campaigns, the soybean drive was perhaps the most difficult to put across, because changing the food habits of a community is a lifetime job, but so well did the Neighborhood Leaders tell their story of soybeans—"high protein food, vitamin-rich, meat substitute, and good to eat as well as good for you"—that 78 per cent of the families reached planted soybeans and 8 per cent had seed for later planting. And nearly 90 per cent of the job was done by the leaders alone.

By late summer the Neighborhood Leader system had been established in all 48 states and included 95 per cent of the rural counties. In all but three states one or more projects had been carried out on a state-wide basis. In 11 states, seven or more wartime messages had been carried to the remote corners of the farthest counties. These messages included the salvage program (in 35 states); anti-inflation (in 32 states); food for freedom; fire control; war stamps and bonds; farm labor; marketing and transportation; farm machinery and repair.

This, then, is the beginning of the Neighborhood Leader system. Now the essential purpose is to spread news of the nation's emergency measures for the wartime effort. But as the months go by and more and more messages are carried from one end of the country to the other, co-operative participation will become as much a pattern in the life of the rural communities that make up the nation as Saturday night shopping and movie going on all the Main Streets of America. Radios and airplanes have dissolved the isolations of time and space. Now the isolations of distance and of self-contained neighborhoods of families are being dissolved by the sound of a neighbor's voice over a telephone, by the story a neighbor tells as he stops to admire the corn on his way to the sawmill. In Missouri, neighbors are sharing trucks for hauling market products as well as for scrap collections. In Iowa, neighbors fill in the gaps made by farm labor shortages by helping one another.

There can be no doubt of the value of the Neighborhood Leaders nor of the value of the accomplishments they have chalked up for themselves during the comparatively few months of their existence. In wartime, everyone wants to be a part of the general effort. Always there is the danger and the ease of doing just something more—of a new activity becoming just another organization, another barnacle on the bottom of a ship.

But the Neighborhood Leaders have demonstrated by their works that their organization is fresh in viewpoint and sound in practice. They have found a way to get at people, to bring the urgencies of the times into understandable relation with the many ways of thinking and living in our vast and diversified rural areas. The techniques used are so old and so tried that they do not belong to any one people nor to any one time. Because of their very simplicity they had been temporarily overlooked. Radio programs and newsreels, editorials, and dinner-meeting speeches may stir audiences in the cities where people have grown accustomed to webs of complexity about their day-by-day pursuits, but in the country neighbor still regards neighbor as the most immediate source of information, interest, and help within his experience. What Farmer Smith tells Storekeeper Brown when they are exchanging eggs and calico over the counter; what Mrs. Smith tells Mrs. Brown as they wash the dishes at the church supper—those are the messages that reach the heart of these people.



THEY ALSO FIGHT WHO SUPPORT THE WAR WITH FOOD

A Neighborhood Leader in Pennsylvania (Top) Discusses Methods of Planting a Victory Garden. A Farm Housewife in Arkansas (Above) and Her Victory Food Shelves

Johnny Meets the Earl

Drawings and Text by Eileen A. Soper

JOHNNY from the United States had a few hours' "leave." "Show me something that's truly Old English," he said. "I figure out it's mighty interesting on the other side of the old lodge gates I pass every morning. They tell me that estate dates back to 1086."

It was not without a thrill that Johnny and I drove through those wrought-iron gates on our way to meet the present Earl, a descendant of Sir Richard Grenville. In 1585 Sir Richard sailed with the first of Sir Walter Raleigh's expeditions to America.

On our way down the drive we passed through many acres from which rye, oats, and wheat had been harvested. For the park, in common with many others, has turned over a vast acreage of grassland to the plow. As we approached the castellated mansion we saw many white baby cots on the lawns. Toddlers peered inquiringly round the great entrance doors, and here we read a notice—"All Communications and Callers for the Earl and Countess Please Come to the Back Door." Two thirds of the house has been given up to a country home for babies, while at another estate owned by the Earl, 195 evacuated children are enjoying life in he country.

We made our way to the back door. An lderly retainer came with slow dignity answer to our ring. He ushered us down dim, stone passage; through some doors d into a high, narrow hall. beautiful h light from successive mullioned win- ws. Here carpets were underfoot, and from either side ancestors looked down from gilded frames.

We met the Earl in his study. If Johnny expected the traditional caricature of an elderly English gentleman, condescending and remote, that picture was quickly dispelled. We were greeted in a way that made us feel immediately at home. The Earl had visited Florida—Johnny's home state—and when you are so far from home it is good to meet someone who knows the old spots way back.

Although most of the pictures, china, and other valuables that enriched the house in peacetime have been stored, the study is still rich in antique treasure. The pictures include several fine Romneys, and there are Sargents among those in the hall. The Earl showed us one of the earliest printed books. It contained Homer's Odyssey and the Iliad, and was dated 1488. We saw the visitors' book bearing the inscription George R. I.; a second folio Shakespeare, and several volumes inscribed in Byron's handwriting.

We saw a fine collection of silver cups and medals, displaying the Earl's prowess as an athlete. "My," said Johnny, "I could spend two or three weeks in this one room just looking around."

We went through the hall to the great dining room. The exquisite chandelier that had been a feature of the room in peacetime had been taken down and stored. Only the ancestral portraits remain. This is the babies' playroom.

In the garden we saw few flowers. Cabbages were growing in the formal beds, but most of the south wall of the house was covered by the great Magnolia Grandiflora of the southern United States.

(Continued on page 19)

Spotlight on Spain

By Dr. F. Borkenau

FRANCO-FRANCO-FRANCO

GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO REVIEWING AN ARMY PARADE

Wide World

ONE OF THE CORNERS of the European political scene which, at any time, can spring into prominence is Spain. If ever Western Africa, with Dakar as its spearhead pointed toward South America, should become a theater of war, Spain would be the main link between this new war zone and Nazi Germany. The attitude of Spain is, to a large extent, determined by the balance of forces in Spanish home politics. The quiet which rules in Spain at present is apparent only, to a certain extent at least, as shown by the recent unexpected fall of Serrano Suñer, head of the Government party, brother-in-law of Gen. Francisco Franco and Adolf Hitler's chief agent in Spain.

Officially, there exists only one party in Spain, as the embodiment of the country's unity of purpose and ideals. This party is the Falange, modeled superficially after the pattern of the Nazi and Fascist parties. No trace remains, on the surface, of the defeated republicans. And all the many and diverging groups which supported the Franco rising in 1936 were, in 1937, merged into this one Government party. But whereas the regime shows a surface rarely moved by a ripple, oppositions are at work behind the scenes. The Falange itself is split into friends of Nazi Germany and opponents of it. And underground there lurks the antagonism of the defeated Left.

* * *

The very word Falange has two meanings. The original Falange was founded, in the early thirties, by J. Primo de Rivera, the son of the dictator, as a genuinely Fascist party. Though originally its supporters were young aristocrats, it was hoped that, through a flavor of social-revolutionary ideas in its propaganda, it would win real mass support among the lower classes, after the Nazi model. And, in fact, in Andalusia, many anarchists, after the defeat of the revolutionary movement in this thoroughly anarchist region, flocked to the Falange, hoping to continue their old work within its ranks. Leadership of the party, after the execution of young Primo by the republicans, fell into the hands of a workman of name Hedilla, and under his guidance the young party tended to become a close counterpart of the Left, "revolutionary," wing of the Nazis. Then Franco interfered. Hedilla was arrested, the party purged, and, in fact, dissolved, its disbanding taking the form of a forcible merger with all its antagonists within the Franco camp. Out of this merger there arose the new Falange, which has in common with the old Falange only the name and the enforced membership of the old Falangists—as a minority.

This had a decisive consequence for the whole structure of the Franco regime, as it shaped itself through and after its victory in the Civil War. The strength of the German Nazis largely consists in the fact that they succeeded in enrolling the half-willing support of millions of their former Communist and Socialist foes. Franco would have liked to do the same. But the breaking of the Fascist Falange in 1937 made it impossible. The workers and peasant masses who supported the republic remain unreconciled. And, worse perhaps, the "bourgeois" liberal elements, the Catalan and Basque industrial and commercial classes, are equally irreconcilable, largely as a result of the oppression of all national minorities by the Franco regime. Quite apart from the long list of executions, between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 of the population apparently are passing in and out of prison all the time, or in and out of the labor camps organized as a substitute for prison.

* * *

The real Nazis inside the Government camp naturally suggest that this state of uncertainty would become different once Spain became really Fascist and joined Germany in war. But this is precisely the specter which frightens all the other groups. War on the side of the Nazis would mean the end of them, and might also bring a crisis to the regime. For very little has been done in healing the wounds of the civil war. Spain is still in a state of exhaustion, and really unable to fight at all. It would be dangerous to try anything approaching a general mobilization and to give arms again to those who once already bore them against Franco.

As to foreign policy, the eyes of Franco and the majority of his supporters are fixed upon the attitude of the Vatican, and the Vatican certainly does not encourage a bellicose policy. Also, all sections of the regime base their hopes of the future greatness of Spain upon her moral influence upon Latin America, and they cannot therefore fail to be impressed with the growing strength of the anti-Axis movement in America's southern hemisphere.

Confronted with these obstacles, the Spanish Nazis tried to break all opposition by the traditional anarchist method of terrorizing their adversaries by assassinating their leaders and throwing bombs into their meetings. The only result was the dismissal of Suñer, the man regarded as mainly responsible for these methods of covert civil war within the Government camp.

The regime does not really rest upon the support of the Falange. It rests upon three mainstays, the army, the landowners, and the church. The landowning class is tantamount, in the main, though not entirely, to the old aristocracy. The two other groups, however, despite a widespread belief to the contrary, are distinct from the landowning class. The church, since the expropriation of 1837, holds no land. The officers' corps is largely middle class. These three groups do not always see as one in all matters, but on the whole they move in the same direction, and have now found a common denominator for their political aims in the ideal of a restoration of the monarchy. This has been made considerably easier by the passing of ex-King Alfonso.

Apart from the personal unpopularity of this pretender, with the army in particular, he had been an obstacle for the reconciliation of the two branches of the royal family—the Carlist branch, which represented a program of complete return to the Middle Ages, and his own branch, which supported a more moderate policy.

Now, after Alfonso's passing, the two branches have merged their claims, and the restoration of the monarchy is therefore today supported by all that is really powerful in Franco Spain. If it should not now come about, it will be entirely due to the determined opposition of Hitler. Franco Spain is not really a Fascist country. Even General Franco, the caudillo, is not a leader who gained power in the arena of politics, but a general victorious in civil war.

Spain is a military, not a Fascist, dictatorship. That means that many forces which, in a Fascist dictatorship, would be ruthlessly subordinated to the dictator and his party, remain quite active and independent. In the first place, the army, which has distinctly a will of its own, and, of no less strength, the church. There could be no greater contrast than that between the treatment of the church in Spain and in Germany. The church and the army are the two most important sections of the old ruling classes in Spain. Their political power, and the political and economic power of the landowners, continues.

In Germany, and to a smaller extent in Italy, a new numerous group of adventurers, with Hitler as their most typical representative, have come to power. In Spain, the classes which ruled the country during the last century continue to rule it, and their methods of fierce repression of all their adversaries are also in the Spanish tradition. One of the results is that, whereas the Nazis have brought Germany to a new pitch of super-modern efficiency, Spanish life is running in the old channels, which differ little from those it followed in the seventeenth century, with everything urban and industrial at a discount.

The balance of forces arising from this state of things is easy to define. There are strong potential forces of a pro-Allied character, but they are underground. All that is powerful and solid inside the present ruling group is on the side of the monarchists and of nonbelligerency. Genuine Fascism in Spain is probably weaker than in most European countries. In the absence of real strength, it yet owes some prestige to the monarchist's dislike for democracy, to the blandishment of large conquests Spain would make in case of a victory in war over the Allies, but first and foremost to the prestige of the German army which stands before the doors. But prestige and power are two different things. Unless German pressure becomes overwhelming, the rulers of Spain will continue their present policy of nonbelligerency indefinitely.

Red Star Final

By Leo Gruliow

Sovfoto

GETTING OUT A NEWSPAPER IN A CAMOUFLAGED SHOP

A Soviet Printer (Above) Sets Type Near the Firing Line for the Next Issue of the Regimental Weekly. A Group at the Front Listens to a Reader of Pravda

IT WAS PAST MIDNIGHT when the sentry conducted the stranger to divisional headquarters. The stranger was drèssed like any peasant, in sheepskin-lined jacket, trapper's fur cap, and Russian felt boots. He stared about, his eyes alighting on the insignia of each officer in turn.

"Who is in command here?" he asked.

"I am," said Gusarev.

The stranger presented his credentials without a word; they established him as a dispatch runner sent by guerilla bands operating behind the Nazi lines. He drew from his leather pouch a thick wad of reports on German dispositions and the raids made by the guerillas.

After the officers had studied these carefully, they began to question him about conditions behind the German lines. The stranger drew forth a sheet of paper.

"This will answer some of your questions," he said.

It was a ruled page, cut from a copybook such as every Russian school boy uses. Across the top of the page was printed: The Gdov Farmer. Print ran right over the ruled lines of notebook paper.

"This is our guerilla newspaper," he explained. "The print isn't easy to read, but the Gdov people never have read anything in their life the way they read this, every word of it. Each copy is passed from hand to hand under the noses of the Germans, until at least 20 families have seen it, and the last reader is sure to hide it away as a keepsake to show his grandchildren some day."

Leonid Kudrevatikh, war correspondent of the Moscow Izvestia, was present. When Kudrevatikh examined the guerilla paper and made professional comments upon it, the stranger listened intently.

"Let me introduce myself," said the stranger. "I am not merely a courier. I was editor of the Gdov Farmer before the war. I edit it today, too—in a hideout in the woods."

When the Germans came to Gdov, he said, the guerillas immediately took to the forest to harry the enemy with shotgun and squirrel rifle.

"Our greatest desire was to have a newspaper with which to answer German propaganda," he said. "But we had nothing except the desire and the need; we had no type, no ink, no paper, and no press. We didn't let that stop us. After all, we had obtained most of our arms and munitions by capturing them in battle. We set our hearts on seizing a printing press.

"We knew there was a hand press in a town 70 miles away, where the Gdov Farmer was printed before the war. We marched 70 miles, stole into the town at night, and raided the printshop. It wasn't easy to get the heavy machine out under fire, but we had the advantage of surprise, and somehow we succeeded.

"Friendly townspeople smuggled ink to us.

"We were stumped for paper, until the children solved our problem. They collected all the notebooks they could obtain and brought them to our hideout at night.

"Our newspaper office and printshop was a small clearing in the forest, covered with a roof of leaves and branches. I wrote most of the paper's contents myself, picking up news by radio and calling on the guerillas to report their own deeds. Villagers smuggled out letters describing the conduct of the German occupying forces.

"I am my own compositor and printer. The hardest part is setting type in winter. The metal letters are covered with rime, and before I can place them in the composing stick I have to warm each piece of type with my breath. The cold metal sometimes takes the skin off my fingertips.

"To make the ink last longer, I had to thin it down, so the print is very faint." He scanned his product with a critical eye. "But it can be read, and it is read," he concluded with satisfaction. "It has proved our greatest morale builder in these hard days and it has recruited many a volunteer for the guerilla bands. I shall go back to the forest to edit the Gdov Farmer."

Russia's fighting newspapers range from the Gdov Farmer, with its circulation of 150, each copy passed from hand to hand, all the way to For the Soviet Ukraine, circulation 15,000,000, mostly distributed by plane; and there are even several Army and guerilla literary monthlies of considerable merit, such as the Byelorussian Banner, whose 34 professional writer-contributors are guerillas.

Distribution methods in occupied territory are somewhat devious. Around the western Dvina and Dnieper, "fishermen" are to be found exploring several score of river tributaries. Keeping close to the banks, they grope diligently among the rocks. The treasures they seek are well-stoppered bottles, through the glass of which one can see rolls of neatly folded newspapers. Hundreds of these bottles are flung into the upper reaches of the rivers by intrepid guerillas, and the "fishermen" are links in a network distributing many bales of newspapers in the Byelorussian and Ukrainian languages, to bring hope to the people of the occupied territory.

The fighting newspapers and magazines are published in a dozen tongues, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Latvian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Russian, even German—for in the battle of words the German soldiers are as important a body of readers as the Russian. These papers carry the speeches of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill alongside Stalin's; sometimes, as when Hitler has made rash predictions, they remind their readers of Hitler's words, too. They are published not only by isolated guerilla detachments, but also by the Red Army. Each Army corps and division has its own newspaper, and each major front is served by a large daily published by the Red Army.

Daddy of them all is Red Star, central organ of the Red Army, and today second only to the Russian Communist Party's Pravda in influence and authority. The emergence of Red Star in this high position is a natural result of shifting emphasis in the Soviet scene. During the First Five-Year Plan, when "industrialization" and "mechanization" were magic words to Russians, Economic Life, For Industrialization, and For Collectivization were top-ranking papers. As the industrial effort gave way to interest in the prewar diplomatic maneuvers, the Government organ, Izvestia, became the paper sought on the newsstands and quoted by foreign correspondents. With the outbreak of the war, the Army paper overnight jumped into a leading place. Today, more than ever, it commands a wide circulation, the services of the country's leading writers and the attention of the outside world.

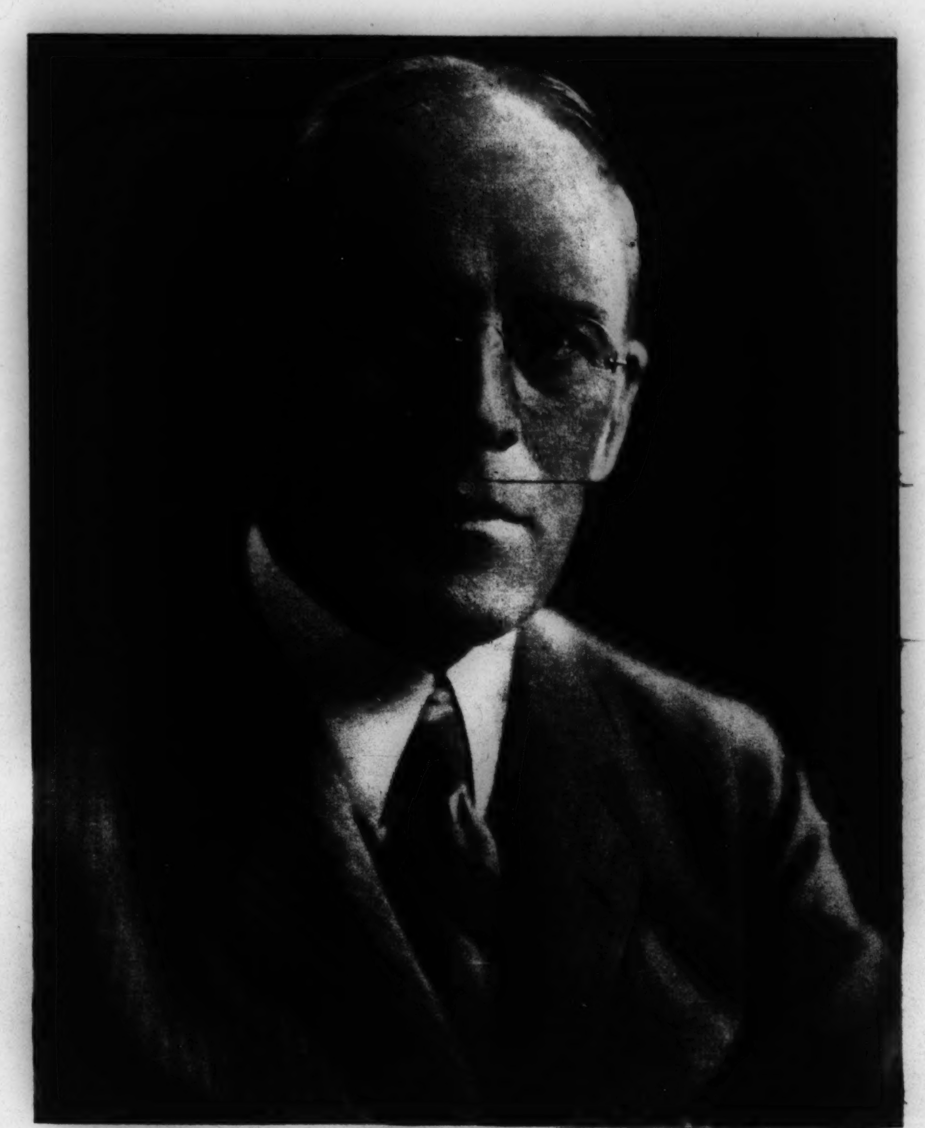
Among its contributors are Russia's outstanding natural scientists, historians, military experts of the Red Army itself, and an imposing array of literary stars. In its pages one sees the work of Mikhail Sholokhov, author of "The Quiet Don"; Alexvi Tolstoi, author of "Peter I" and doyen of Russian writers, and Constantin Simonov, whose play, "The Russians," is hailed by American correspondents in Moscow as the first great work of the pen to emerge from this war.

Most of the Red Star writers go into the thick of the fighting. Correspondents

(Continued on page 19)

A Businessman's Plan for Peace

By Henry I. Harriman



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EXPLAINS THE IMPORTANCE OF PACE IN SOCIAL EVOLUTION

Henry I. Harriman (Above) and the Men Below Are on the New York Committee of the National Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

From an address on the work of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

We are now nearing the end of a political era which began with Magna Charta, the aim of which has been to establish the political and civil rights of the individual citizen and to assure to mankind the right to exercise and enjoy democratic government when so desired. This era of expanding democracy has been one of slow and continuous evolution among the English-speaking peoples of the world; and we need not be surprised that other nations, which started later on this road, have not been quickly able to achieve real democracy.

Coincident with the political evolution of democracy in government has been the growth of technology and increased ability to produce the goods which mankind requires for a happy and satisfying life. Like the political evolution, the mechanical evolution had its earliest development among Anglo-Saxon people. Now the knowledge of technology has spread throughout the world and no longer does a monopoly of technical skill lie with England and America.

Finally, we are witnessing the growth of a great social evolution. With democratic government and with technical skill has come the knowledge that there should be a reasonable and equitable distribution of the goods which mankind can produce. There is, however, grave danger that this evolution may, in some quarters, become too rapid and that for a time it may destroy certain foundations of our political and social life which years of experience have shown to be of great importance. Revolutions which have attempted to do away with private property have not succeeded, nor has a mode of life won lasting favor in which individual incentive is disregarded. On the other hand, we must admit that in the nineteenth century the right of the individual to own and control property as he desired was unduly emphasized and we now appreciate that there must be definite restrictions upon the use of property and that the indvidual is, to a substantial degree, a trustee for the public in his ownership of wealth.

As a distinguished writer has well said: "America will close a successful war with vast resources which must be converted from the purposes of war to the needs of a peaceful world. It will have a great force of trained workers and they will rightfully demand full employment; it will have an industrial plant greatly expanded, especially for the construction of capital goods and for such raw materials as aluminum, rubber, magnesium, synthetics and plastics; it will have an agricultural plant specializing in crops of high nutritional value and capable of supplying food for a far larger population than we have in America; it will have a vast budget of postponed wants to be filled—houses, clothing, automobiles, tires, radios, washing machines, and durable consumer goods of all kinds; and, incidentally, it will have many customers with stored-up wealth with which to make such purchases; and, finally, America will have an insistent call from abroad for food supplies and industrial equipment—a call which must be heeded even though payment for the same is delayed or eventually canceled." I say this because I am thoroughly convinced that the world of today is so interdependent that the United States cannot enjoy lasting prosperity unless the other nations of the Americas, of Europe, of Asia and of Africa likewise prosper.

There are, in my judgment, three essentials for national survival in the postwar world. The first essential is such an organization of the nations of the world as will definitely prevent a repetition of the present war. Just as every city, state, and nation must have its own police or military force to maintain order within its borders, so the world at large must be so organized that it can have its own military force capable of maintaining world order and of executing the mandates of an organized society of nations with its world court of international settlements.

Heretofore, we have regarded each nation as a complete and sovereign unit. Now I think we must abandon that conception and recognize that the nations must themselves be organized as a sovereign unit to preserve peace, maintain order, and administer international justice. No longer must it be possible for a group of military bandits to seize power and destroy national and individual rights through the force of arms.

The second essential for national security is the ultimate abolition of chronic unemployment. People now know that we can have full employment in times of war and they will demand an evolutionary development of our social system that will give them as much in the piping times of peace. No nation which ignores this demand will have much of a chance in the postwar world.

The third and final essential for national survival is the establishment by the various nations or federations of suitable standards of well-being for their entire population. Their social structures must be such that their people have adequate food, shelter and clothing, good medical care, a fair degree of education, and the ability to develop one's life according to one's capacity.

This brief review of the requirements of a postwar world indicates clearly that the problems are partly political and partly economic and social, and that there can be no adequate guarantee of postwar peace and well-being without a political reorganization of the world which will assure lasting peace and within the framework of which these social and economic problems can be worked out. Let us, therefore, briefy examine a possible political program which may fit the postwar world —one which is slowly but definitely emerging into clearer view.

There will not, in the future, be as many small independent nations as existed in 1939. Neither should we look forward to the immediate Utopia of a world union into one great brotherhood. The pattern of the future lies rather in federated unions of kindred nations which leaves to their individual members the greatest possible freedom of action on all local matters; but reserves to the central government itself control of defense, foreign relations and currency, and which assures to the citizens of the federation the liberties of a proper bill of rights and guarantees to them freedom of commerce within the limits of the federation.

Over 150 years ago the 13 colonies along the Atlantic Coast set such a pattern for the federated union of independent states and this federation has, since its creation exerted a profound influence upon international thought. Already Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece are planning to federate and will invite Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria to join them in the postwar period. These seven independent countries, as separate entities, are not powerful, but if federated together into one nation they will make a strong nation capable not only of preserving its own liberties but with great opportunities for the development of its natural resources and its trade and commerce.

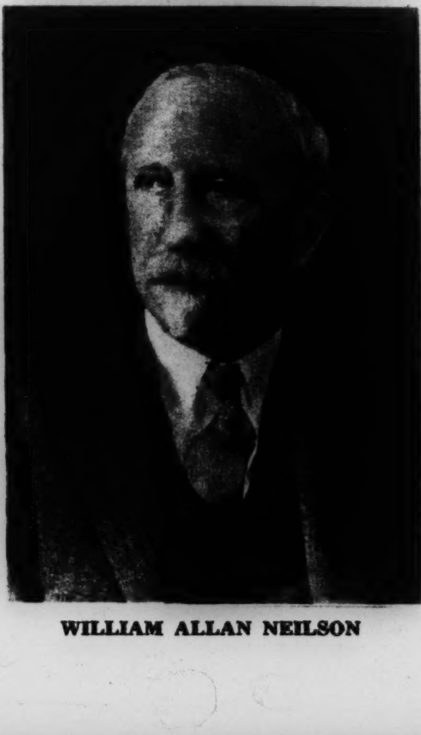
Speaking purely for myself, I should be glad to see a federated nation which would include Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. It would be a powerful federation with no need or desire for aggression, with all necessary raw materials, with a vast market within its own limits, and, above all, a country with a common heritage and speaking a common language.

In this connection may I for the sake of discussion make one further suggestion which may not, at first thought, meet with general approval. Germany, with its seventy or eighty million people of a high order of intelligence, cannot be ignored in the postwar world. If we leave them by themselves, the same struggles for trade and the same desires for expansion and aggrandizement will continue; but if we include them in the English-speaking federation, Germany, as a minority state, would at once have access to raw materials and to great world markets, and, above and beyond that, its people would be associated with states who have the traditions of liberty and of personal rights. There are many sections of the German people who have an ancient tradition of learning and culture. This has been crushed by the iron heel of Prussianism; but given an opportunity to develop in a

(Continued on page 16)

PROF. JAMES T. SHOTWELL

CLARK M. EICHELBERGER



WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON

Europe's Civil War Armies

(II)

By Egon Kaskeline

Egone

EXPECTED TO POLICE EUROPE

Brown Shirts in Munich (Top), on Guard Within Germany at All Times, While Members of the SS Guard (Left) Are on Duty in Many Other Countries

Germany's numerous police forces have been thoroughly prepared for their ultimate test: control of the home front during the war. In a lecture delivered before the German army leaders in 1938, Heinrich Himmler precisely defined the task of the German police in the case of war. The home front, he explained, had to be considered as a fourth battle front, and the most important of all. In case of war, the Nazi police was to be considerably reinforced and its members, if possible, exempted from front service.

During the war, Death Head Units were to be set up in every administrative district of Germany occupying all points strategically important in the case of internal revolt. Special care was taken that no brigade served in its native district, that every brigade changed quarters after some weeks of service and that members of the brigade were never sent in streets singly. Himmler knows how much his SS troopers are feared and hated by the German people. In his pamphlet, "The Schutzstaffel." he declared: "I know that many people in Germany get sick if they see the black uniform." Germany's rulers are by no means anxious to improve relations between the population and the SS. A police force completely separated from the civilians is more likely to act ruthlessly in case of revolt.

The prolongation of the war and especially Germany's enormous losses in Russia, however, have upset Himmler's blueprint for control of the home front. In the first year of the war, the action of the SS brigades in enemy territory was merely auxiliary. As soon as the German army had crushed the armed forces of the enemy and occupied the territory, the SS formations took over and began to supervise and terrorize the civil population. It is the SS which is mainly responsible for Germany's rule of terror in occupied Europe.

Yet the enormous casualties of the German army in Russia made impossible the continuation of a manpower policy which exempted hundreds of thousands of young and well-trained soldiers from combat duty. Since 1941, combat units of the "Waffen SS" have been sent to the front and they have suffered heavily. Their commander is SS General Karl Wolff. Among the SS units which distinguished themselves on the battlefields are Hitler's personal bodyguard (Leibstrandarte Adolf Hitler), the Standarte (SS regiment) Deutschland, etc. The Russian High Command several times announced that entire SS regiments had been wiped out by the Russian defenders. Since the beginning of the Russian war, the SS paper, Das Schwarze Korps, is full of obituary announcements of SS soldiers killed on the eastern front, among them several Obergruppenführer (regiment commanders).

* * *

As the manpower needs of the German armies are increasing, the SS units are likely to replace ordinary infantry troops and they will suffer proportionate losses. The efficiency of Hitler's civil war army will, thus, be diminished, but the Nazis will certainly keep several hundred thousands SS reserve men in Germany and in the occupied countries and their shock troops will be numerous and well enough armed to deal with any attempt at revolt. Only a military defeat of the Nazi armies will bring about the ultimate destruction of their rule.

The Fascist state in Italy preceded Hitler's rise to power by 12 years. Benito Mussolini, therefore, was the first to organize an antirevolutionary shock army in order to prevent any uprising of the Italian people. The Fascist rulers have completely reorganized the police forces of the former parliamentarian state. Their adaptation to the needs of the Fascist state was one of the first acts of the Duce, who became the actual head of the Italian police. Through the reports of the police chiefs, Mussolini closely watches the development of public opinion in Italy. The director of the police is the first visitor the Duce receives every morning. "The police," the Duce declared in 1935, "is too important not to depend directly from the head of the government." Italy has important regular police forces which number, according to a statement of Mussolini, more than 100,000 officers and men. The élite units of the Italian police are the Gendarmerie, the "Royal Carabineers," whose picturesque uniforms are known to every visitor of Italy.

Yet, as in Germany, the regular police is only part of the forces which supervise the Italian people and which protect the regime. From the ranks of the Fascist Party, special formations have been set up which comprise the most devoted followers of Fascism, the MVSN (Voluntary Militia for National Security). This has been attractive to many young men who had no leaning to regular work. The Fascist militia is said to number 200,000 to 250,000 officers and men and is organized on military bases. They are recruited from the "Fasci di Combattimento" and from the Fascist student group. In training and efficiency the Fascist shock troops are not comparable to the German SS. The militia is organized in special sections which occupy the key positions of national activity. The Fascists have created: a railroad militia, a port militia, a postal and telegraph militia, a border militia, a forest militia and a road militia.

* * *

Italy's secret police is the OVRA (Opera di Vigilanza e di Repressione del Antifascismo), which is organized as a special section of the department of public safety. The OVRA has created an efficient spy service both in Italy and in foreign countries. The French "Cagoulards," for instance, the antirepublic conspirators who attempted to overthrow the republican regime in France before the war, were proved to be closely linked to the OVRA. The OVRA succeeded in destroying most of the antifascist underground organizations in Italy and Fascist Special Courts sentenced thousands of antifascists to be executed or deported to the Lipare Islands.

It seems, however, that as a consequence of the continuous setback of the Fascist regime, Mussolini's extensive police organization is unable to stem the rising tide of popular unrest in Italy. Latest reports from Italy indicate that a great number of German police agents—allegedly as many as 25,000—have been sent to Italy to collaborate with the Italian police. In view of the important police forces today on Italian soil, Free Italian leaders abroad agree that in spite of the deep dissatisfaction of the masses in Italy, no full-scale revolution can be expected and that the breakdown of the Fascist regime can only be brought about by a crushing military defeat of the Axis and the invasion of Italy by Allied forces.

In France, the Vichy regime has increasingly become a mere tool in the hands of the German conqueror. Since Pierre Laval's return to power, he has endeavored to reorganize the state according to the Fascist pattern. Before the war, France had a well-organized police force which numbered 40,000 militarized policemen (Garde Republicaine, Garde Mobile) and 32,000 officers of the regular police. Almost the first Government act of Pierre Laval was to concentrate all police forces under his direct control. The "Republican Guard," considered as insufficiently re-

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Old-Fashioned Winter Evenings

By Edwin Barlow Evans

FATHER WAS A FARMER and a minister of the gospel. In spite of this division of work, he did not permit his zeal for study to languish. His life was a stern reality of plain living and high thinking. Our library was composed of the classical authors and the best books of religious thought. Although it was small, the volumes were selected with taste. All of them were freighted across the Atlantic from more scholarly days in a quiet English parish. Father's sermons were the fruit of intense study, well-organized, and meaty. They read well today.

In the long winter evenings, after the evening meal was finished, Father drew his huge Morris chair before the log fire to read from his favorite author. Pinched as we were for means, we managed to buy a few masterpieces of world literature. Doubtless the "revolt from the village" cult would smile patronizingly. That "crowning flower of the extravagant and exploring spirit" of the Renaissance, Shakespeare and his luxuriant romanticism, were at home there with Pope's cameo suavity, Addison's stately prose, and Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson." Matthew Arnold's "Rugby Chapel" was Father's lifelong inspiration.

Then came Burns, Browning, Tennyson. Thoreau and Wordsworth fortified the contemplated life. "The Happy Warrior" was drink for meditation and meat for action. Cowper and Crabbe had their niche, too. For relaxation, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, and Bill Nye had their due; Father's huge chair shook when he read these grass-roots humorists. He could enjoy "Tam o' Shanter" as well as "Paradise Lost." The high fate, the stern, incontrovertible truths of the Greek tragedies brought him that catharsis Aristotle declared to be the true function of tragic art.

Oral reading was an enduring cement in our home. On winter evenings when his duties did not call him away, Father read to the family circle. He read with a well-modulated, sympathetic voice and often reminded us that Shakespeare and the Bible were the best exponents of good reading. As proof he cited Hamlet's "speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you" and Nehemiah's "and they read in the book of the law of the Lord distinctly and gave the meaning and caused them to understand." Since spiritual assimilation had preceded vocal expression, the experience was re-created and the reading affected us deeply. In those distant days, before the advent of radio, the two sons and the mother profited thereby and were indeed shaken with thoughts beyond their grasp.

One of my cherished recollections was Father's reading of Turgenev's "Fathers and Sons." The memory of the turbulent, dominating soul of Bazarov, the classical restraint and the profound pathos of the story remain with me to the present hour.

I did not realize until later that I was sitting at the feet of Gamaliel. There I learned a truer appreciation of world literature than I have since gleaned from some skeptical, objective Ph.D. pundits who mumble their desiccated notes to sophisticated college students. Father had a mildly designing way of leaving books lying about or dropping casual remarks that they might be worth reading.

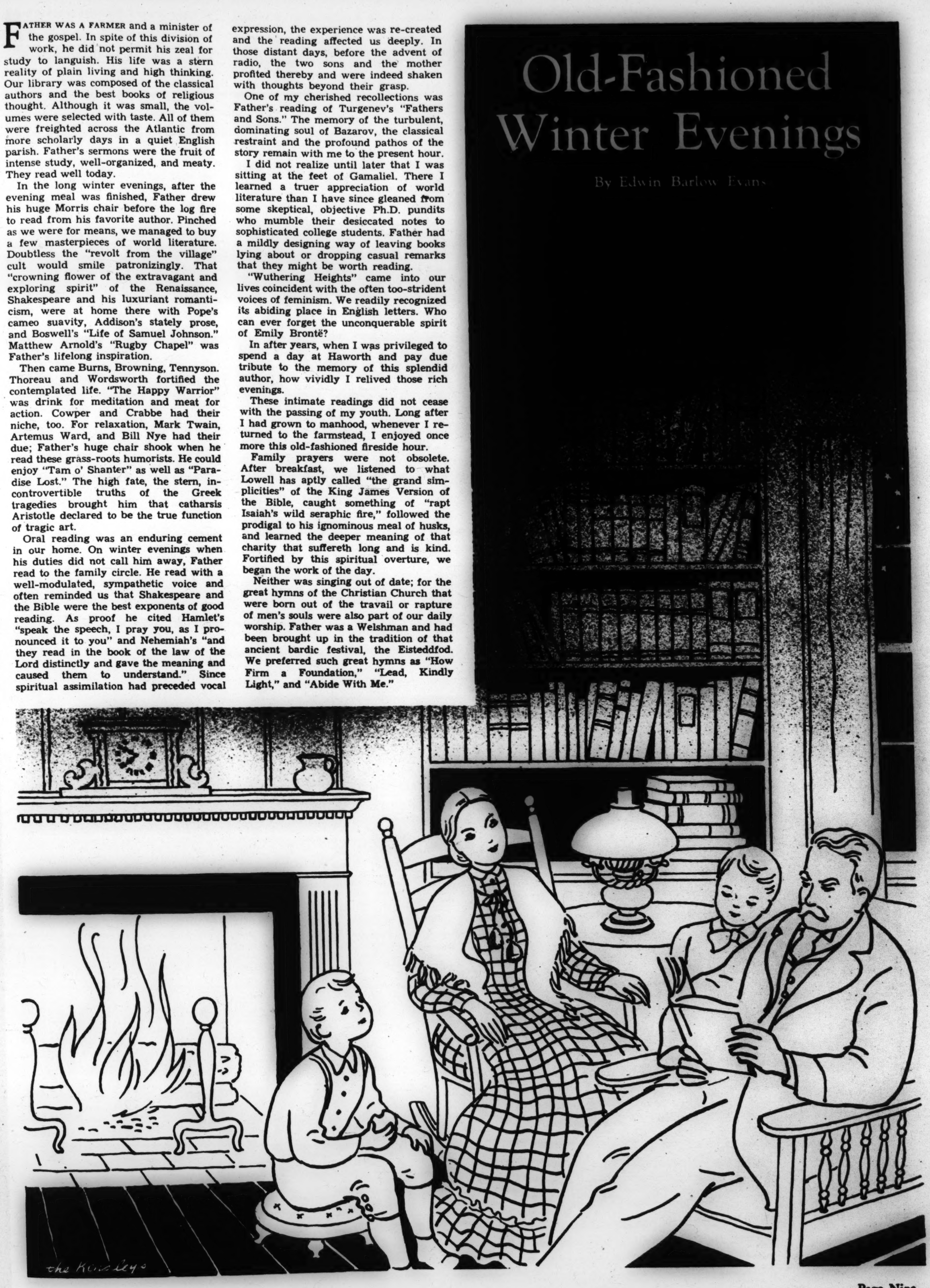
"Wuthering Heights" came into our lives coincident with the often too-strident voices of feminism. We readily recognized its abiding place in English letters. Who can ever forget the unconquerable spirit of Emily Brontë?

In after years, when I was privileged to spend a day at Haworth and pay due tribute to the memory of this splendid author, how vividly I relived those rich evenings.

These intimate readings did not cease with the passing of my youth. Long after I had grown to manhood, whenever I returned to the farmstead, I enjoyed once more this old-fashioned fireside hour.

Family prayers were not obsolete. After breakfast, we listened to what Lowell has aptly called "the grand simplicities" of the King James Version of the Bible, caught something of "rapt Isaiah's wild seraphic fire," followed the prodigal to his ignominous meal of husks, and learned the deeper meaning of that charity that suffereth long and is kind. Fortified by this spiritual overture, we began the work of the day.

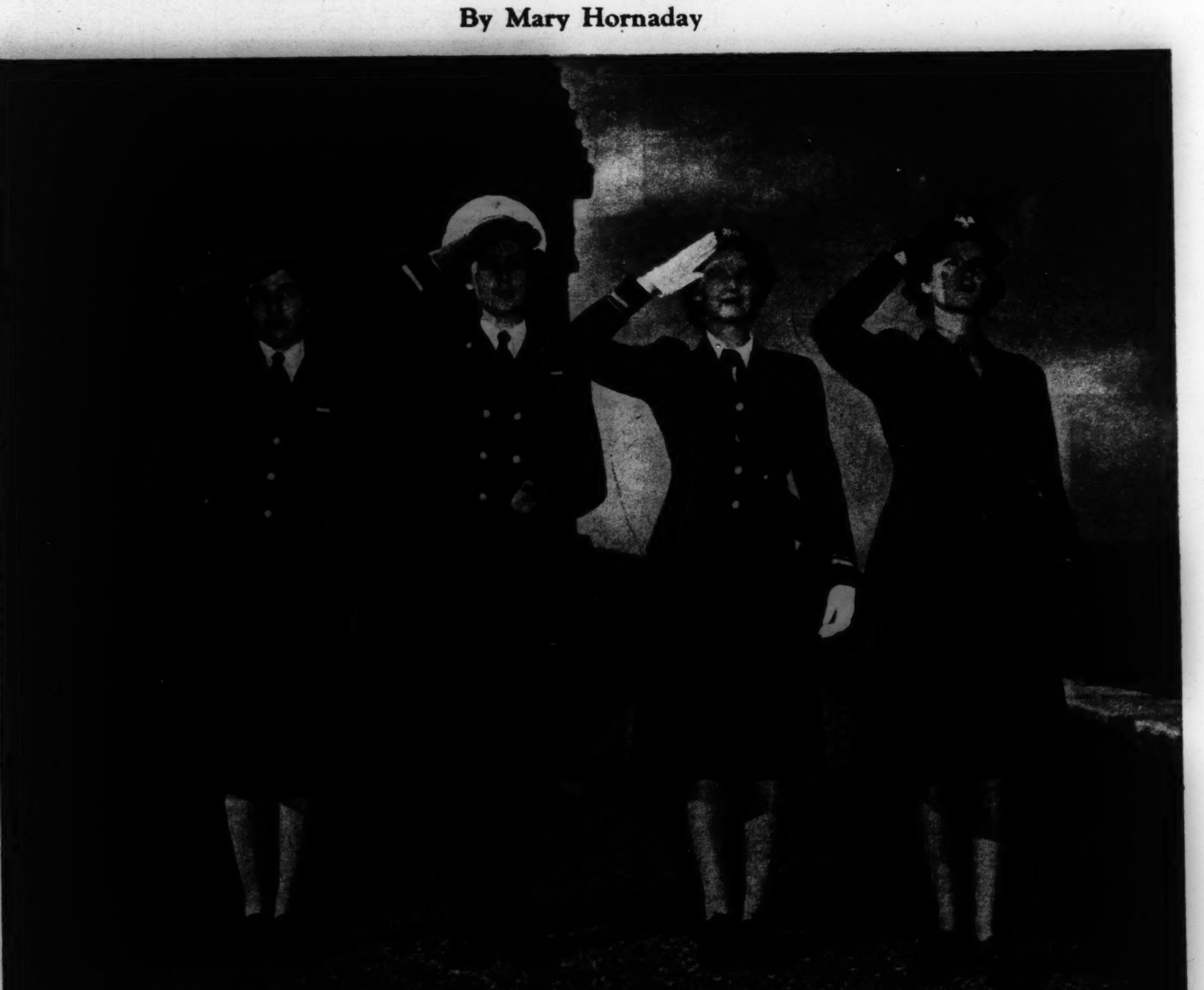
Neither was singing out of date; for the great hymns of the Christian Church that were born out of the travail or rapture of men's souls were also part of our daily worship. Father was a Welshman and had been brought up in the tradition of that ancient bardic festival, the Eisteddfod. We preferred such great hymns as "How Firm a Foundation," "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide With Me."



LIEUT.-COMMANDER MILDRED H. McAFEE, DIRECTOR OF THE WAVES

What Kind of Uniform Is *That*?

By Mary Hornaday



Official U. S. Navy Photographs

FOUR OF UNCLE SAM'S NIECES IN THEIR DASHING UNIFORMS

Left to Right: Second Lieutenant Doris Hyde, U. S. Army Nurse Corps; Ensign Mary E. Hill, U. S. Navy Nurse Corps; Lieutenant (jg) Marion R. Enright, of the WAVES; Lieutenant Albert M. Holdsworth, of the WAACS

ARE YOU one of those people who turn and stare at women in uniform? Can you tell a Navy nurse from an Army WAF? Or do you call them all "WAACS" and let it go at that?

Maybe you had them all straightened out last summer, but now they've changed to winter woolens and you've got to start learning them over again. If you think it's hopeless to figure them all out, pity the poor Army private or Navy gob who's supposed to salute all superior officers, male or female.

Sometimes the WAAC and WAVE officers get the salutes to which they are entitled. Often they get bewildered stares instead. Sometimes members of the American Women's Volunteer Services or the American Red Cross, who have no military standing but only recognition as a part of local civilian defense organizations, get them instead.

If the Army and Navy high command had their way, women's uniforms would be seen but not talked or written about at great length. So much was printed about the WAACS' clothing that when Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee was appointed director of the Navy's WAVES, she plaintively inquired at her first press conference, "Do we have to talk about uniforms first?"

Now that the WAVES are beginning to appear on city streets and the WAACS have gone into winter garb, it's time for more talk if civilians and military men are to know one from the other.

* * *

If you look closely you can always tell a WAAC by the gold insignia of Pallas Athene, the goddess of victory, worn on the left side of her collar.

You can usually tell her, too, by the shape of her visored hat. The outlines of the deep, square-crowned hat remains the same summer and winter. In summer it's of old drab cotton; in winter it's of covert cloth. The general lines of her uniform remain the same, summer and winter, too. In winter, though, she may have it covered with a double-breasted, olive-drab overcoat and her skirt may be a shade or two lighter than her jacket coat.

WAVES, though not inundating the city streets yet, are easy to spot by the white tops of their hats—at least until they switch to one of "reserve blue" or to all navy for winter wear.

Fortunately, the WAVES have not begun to confuse the public with a summer and winter uniform yet. Starting as they did in the fall, they went right into winter "navies." But don't be overconfident. By next summer they intend to have a rayon dress of "reserve blue," plus whites for dress, along with the rest of the Navy.

If you aspire to be a real specialist in women's uniforms you can work up to such skills as telling an officer WAVE from a nonofficer. Unlike the officer's hat, the one to be worn by the woman gob does not bear the corps insignia in front, but has "U. S. Navy" printed in gold on a black silk band across the front. Instead of gilt buttons, she has black and no light blue officer stripes, of course.

* * *

The WAVES are especially proud of their collar designed by Mainbocher. It looks military without being stiff and uncomfortable. Rounded like a Peter Pan collar in the back, it fits down over sharp-cut revers in front.

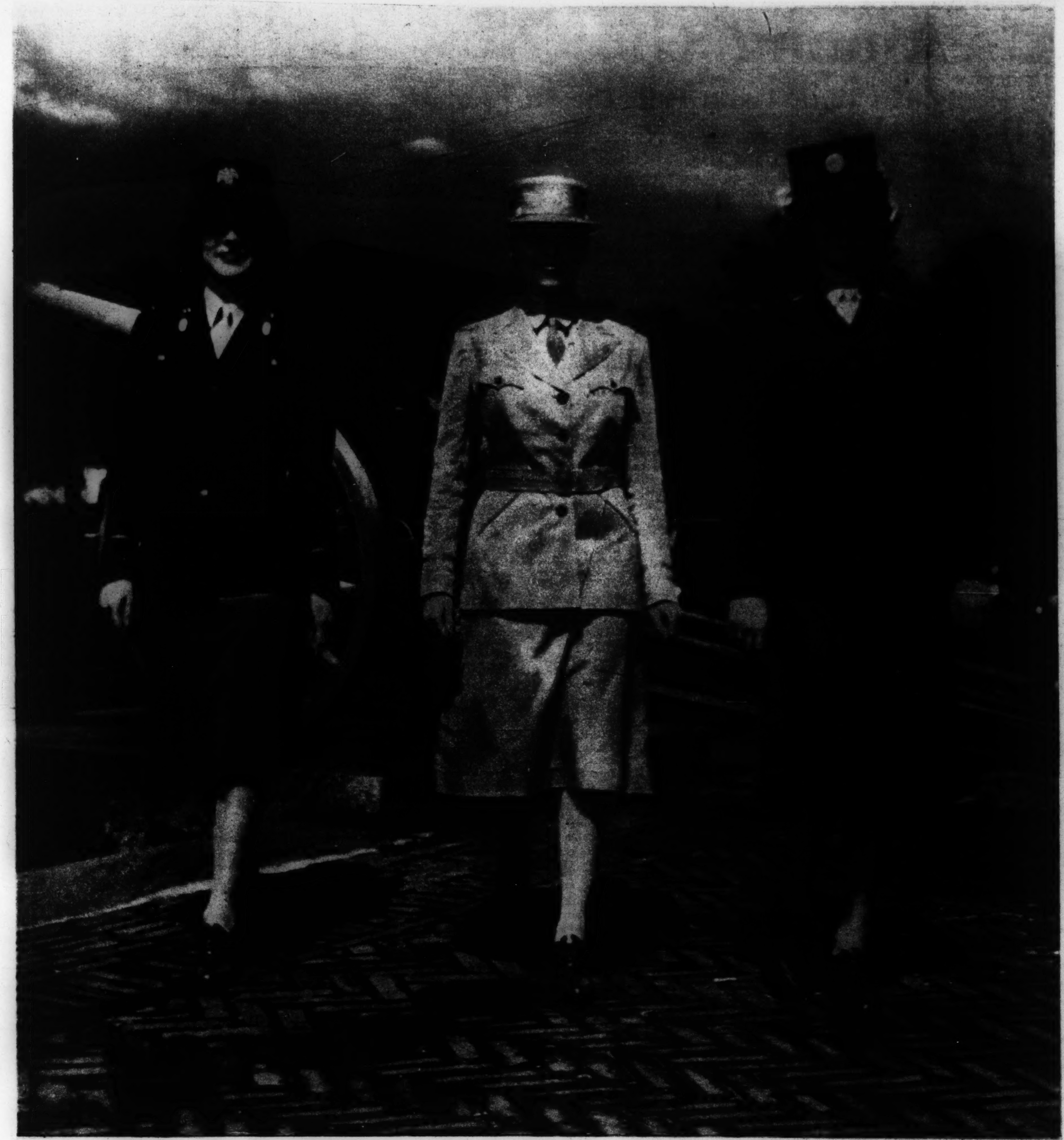
If you don't recognize these distinguishing marks on a uniform, chances are that the wearer is a nurse, either Army or Navy. Here, too, you run into complications of summer and winter garb.

Generally in the winter or in cold climates you can spot an Army nurse by her Navy blue jacket and her lighter blue skirt. In summer, she wears buff trimmed with maroon braid and a distinctive, full-crowned cap that resembles a motoring bonnet of days gone by.

Don't let the "N" on an Army nurse's lapel fool you. Look further to see if she has a gold caduceus—symbol of the Army medical corps—on her collar. The "N" stands for nurse, not for Navy.

To spot a Navy nurse, look for her sailor cap—the beret type with stiff band. She wears it in Navy blue in winter and in white in summer to match her two uniforms. Like all Navy officers, she wears her rank on her sleeve in winter; on her shoulder boards in summer.

At present there is only one other official United States military uniform for



Official U. S. Army Photograph

MRS. OVETA CULP HOBBY, AND FRIENDS, PHOTOGRAPHED LIKE THE OTHERS TO SHOW DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THEIR UNIFORMS

women. It belongs to the Army WAFS—Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron. You aren't likely to see one of these often. Only about 50 women in the United States have had enough flying experience to qualify for the WAFS as now constituted.

The WAFS uniform adds a tinge of verdure to the growing feminine uniform panorama. It is made of gray-green wool gabardine with interchangeable skirt and slacks and a shirt of contrasting tan broadcloth. WAFS wear overseas caps for ground work; helmets for flying. By next summer their wardrobe will probably have expanded to include cooler garb also.

If it were only for strictly military uniforms, the uniform puzzle would be easy to master. But there is also an ample crop of semiofficial or purely unofficial uniforms beginning with the Red Cross and ending with war-plant guards and in some cities even bus drivers.

Most numerous and easily recognizable among these are the gray-blue uniforms of the American Red Cross and the American Women's Voluntary Services. Even within these organizations, however, there are various kinds of uniforms for women who do different jobs. Both the AWVS and the Red Cross women wear the name of their organization plainly on their sleeves, observable without too much staring.

Then don't forget the British and Canadian uniforms. If you can distinguish between the ATS, the Wrens, the WAAFS, of Britain and the khakis and blues of the Canadian women's services, you are really good!

Scarcity of woolen materials in the United States is forcing changes in designs of many unofficial women's uniforms, but not eliminating them altogether. Women's organizations have just about convinced WPB that if a woman buys a good wool uniform and wears it every day for the duration, she is consuming less wool than if she bought three or four good woolen dresses each season.

Most organizations have changed the design of their uniforms to eliminate patch pockets, pleats in skirts, and cuffs on sleeves.

Hats or caps have been a major problem to all designers of women's military uniforms for World War II. It is no easy feat to turn out a hat that will be becoming to a white-haired lady who weighs 200 pounds and still look well on a debutante with a lithe figure and feather bob.

The WAVES, having delved back into naval history for their rolled-brim model, thought they had the perfect solution, but when they turned their backs, some critical persons discovered a harsh line reminiscent of firemen's helmets. This is eliminated in the nonofficer hat, which has its brim rolled all around and makes it possible to distinguish a WAVES' station in life, either coming or going.

Designing women's uniforms is a more ticklish job than gowning Parisian models, Mainbocher has pointed out. You can make a mistake in line on one dress and people think it's distinctive, but when a mistake is repeated 100,000 times, people get to talking and neither the Army nor Navy high command wants that!

Among the New Books

Edwin Way Teale Tells the Story of His Insect Garden

Near Horizons: The Story of an Insect Garden, by Edwin Way Teale. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.75.

It was Dr. Johnson who once said that some persons would learn more in a visit to Hampton Heath than others in a tour of Europe. Manifestly, the Doctor was saying that what we learn depends largely upon the keenness of our vision or, better, the degree of our mental alertness. It is traditionally true that what one derives from travel or from business experience in general depends upon the approach. Burroughs used to say that if one would learn about birds he must go into the field and woods well equipped for his work; that is, he must love the object of his quest.

No one can peruse this remarkable volume even casually without gaining a deep sense of the profound interest which the author has in the creatures he has so intimately studied; and he presents his findings in a most appealing literary style.

In his insect garden, developed on Long Island, he has provided attractive surroundings and food for almost countless insects with which we are but casually acquainted, if at all. We may know the notes of the cicada or katydid, we may know the notes of a cricket and the peculiar form of the dragonfly, we admire the beautiful and varied color tones of many of the butterflies, but how little we know of their genesis, of their manners and ways of life, their habits and length of days. Mr. Teale knows all this and vastly more. He pursues his subject night and day, summer and winter. In fact, he follows round the calendar with his tiny friends, watching them intimately in their many and various phases of existence.

Do you know that butterflies have a sense of taste on their legs, and this sense is 1,000 times keener than the most sensitive tongue? Do you know that there is a walking-stick species of which a male has never been found? Do you know of insects that play "possum" when danger approaches? These and many other subjects are developed in this volume by one who knows his insects, for he has dwelt with them while they were passing through their highly varied experience.

The main concern of many persons with insects is to keep them away from the garden, where it seems that they are capable of doing more than a little mischief. Dr. Teale, on the contrary, invites them to his garden. In fact, they are welcome guests for whom he provides attractions which delight and satisfy their various tastes and unusual needs of environment. It is from these welcome visitors that he has reaped the grand harvest of information so authoritatively presented in this volume.

The author has, in addition to marked skill as a narrator, an equal facility as photographer. The result is that the appeal of the book is enhanced greatly by more than 150 excellent illustrations, many of them sufficiently enlarged to make the minutest detail of the objects apparent. This is a highly attractive feature of the volume.

Of the devotion given to his subject, the author writes: "Doing something different is an adventure in itself. So while the seasons have passed for six successive years, I have found increasing pleasure in my insect sanctuary. I have come to know intimately each square inch of the hillside. In August sunsets and in dusty September days, during the cool of June dusks and when blizzards of varicolored autumn leaves swept across the garden, I have observed the little events around me."

* * *

And this persistent pursuit of his study of insects has led to intimate acquaintance with the flowers and birds as well. Members of the summer bird colony are in a considerable measure dependent upon the insect life of his garden for their sustenance. He could hardly know the insects intimately without having definite knowledge of their relation to bird life. For sure it is that without the swarming hordes of summer insects, the feathered folk would be rationed to a degree that becomes extinction. The inter-relations of the various forms of life illustrate how dependent one is upon another. This the author clearly sets forth.

And his dependence is not confined to different orders. Within the insect world itself there is much destruction by one species of another in order to sustain its own type of life. On the limbs and trunks of the apple trees in September the author sees yellow and black wasps gather in bunches. They are enjoying the sap which exudes from the holes in the bark made by the sharp bills of the sapsucker. For several days they follow in the wake of these birds which unwittingly add a delicacy to the ration of the wasps.

* * *

The devastating destruction of injurious insects by the birds make them of special value to the farmer and orchardist. It is said that in the Sacramento Valley of California in a single day the meadow larks, in feeding their young, destroy some 193 tons of insects. A single nighthawk had in its stomach 50 different types of insects. Four chickadees in a few minutes destroyed 105 female cankerworms containing more than 20,000 eggs. In view of such facts there can be little doubt of the value of birds in protecting the country's foods.

That the author's ear is attuned to the sweetest voices in the bird chorus is manifest from his appreciative lines on the hermit thrush and the white-throated sparrow. One being so near to nature could scarcely fail to know and love the songs of the feathered friends which each year visit his insect garden. It is the seeing eye and hearing ear coupled with the fine art of story-telling that makes this one of the most attractive nature books ever published.

A. F. G.

Loyalists Figure in Romance

One Braver Thing, by Cyril Harris. New York: Scribners. $2.75.

Loyalists who withdrew at the close of the Revolutionary War to make a fresh start in Nova Scotia did a piece of pioneering hardly less arduous than that accomplished by their ancestors who settled in the 13 colonies. Some of these hard-pressed men and women are the characters of Cyril Harris's "One Braver Thing."

> I have done one braver thing
> Than all the Worthies did.

In the town of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Dr. Adam Binney suffered the coldness of old friends and downright persecution because he chose King instead of Congress. With the war won, the State of New Jersey banished Dr. Binney and confiscated his estate. There was nothing left for him to do but to take the few personal effects that the law allowed him, and with his four grown children go to New York. There the British Government was making some effort to get its loyal subjects away from the country that was rejecting them as it had been rejected by them.

The condition of the Loyalists, pouring into New York by thousands, was pitiable. Lodgings were few and charges exorbitant. Families camped on the common in tents that all too plainly showed they had lost the war. A miserable Canvastown sprang up. Even among those who had been well to do, the money they had brought for their passage and their new start might easily be spent on mere existence before they even set sail. Incompetence, delay, far too many men, women, and children arriving with high hopes, waiting, seeking for help, turning disconsolate and bitter, made New York a morass of frustration.

The Binneys finally put forth from New York in a dingy little brig bound for Annapolis Royal. After a long and racking voyage they reached port, only to wait some more. Halifax and London did not agree on what was to be done with them. The land that had been promised them was not even surveyed. It was June when the Binneys reached Annapolis. Through the summer and fall they waited and listened to rumors, first one thing, then another. Through the frozen winter they kept up their courage by trying to decide which one of the four proposed townships they would choose—townships where there were as yet no towns or even a tree felled.

By spring only two of the Binneys were left to make the journey to the promised land. The youngest brother had chosen to stay behind in New York and grow up a citizen of the new Republic, the eldest had gone to Halifax, and the father had succumbed to the hardships of the long waiting. Ann Binney, her brother Miles, with the Kirklands, Nat Corwen, and others sailed across the basin on a little sloop that Nat had built, and began their town. Their experience was the old story of pioneering all over again—felling trees, burning, shaping logs, making a clearing, building a cabin, turning the soil. First there was a store, then a mill, a church, a school. Work was hard, food was scarce, east-siders and west-siders could not agree, but there were frolics, weddings, the building of new homes. Ann Binney and Nat Corwen made one of the best of these, and found the new land beautiful.

Cyril Harris does not let himself go, in heroics, in romantics, or in anything verging on indecorum. With material that could have been highly colored he tells a fairly homespun tale, but one tinged with humor, and, when he writes of the Nova Scotian landscape, touched with beauty.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

Men Behind the War, by Johannes Steel (New York: Sheridan House. $3.50), gives a hasty go-over to a large number of personages whom global events have made of news account and to some whom those events have made but casually and momentarily conspicuous. Certain military figures are sketched, but for the most part in their character as men of international politics. The viewpoint seems to be that of people in the New World looking on, since no American portraits appear in Mr. Steel's collection.

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The Autobiography of an Oxford Don—A London Letter

Short Journey, by E. L. Woodward. London: Faber. 10s. 6d.

War in the Sun, by J. L. Hodson. London: Gollancz. 11s. 6d.

Common or Garden Child, by M. St. Clair Byrne. London: Faber. 7s. 6d.

Everyman's English Dictionary, by D. C. Browning, M. A. London: Dent. 3s. 6d.

London

WHY SHOULD ANYONE wish to read the autobiography of an Oxford don? Generally speaking, dons play no large part in determining the course of history, though it is to be remembered that T. E. Lawrence was of their company, and belonged to no very distinguished college, either. Sometimes they are amusing as oddities, but their singularity has diminished since they were allowed to marry.

There is fun in their domestic politics, as Patterson and many another has revealed, but this again has decreased now that the Common Room—if I may be permitted so violent a metaphor—plays second fiddle to the red brick villa in North Oxford. Dons are a peaceable, urbane race; their lives contain little external action. Screen magnates do not trip each other up in their hurry to secure the film rights to their autobiographies.

* * *

But they are learned and thoughtful men, privileged to live in idyllic surroundings, dowered with the intellectual riches of the ages, and encompassed by the effects of an enduring civilization. Battles and hairbreadth escapes are not the only matters worth writing about; the mind has its adventures, too. There is a serene satisfaction to be gained from reading the life of a don whose mind is worth looking into. E. L. Woodward's is.

It is playful—he jests lightly even with elephants. It is original—he is a mixture of Toryism and Socialism, so he calls himself a Liberal. He comes of the middle classes, yet he scorns the basis on which the middle classes are built up—the acquisition of wealth. At school at Merchant Taylors' he learnt Latin and Greek exclusively, and preferred Shakespeare to either.

I have perhaps suggested that Mr. Woodward's life has been more circumscribed than is in fact the case. He is a don at New College, but he saw active service—though battles only from a distance—in the last war. He passed some of his young manhood in France, and later went to Pekin. But in the main the long summer afternoon of his life has been in Oxford; and it is in the thoughts provoked by this ancient university that the chief charm of his book lies.

* * *

Among many other things, Mr. Woodward discusses a question much in the minds of British people today: What is the most satisfactory type of education? He maintains that the best examination in the world is that for the Bachelor of Arts degree with honors in Literae Humaniores (Greek and Latin history and philosophy) at Oxford, commonly called "Greats." Despite the eminence of Oxford in other branches of learning, it is principally upon the course in Literae Humaniores that the academic fame of the university rests.

Mr. Woodward considers it the world's best examination because, tested by results, it has no rival in the detection and assessment of ability. Over and over again the men put in the first class in this examination, says Mr. Woodward, have shown by their later careers that they were not misjudged. Many people would go further than Mr. Woodward, and declare that this course not only leads to the best examination, but is in itself the best education in the world. This, of course, is because of the enormous prestige of ancient Greek civilization.

Mr. Woodward, however, is not overwhelmed by it. Plato and Aristotle are great names; but Mr. Woodward is not intimidated by them. Greek society and philosophy have this defect as the foundation of the school of Literae Humaniores, that they lead it to ignore both "the development of Christian ethics, and the elaboration of the scientific method." Mr. Woodward would seem to rank the study of history as nearer the ideal form of education.

J. L. Hodson's "War in the Sun" is not an autobiography, but a diary. No sort of danger deters Mr. Hodson from carrying out his exacting duties as a war correspondent. He goes on a bombing raid to Crete, and spends a week in Tobruk. He questions everybody he meets on any topic that comes into his head, from the treatment of private soldiers' pensions to problems in theology and the proper behavior of parsons in slum parishes. He is of a pugnacious but not ungenerous disposition, and is aware that the fact that a man is a general is not necessarily a proof that he is a jittering incompetent. Nevertheless, he is not sparing in criticism, especially where the higher ranks of the Allied fighting forces are concerned.

He meets many odd people, like the Wing Commander who flew with Colonel Cody in 1911 in a machine which is now in the South Kensington Museum; and discusses every variety of subject—our growing fighter strength, the way we stand heat better than the Germans, the Atlantic Charter, what spoils golf, the difficulty of hitting a moving tank, and the situation in Libya and Burma and the Mediterranean.

Miss St. Clair Byrne's memories of childhood are delightful; they recapture with entire success the magic that hangs around the opening scenes of life, investing even comic songs with nostalgic fascination.

The new Everyman Dictionary fills an urgent need, for the English language has been enriched since the last war by many terms drawn from technical advances and revolutionary political systems. It is a dictionary of standard English, and also of Scots and American usage, and contains 50,000 references. It is literary enough to illustrate such words as "clerihew" with a quotation, and sufficiently colloquial to define "shoot the moon."

HAROLD HOBSON

Christianity and World Order

The Revolution in Christian Missions, by Roy L. Smith. New York and Nashville: Abingdon-Cokesbury. $1.75.

DR. ROY L. SMITH'S "The Revolution in Christian Missions" covers a far wider field than its title might lead one to expect, providing as it does a vivid picture not only of strictly missionary problems but also of the social and political, national and international, upheavals of our day. The author's prime and fully justified assumption is that "A religious faith which is not propagating itself is either dead or dying"; while he goes on to show that the main obstacle to such propagation is not, as in early times, the threat of persecution, but rather "a new alliance of social, political, and economic forces."

We are reminded that in the childhood days of foreign missions the theological approach was paramount if not supreme, but with the publication of Rauschenbusch's epoch-making treatise on "Christianizing the Social Order" there came a growing realization that Christian principles should be applied in every department of life, both at home and in the mission field.

Within two years of the appearance of this book, and before its effects were fully felt, World War I caused a temporary check in missionary enterprise; but with the advent of the Armistice the national energies released by a concerted war effort, and now eager for new and constructive expression, found partial satisfaction in a widespread missionary program, for the development of which "more millions of dollars for missions were pledged . . . than had ever been placed at the disposal of a Protestant church in all its history."

But profits and popularity have ever been foes of abiding spirituality. Dr. Smith gives a vivid and memorable picture of the "post-war hysteria," followed in due course by the stock market crash of 1929, showing clearly how the foreign missionary plans for largely material expansion collapsed with the overthrow of the financial structure at home, and the church was confronted with an "age of doubt."

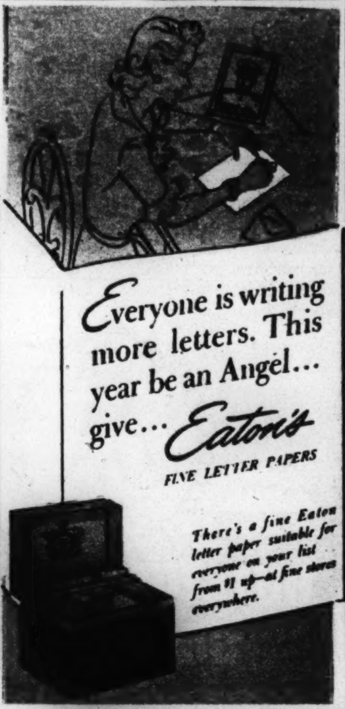
A chapter entitled "Doors That Are Closing" gives a lucid résumé of the rise of totalitarianism and the apparent decline of the value of the individual—a doctrine which lies at the root of Christian preaching—and thus a further blow was dealt at missionary effort.

Affirming that "the foundation of the democratic philosophy is essentially religious," tracing it back to the teaching of Moses in the Old Testament and to that of Christ Jesus in the New, and observing its development under the aegis of Protestantism, Dr. Smith sees in it the hope of a new world order. This must not be taken as implying that the author minimizes the value of Christianity as such; on the contrary, he feels that the Gospel should indeed be preached "to every creature" by overcoming paganism not only in individuals but also in economics and industry, in politics and culture, and also in the field of entertainment. After all, he reminds us, "the biggest sinners of our day are . . . sinful systems," while with penetrating insight he discusses "the Paganism of Fear."

Then, too, the author justly contends that where the individual approach is still maintained it should be by no means limited to the poor or to the members of so-called backward races, but should include those who are rich and important. In fact, "Christianity must set out to capture the thinkers of the world—those who make up the world's mind."

Foreign missions in the formal sense may well be waning; but Dr. Smith sees a place for a wider, more penetrating, type of missionary endeavor. His program deserves careful consideration.

T. L. L.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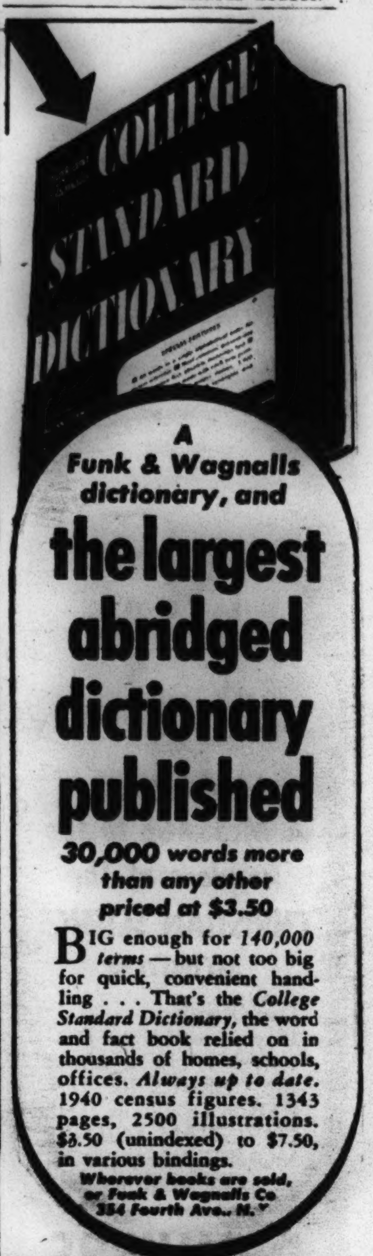
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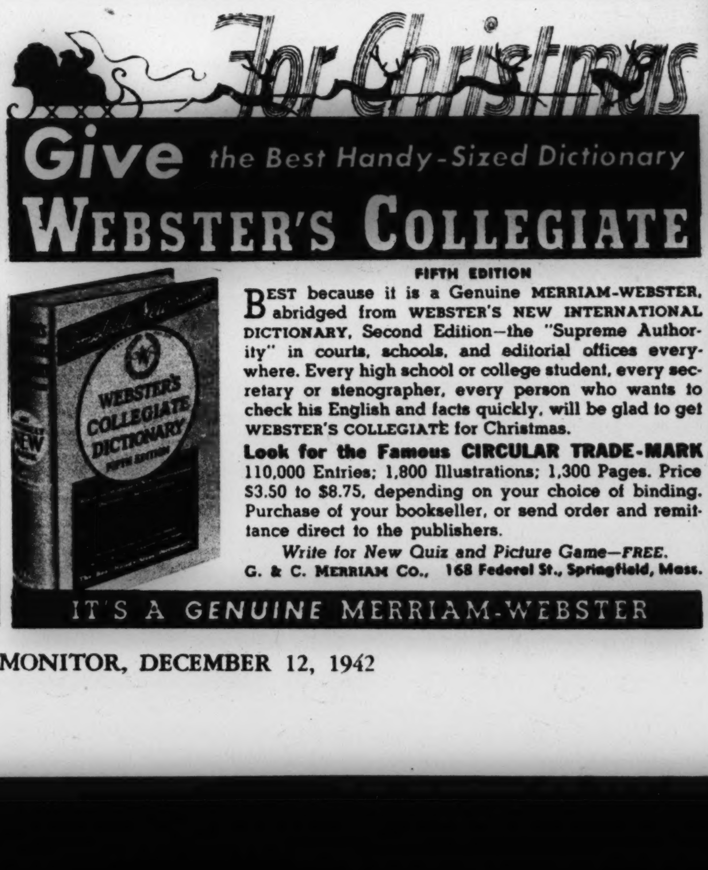
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Photographing the Plant World

This Green World, by Rutherford Platt. With illustrations from photographs by the author. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.75.

GET A CAMERA, not necessarily an expensive one, and if you are not already observant of beauty in nature, you soon will become so. For a guide you might well take Rutherford Platt, who has been photographing trees, shrubs, and flowers for a good many years, and, since the coming of kodachrome, has been recording color the year round in the woods and fields, and along country lanes.

"Color," he reminds us in his new book, "is always to be seen in the countryside wherever there is light. That includes the dullest day in winter, and overcast and stormy days of every season. The brightest primary colors are always present as well as the most delicate hues."

Mr. Platt can convey in words as well as photographs the delights of his woodland adventures. To him there is grandeur in the broad bands of shadows cast by the trunks of great trees across hummocks of snow. He pictures a great elm and startles us with the remark that 7,000,000 buds stud its winter branches. He adds that shrubs and trees in winter have a greater sap content than in summer, imparting a new sense to the uninformed of the continuity of activity among growing things.

He shows us through his color photographs the tints and hues of inconspicuous plants and growths—the rich browns of empty spirea pods, the blue-grays and greens of juniper berries, the reds and purples of the wintergreen, the glowing fungus called mahogany bracket, and a hundred others.

The reader may be astonished to learn how dependent flowers are upon light; not upon sunshine altogether, for the blossoms continue to mature on overcast days. Flowers, Mr. Platt tells us, are tuned to certain day lengths, and will await that day length, regardless of where the flower is located. Thus the wild azalea, a 15-hour-day flower of both North and South in the United States, opens its buds in Florida in mid-April, and in early June in Massachusetts. Growers of chrysanthemums, which are short-day plants, force them into bloom, not by increasing the light but by using black cloths to darken the plants when the day-length exceeds that of their critical flowering period.

Mr. Platt offers an approach to plant study that sounds exciting to one who has shied away from the subject because of the Latin designations that are so useful to botanists but so forbidding to laymen. He offers in clear diagrams the elemental clues whereby the veriest beginner can answer whenever anybody asks, "What kind of tree is that?"

'Japanese Morse' Portrayed

Edward Sylvester Morse: A Biography, by Dorothy G. Wayman. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $4.50.

IN THE VERY FOREWORD which Dr. Thomas Barbour has written for this book the extraordinary qualities of Professor Morse are suggested by two bits of reminiscence. One relates to walking in upon Morse in his house at Salem and finding him seated on a pine box teaching himself to play a flute with his nose. Dr. Barbour believes the occasion to have been that of the Salem fire of 1914, when he thought Morse, wholly fatalistic with regard to its effects, might need help in saving his accumulations of scientific material. Whether it was precisely then or at another time, it was entirely characteristic of Morse to explain his nasal approach to music by saying, "The Solomon Islanders can do it; why not I?"

On another occasion Dr. Barbour saw him "drawing a dextral and sinistral snail shell at the same time, one with each hand, and then drawing the two sides of a butterfly, or a dragonfly, with absolutely perfect symmetry, using a pencil in each hand." The fact is that if Morse had possessed as many hands as Briareus he would have found a skillful use for every one of the hundred. His mind was as active as his fingers, and the nose-blown flute was only one of many fields of curious investigation.

* * *

It was more than a century ago, on June 18, 1838, that Morse was born at Portland, Maine. Completely individual as he was, the story of his life is nevertheless that of a typical Yankee. The strong fundamentalism of his father caused him, like other spirited youths of his generation, to turn wholly away from his early teachings in religion. Through his lively interest in shells and his skill in draughtsmanship he found employment as a student-assistant in the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology under Louis Agassiz. Here for more than two years (1859-1861) he received most of his formal education in natural science.

It needs a book rather than a brief book review to tell what he did with this education—and, still more, with his amazing energies. The mere fact that he was widely known as "Japanese Morse" suggests much of the story. In 1877 he went to Japan to study brachiopods, and was promptly made a professor in the University of Tokyo. There he taught zoology—and Darwinism. There he came one day upon a small piece of pottery modeled upon a shell—and thenceforth pottery was added to conchology as an object of devotion. His biographer declares that he lacked a native aesthetic sense, but he turned his gifts of collecting and classifying to such account that his collection of Japanse pottery, now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gives him a permanent place among the prophets of beauty.

* * *

He was, besides, director of the Peabody Museum in Salem, and a prolific writer on many scantily explored topics. He traveled globally, and enchanted countless audiences with his lively lectures, ambidextrally illustrated. Everywhere he made, and kept, friends.

Mrs. Wayman has brought more than the qualifications of an accomplished journalist to her biographic task. She writes with sympathy, and an abundant knowledge of Morse's backgrounds and associations. What would commonly be the material of foot notes sometimes finds its way, with an effect of interruption, into the text. The facts and significance of Morse's life were well worth recording, and here indeed is a valuable addition to New England biography—but New England in the broader sense that overlaps the boundary lines of geography.

M. A. DEW. H.

The World of Poetry

A VOLUME of first-rate poetry comes from the press of James A. Decker (Prairie City, Ill. $2). It is Gilbert Maxwell's "The Dark Rain Falling," and is described by the author as "the record of one man's journey through the dark rain that is falling in our time."

This journey, in an effort to escape the current horror of the day, takes a step backward into childhood, only to find the same conflict with evil. Adolescence and history offer no relief, and the final conclusion is that the perils and the ugliness confront mankind in all ages, and progress is related to the price the traveler is willing to pay for truth.

* * *

The writing is finished and forceful. Mr. Decker is an artist and a master craftsman. He has a universal compassion, as shown in "Concert: Caprice Viennois," dated March, 1938:

> Now in those subtle hands that shell of wood,
> inanimate and mute but for his touch,
> becomes the articulate breath, the lilting blood,
> the pulse of a people's heart; becomes too much
> almost to bear; nostalgic now together,
> safe in this foreign hall, we weep to hear
> a city, laughing, bold in the bright weather
> of a less bitter dav, a saner year. . . .
> Lost, lost Vienna, dark in the falling snow—
> and how many hands that held a violin
> tonight hang limp and bruised we dare not know
> who sit with eyes half-shielded while these thin,
> these fabulous, spiral fingers weave and wind
> webs of illusion for the constricted mind.

Those who wish to "stump the experts" of "Information, Please?" will find a useful guide regarding what not to submit in John Kieran's anthology, "Poems I Remember" (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3). Those who, like the reviewer, are regular Friday listeners to the radio program in which the erudite sports writer takes part, will find the compilation as they expected—Milton and Shakespeare as well as Lewis Carroll, "L'Allegro" on one page, with "The Walrus and the Carpenter," and even "Casey at the Bat," on other pages.

Mr. Kieran in his foreword truthfully points out that "there has developed in some curious cultured circles the notion that poetry is 'cavair to the general,' too finely spun to abide the handling of day laborers, too lofty in spirit to penetrate the minds of low gentry. Nothing could be more wide of the mark. Savages were the first poets."

Most of us are creatures of varying moods, requiring now something lofty, now a bit of romantic verse, now sheer nonsense. The collection contains selections for those varying moods.

* * *

Another person familiar to radio audiences, Jane Dillon, comes forward with a leaflet containing her two poems, "Greater Love" and "Winter in the Tropics," simple and dramatic, suitable for reading on the air (Newtown, Conn.: Bee Publishing Company. 50 cents). Each poem, while not of outstanding lyric quality, is sincere and deeply moving. "Greater Love," dedicated to American women, presents the heartache and the spiritual conquest of the woman who has given her all, her husband in one world war, her son in the next, to her country. She does not fold up in grief but in her anguish prays:

> Oh!
> Keep me brave
> make me strong
> let me forget
> my loss and my pain
> in the task they left me to do—
> to live, to work, and, if need be, to die
> serving my land!

PEARL STRACHAN

A MESSAGE to the Readers of The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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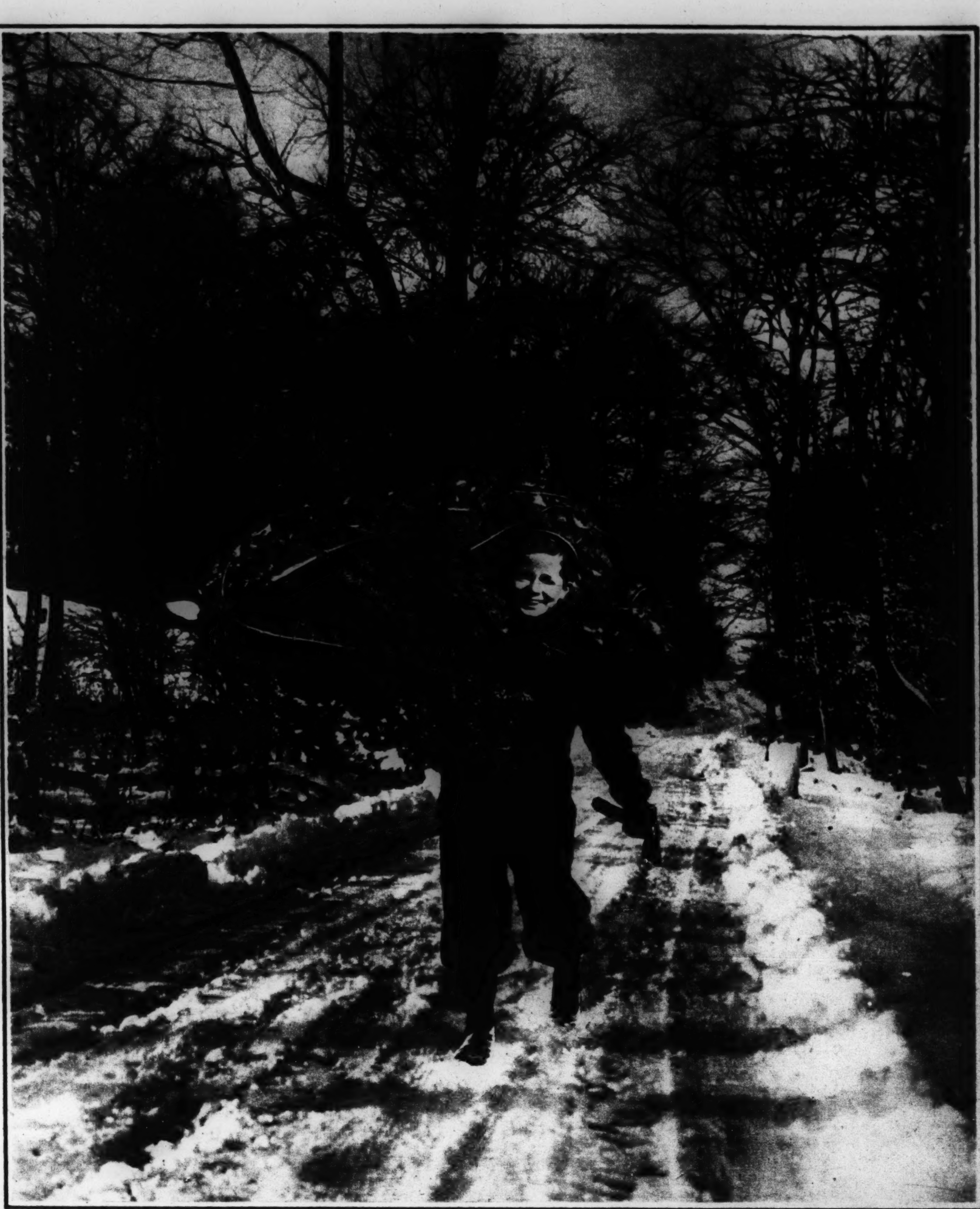

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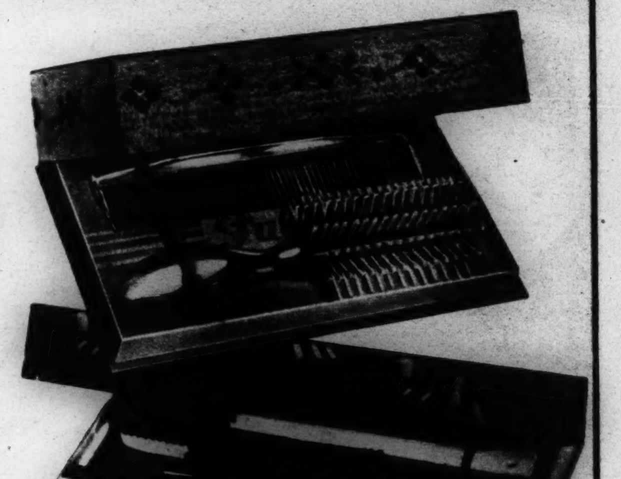

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. . Plan for Peace

(Continued from Page 7)

federation of free men, I believe that the evolution of the German people would be toward liberty and away from aggression, toward culture and away from war.

Much of the discussion about Germany and postwar reconstruction centers around the question as to what we shall do to the Germans when we win the war rather than what we shall do with or for them. I thoroughly believe that the leaders of the Nazi party should pay a proper penalty for the unspeakable cruelties which they have exercised not only upon the nations which they have overrun but upon many of the German people. These were not acts of war as civilized nations understand war. They were the acts of crass and bitter barbarism, and the leaders and sub-leaders of the Nazi party should, after proper trial before a military tribunal, pay the penalty of death for their horrible crimes.

I think that we should further recognize that there has been for over a century a strong military caste in Germany, found largely among Prussian Junkers, who day in and day out have striven to expand and aggrandize Germany by war and conquest. My feeling is that this caste and their families, which constitute a relatively small proportion of the German people, should be permanently banished from the fatherland as was Napoleon from France. Civilized people cannot slaughter the German Junkers but they can well banish them and their kind from the land which they have so long plagued.

But when we have severely punished the leaders of the Nazi party, and when we have banished the Junker militarists from German soil, there will still be the vast task of re-educating the German people into the ways of cooperation and peace. This is not, however, an impossible task. Once we include them in a federation which guarantees to its citizens the privileges of a bill of rights and regards the welfare of the individual rather than the state as the ultimate goal; once we have made Germany an integral part of a [political organization] which has ample natural resources and extensive markets, the task of reeducating and reorienting the thinking of these people will not be an impossible task.

The Germans are not the only race which have had war-like traditions and have abandoned them. France, under the Louis and under Napoleon, had a leadership as warlike and as aggressive as that of modern Germany, but following the downfall of the Louis and the banishment of Napoleon, France, with a wide development of its trade and commerce, has become a peace-loving nation of bourgeois. Wars have been forced upon them but not sought by them because of any French military caste.

Let me emphasize in closing this suggestion that it is not a suggestion of appeasement. We cannot slaughter eighty million Germans. That would be an expression of the Nazi philosophy. Neither can we leave them to themselves, or they will again foment war and disorder. Therefore, we must control them, not by crushing them but by educating them, by giving them the opportunity to expand their trade and commerce, by making it possible for them to enjoy a higher and higher standard of living, and by letting them learn from experience that the paths of peace are better than the roads to war.

Russia, China, and India will undoubtedly become the leaders of great groupings and it may well be that the spirit of union will spread to groups of nations in Central and South America and that the Latin races as well as the Scandinavian peoples will find common bonds in their common heritages.

But federated nations are only a part of the political pattern of the postwar world. All federations and independent nations should be members of an association of nations—a league which will be stronger than the league of 1918, largely because the pattern of the world will have been set up on a basis where there are not so many "have-nots."

Every American is grimly certain that we must and shall win the war no matter how long it takes or what it costs; but a recent poll of public opinion indicates that many Americans are singularly pessimistic about the postwar future. They believe that after victory we may have to endure a drastic lowering of our standard of living and be afflicted with widespread unemployment. Now everybody knows, if he stops to think about it, that we in America will have the most highly developed productive organization in our history and we shall be capable of turning out far greater quantities of goods and services than ever before. We know, too, that virtually all of our people of working age will have received valuable training.

Finally, we appreciate that, as a nation, we shall be debt-free, since we shall not have borrowed from abroad in order to win this struggle. All this, to my mind, spells the possibilities of great prosperity, subject, however, to two conditions: first, we so organize the world that peace shall be really lasting; and second, that we so regroup the nations of the world in federations that all peoples may have a feeling of security and an appreciation that they are citizens of a federation which has within its own limits the manpower and the raw materials for a high standard of life. We cannot prosper without peace and we cannot prosper in a world which is half rich and half poor. This is the reason why I am so strongly in favor of groups of strong federations.

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SPEAKING IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE

Left: The Rev. Roy M. Houghton, Congregational Church of New Haven, Conn., and Ernest Wilkins, President of Oberlin College, Speak in Washington in Favor of Concerted Peace Efforts

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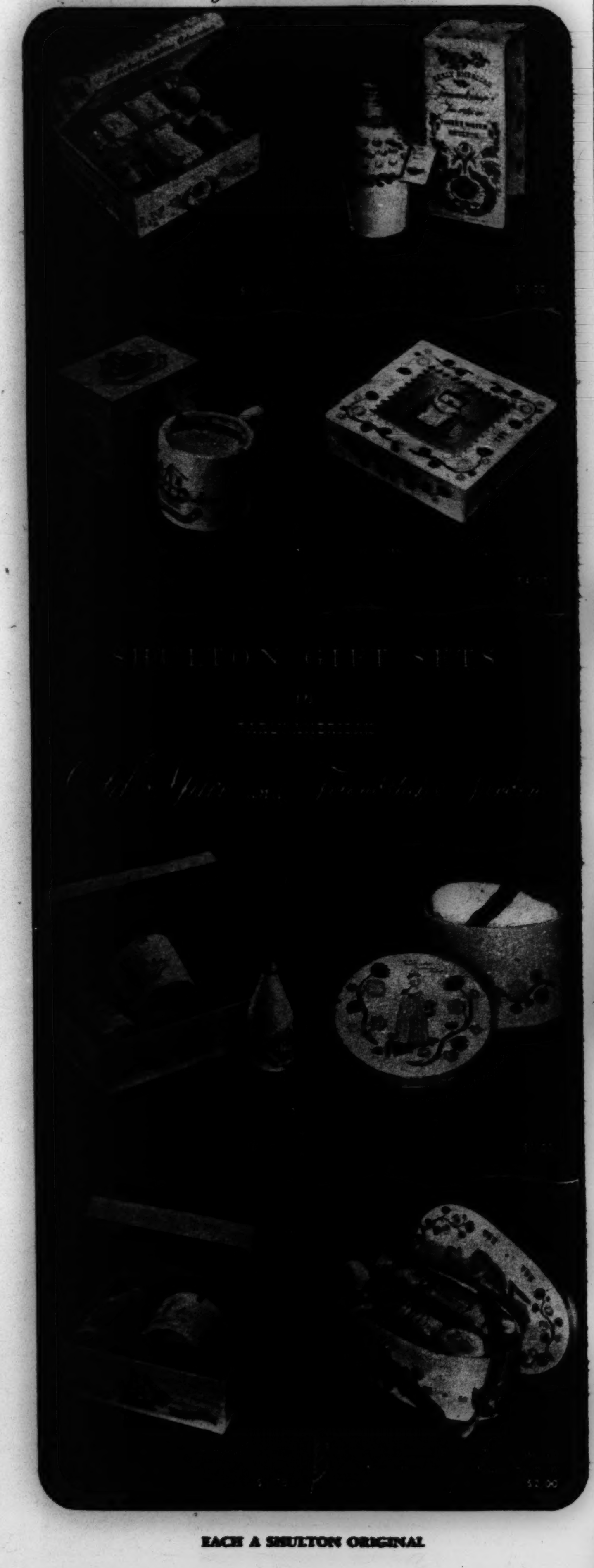

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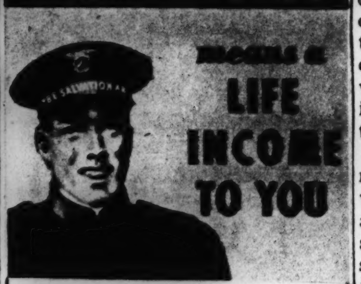

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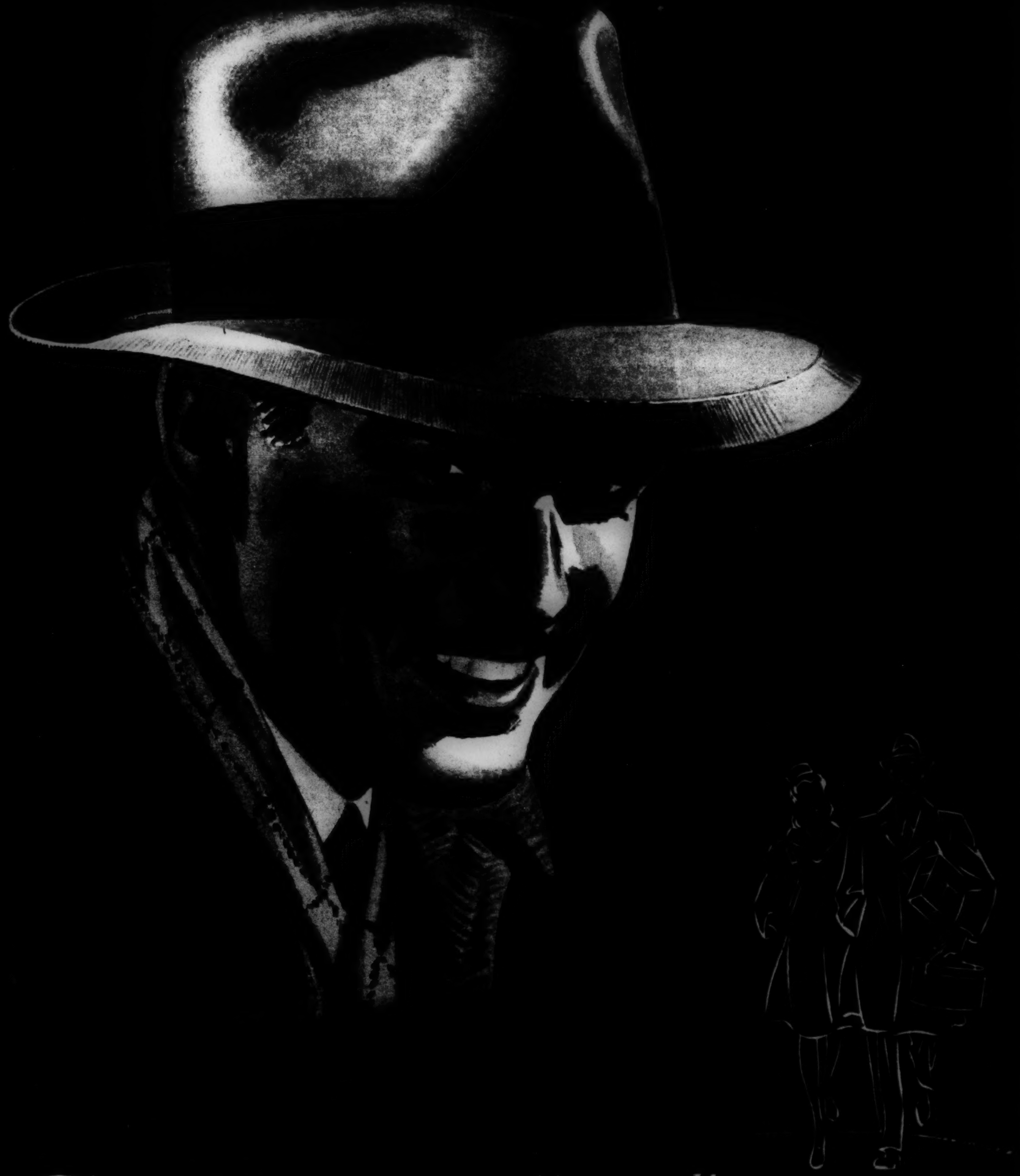

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. . Europe's Civil War Armies

(Continued from Page 8)

liable, has been dissolved, while the military police, which previously had been linked to the Ministry of War, was directly attached to M. Laval's services. Numerous police chiefs have been replaced by Laval's devoted henchmen.

Following the example of the other fascist chiefs, Laval has been eager to set up a force of completely reliable followers, which would defend his rule and his person in case of emergency. He has transformed the "Legion of ex-service men and national volunteers," which had been organized by Marshal Philippe Henri Pétain, in order to group the most active partisans of the Vichy regime. Yet while Vichy publicly boasted of having united more than 1,500,000 devoted followers in the ranks of the "Légion," Vichy officials secretly admitted that the "Légion" comprised many decided adversaries of the regime who had joined the organization in order to destroy it from within. Laval has been well aware of the internal weakness of the "Légion." He has placed personal friends at the head of the organization and he has separated from the bulk of the "Légion" a formation of handpicked fascists willing to follow his lead.

The newly created SOL (Service d'ordre de la Légion) is militarily organized and will become the shock troop of the "Légion." The members of the SOL, which at this time are said to number 25,000 to 30,000, are well armed and are specially trained to be used as shock troopers in civil warfare. They have already assisted the regular police in crushing a revolt of French workers who refused to be shipped to Germany. These men know that the French people consider them as traitors and that in backing Laval they are defending their own lives.

* * *

Another formation of fascist shock troopers created by Laval is the "Tricolor Legion," which, in spite of the similarity of names, is not linked to the "Legion of ex-service men." The "Tricolor Legion" sponsored by the Laval government is organized in military units and comprises approximately 10,000 fascist ruffians and professional soldiers, commanded by French army officers who volunteered for this service. These "légionnaires" are particularly well equipped and excessively well paid. They receive double or triple the pay of a soldier of the regular army. The alleged aim of the "Tricolor Legion" is to go to Russia and to represent France's contribution to the "European crusade against Bolshevism." It is, however, significant that the oath of the "Tricolor Legion" obliges them to fight not only in Russia but everywhere where the interests of France are at stake. A Vichy spokesman recently declared that the "Tricolor Legion" should be prepared to defend the French empire against Allied aggression and to "liberate" the dissenting (Fighting French) colonies. There can be little doubt that Laval and his collaborators consider the "Tricolor Legion" as a second formation of devoted bodyguards.

Spain, fourth fascist state on the European continent, has so far failed to develop a new terror organization according to the fascist pattern. General Francisco Franco, the Spanish "Caudillo," during and after the Spanish Civil War, has carried out the most terrible repressions Europe had ever seen. More than 1,000,000 Spaniards have been executed and 800,000 are still interned in concentration camps. The Spanish Phalanx (Falange Española Tradicionalista y de los J. O. N. S.) has become the only political party of the country, comparable to the Nazi party in Germany and the Fascist party in Italy. Yet the actual Spanish police organization carrying out supervision and repression of the population is still in the hands of the old pre-civil war officials. The reason why the Phalanx party—in contrast with the German-Italian blueprint—has been unable to build up its own police force lies in its internal weakness. The Phalanx is composed of profascist and protraditionalist groups which oppose one another in the framework of the same organization. The Spanish fascist revolution, moreover, has been a "pronunciamento," that is a rebellion of army leaders, of whom—after the death of General Sanjurjo and General Mola—Franco was the most distinguished. From the beginning of his rule, therefore, Franco could entirely rely on the army which has remained the strongest pillar of the new Spanish state.

* * *

The backbone of General Franco's police organization again became the notorious "Civil Guard," which had already been the repressive force of the Spanish monarchy. "Today," writes Alvarez del Vayo, former Foreign Minister of the Spanish Republic, "the three-cornered hat of the Civil Guards is again the outstanding symbol of a government system built on repression and terror." At the outbreak of the rebellion, the majority of the Civil Guards went over to Franco and fought in the ranks of the Francist army.

After the defeat of the Republicans, Phalangist groups carried out ruthless "cleaning-up" operations in the conquered towns and villages, but their reprisals against political adversaries degenerated to an all-out massacre of the civil population and General Franco, after several months, decided to stop the killing, which had brought the country to the edge of complete lawlessness. Today, control of the population is in the hands of the regular police forces, the number of which, however, was considerably increased. The "Civil Guard" has also taken over the administration of numerous concentration camps in which several hundreds of thousands of Spaniards are imprisoned.

The highest police authority in Spain, the "Direccion General de Seguridad," headed by Count Mayalde, has been transformed and its methods have been modernized. Heinrich Himmler, the German police chief, several times went to Spain, accompanied by German police experts. Spanish police officers frequently visited Germany in order to study the methods of the German police. German agents, however, not only became instructors of the Spanish police forces but they actually set up their own police organization in Spain.

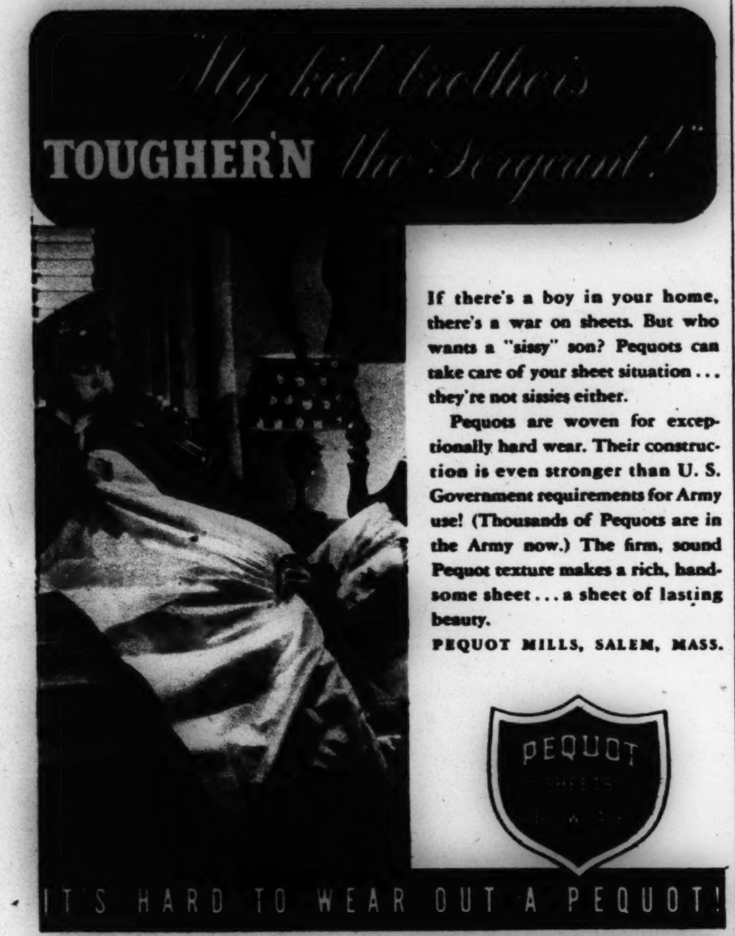
According to reliable information, Gestapo officials are established in all vital centers of Spain, they control the Spanish population and supervise the Franco administration itself. The arrogant behavior of the German agents toward their Spanish colleagues and toward the population has created widespread resentment against Spain's dangerous friends.

* * *

Continuous agitation of the Spanish Fascists and of their pro-German leader, Serano Suñer, against the traditionalist chiefs and the army leaders—Spanish Phalangists recently tried to assassinate General Varela, Franco's War Minister, and Señor Iturmendi, the Carlist (Monarchist) leader—has determined General Franco to carry out a shakeup in his Cabinet and in the leadership of the Phalanx. Serano Suñer was ousted from his two important positions as Foreign Minister and as President of the Phalanx. General Franco himself became "Chief of the Phalanx" and put two of his most reliable followers, General José Luis de Arrese and Manuel Mora Figuera, in charge of the Phalanx organization. The Spanish Phalanx still numbers more than 3,000,000 members, but its real influence on the state is declining. In a totalitarian state, where political questions are decided by the relative military strength of the factions and not by arguments or by economic pressure, the real masters of the state are those groups which carry arms. In today's Spain, the organizations which protect the regime against popular unrest are the army and the regular police.

Liquidation of the European civil war armies is one of the most urgent tasks which faces the United Nations after victory. Yet even with the compulsory disbandment of the fascist combat units and the imprisonment and eventual execution of their leaders, the problem is only partly solved. Is it possible to reintegrate into civil life these ruthless torturers and professional spies, these men who have been trained to despise human feeling and whose main occupation for years has been to persecute and to bully other people? Can storm troopers be reeducated to collaborate in the reconstruction of a peaceful Europe?

This is the second of two articles on Europe's Civil War Armies. The first article appeared in the issue of Nov. 28, 1942.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. . Red Star Final

(Continued from Page 6)

receive military training, hold officers' rank, and take part in engagements alongside the men whose feats they report. Eugene Petrov, co-author of "The Little Golden Calf," fell at the siege of Sevastopol as a Red Star correspondent. Alexander Poliakoff, author of "Russians Don't Surrender," was with an encircled unit which fought its way out of the trap; he fell recently during the battles of Stalingrad. Another Red Star writer, Boris Yampolsky, tramped 600 miles across the Nazi-occupied Ukraine to get a story—barefoot, because a German soldier took his boots at the start of the 45-day hike.

In addition to their work for Red Star, most of these writers edit "traveling newspapers"—publications issued on the march for the Soviet Army units. "Traveling newspapers" had their origin in the propaganda leaflets issued sporadically for armies on the move in the Russian Civil War. As that war came to an end, these single-page papers disappeared, only to be revived as an institution in the period of industrialization.

In those days, hundreds of thousands of workers would be sent to an uninhabited area to build a great industrial community from scratch. To serve them, and to stimulate the pace of work, industrial newspapers set up small editorial staffs in railroad cars, equipped with portable presses. These staffs would move from construction site to construction site, issuing leaflets to encourage "shock work," sometimes settling down at one of the vast projects like the Dnieper Dam, to form the nucleus of a permanent newspaper. When the German invasion came, it was the Army which revived the traveling newspapers, and Red Star which inspired imitators on wheels.

Today, no Russian soldier is surprised to see a printing press in a trench, on a truck or railroad car, or in a forest clearing just behind the battle line. "No soldier," writes Ovadi Savich, "is without his copy of Fight for the Motherland, Forward to Battle, Smite the Enemy, For Country, Red Army Truth, Battle Standard, Northern Sentinel, or Repel the Invaders. These newspapers are free. They are printed just behind the lines and delivered to the front under fire, or are dropped from planes to guerilla bands in the forests."

Alexi Tretyakov, a Red Star correspondent and member of the staff of a traveling Army paper, describes a "city room" where gunfire beats a rat-a-tat outside, and type cases, press and staff must be ready to move on at a moment's notice.

"All of us have learned to work under difficulties," he says. "Sometimes we turn out the whole issue after a 30-mile hike. Ivan Altzen, our columnist, was in a regiment which fought off five fierce attacks in one day. Altzen not only writes a column and turns out an occasional poem, but also supervises loading of the delivery trucks, stands guard, fills in as compositor in emergncies, and mans an anti-aircraft gun on the truck which carries our press.

"We have fought our way out of encirclement twice, have undergone two tank attacks and innumerable air raids. The paper continues to appear daily to the comfort of our troops. Under a standing head, 'Heroes of the War,' we commend the brave and the gallant. The men's complaints and criticism appear alongside the record of their heroism. Humor relieves the tension.

Maria Shkapskaya describes a guerilla newspaper in a forest where formerly the proverb ran, "There was one man to 100,000 trees," but today, "There is often one man to a tree." Between two pine trees is a small table with its legs driven into the soft ground. At the table is the managing editor. He is relentless. Guns may be roaring, an alert may have sounded, firing may be going on a few dozen yards away—but copy must be ready on the deadline.

"The editor is lost. He hasn't been heard from for five days. One reporter is wounded. Another has been cut off behind the enemy lines. But the paper appears on time for the villagers and soldiers who fight round about."

. . Johnny Meets the Earl

(Continued from Page 4)

The park is rich in fine trees, and as we walked on we saw one of the oldest oak trees in England. It has stood, a sentinel, overlooking the valley for nearly 500 years.

"Well," said Johnny as we drove away, "they're certainly doing their bit for the war effort here, and the Earl couldn't have been nicer if I'd been Mr. Roosevelt."

We turned out of the south gates into a narrow, twisty lane. Here our way was blocked by a tractor and multiple plow, newly arrived from the United States. The land girl in charge was, as yet, new to this type; she had stalled her engine on the hill. American fingers soon put things right.

We were glad to be off again, for we were on our way to see an old custom revived. A local farmer was giving a harvest supper to his workers. In the fifteenth century tithe-barn, bales of straw had been arranged to form a table and seats. A tractor cover had been spread for a cloth, and vases of flowers placed at intervals down the center of the table. The difficulties of rationing had been largely overcome by the resourcefulness of "Mum" and her neighbors, who had provided tarts and cakes, fruit and tomatoes.

Great excitement was caused by Johnny's arrival. Someone produced an American flag. It was hung beside the Union Jack, and there was much cheering.

"Mum" sat at the head of the table and poured tea, but the farmer's chief concern was to look after the youngsters. They, too, had helped with the harvest.

After supper, dancing and singing to an accordion continued in the barn 'till black-out.

"Happy days," shouted the farmer after us as we drove away.

"He's a good sort," said Johnny, "and he's sure got the spirit that's going to win this war."

"Say, Ma... Miss Martha's got herself a Man!"

1. Remember, Ma, you told me that for nine generations of cats Miss Martha's been setting her cap for old Harry Zepp? Well, guess what happened while you were off catching field mice!

2. Yesterday, Miss Martha hugged me and said: "Cuddles, Mr. Zepp is coming to dinner!" I meowed as if she'd given me a catnip mouse. Home cooking will soften the old bachelor, I said to myself!

3. The dinner started off fine. But then Mr. Zepp just about hit the ceiling when she offered him coffee. "Never drink the stuff!" he shouted. "Coffee is a stimulant . . . and I never touch stimulants!"

4. "La, Mr. Zepp!" said Miss Martha, all girlish. "This is Sanka Coffee; 97% of the caffein has been taken out . . . so it is *not* a stimulant! All the flavor's left *in,*" she went on. "It's REAL coffee. Try it!"

5. "Well, if you're sure," said Mr. Zepp, as he took a taste. "Why, it's wonderful!" he exclaimed. "Yes," said Miss Martha. "Sanka Coffee is a blend of fine coffees. Yet it is *not* a stimulant!"

6. The pay-off came when she got flowers and a note from Mr. Zepp. "Thanks for telling me about Sanka Coffee, the wonderful coffee that is not a stimulant . . . and will you go to the band concert with me Saturday?"

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Next time you get your coffee ration, get *Sanka Coffee!*

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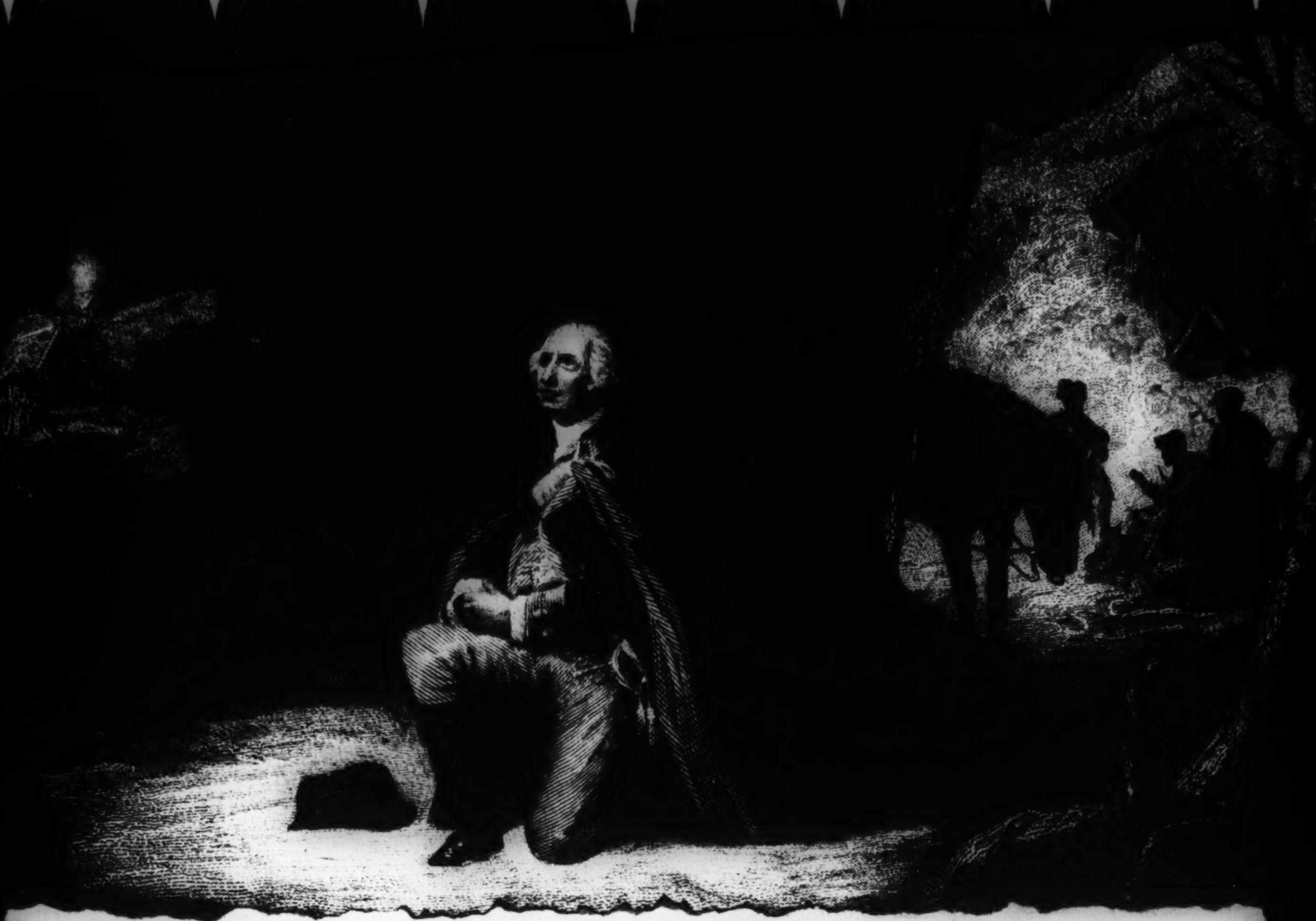

America

We, who are the posterity to whom our forefathers entrusted the principles for which they fought . . . bled . . . and prayed . . . ☾ We, who have enjoyed the privileges of their far-sightedness, are on the threshold of another natal day in commemoration of Him from whom, in their dark hours, they sought solace and guidance. ☾ And as this Christmas Day dawns in 1942, the country which their fortitude and vision helped create is threatened by sinister forces hating the Liberty and Freedom for which these men fought—which scoff at the faith of men in their God. ☾ America, we who have inherited the bounteous goodness of your fertile earth, the happiness of your democratic ways, the blessings of your great tolerance, intend that your gifts . . . our heritage . . . shall remain inviolate. ☾ With the Faith of our fathers, we go forth to war with conviction that nothing shall stand in the way of our ultimate victory. ☾ What sacrifices we must endure are as nothing compared to our determination that freedom and the dignity of man shall be preserved . . . and that Christmas, 1943, and other Christmases to come, shall be enjoyed in the traditional American manner by our children and theirs.

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